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Report. 1964/65 - 1969/70

THE ONTARIO PLAN in Corrections

Government
Publications

13

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS



*Correctional services
dept*

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER
1965



Correctional services
dept



DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March
1965

Printed By Order Of
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TORONTO
1966



THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
Minister of Reform Institutions

THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1965.

The Report reflects the many facets of the Department's work. We are concerned with reform as well as detention, with human behaviour and attitudes of individuals, as well as the operation of the law.

For the past twenty years, "The Ontario Plan" has provided the guidelines by which the Department has carried out this work. When "The Ontario Plan" was formulated in 1946, it set out, for the first time in Canada, the principles on which a modern correctional system should be based. It stated that the objective of the Department was to rehabilitate the offender and that the methods used in reaching this objective would be classification, treatment and research. Schools for juveniles would place emphasis on clinical diagnosis, psychiatric treatment, vocational and academic training and after-care.

This philosophy has been expanded to keep pace with the substantial changes in the Department's operation and the challenges which present themselves. A recent Departmental review of "The Ontario Plan" has resulted in a restatement of its purpose, taking full account of today's conditions and needs. This Statement of Purpose (presented in full on Pages 4 and 5) is now the policy guide for all our personnel and for all our programmes.

By these standards, Sir, the Department has experienced a year of outstanding activity and progress, both in its work with adults and with juvenile offenders.

Details of this work are provided on the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister, to whom great credit is due, both for his outstanding administrative abilities and for the deep feeling and understanding he has shown towards those assigned to the Department's care.

I should like to pay tribute to the many years of faithful service given to the people of Ontario by my former Deputy Minister, Mr. J. A. Graham, who was Deputy Minister of this Department from 1959 until June 1965, at which time he resigned because of ill-health.

In conclusion, I would like to express my personal thanks for the great help given to me and the Department by the members of the Training Schools Advisory Board, the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, and the Regional Detention and Classification Centres Planning Board. All of them give freely of their time, and provide most valuable guidelines in the overall development in this field of corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. Earle Rowe', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Minister of Reform Institutions

Statement

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes.

f Purpose

Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

Ministers Advisory Council of

The Minister's Advisory Council was established in November, 1959, and acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding matters which are referred to them. Members are drawn from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
I.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH MCCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years, headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association.

The Treatment of The Offender



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN KINNEAR
B.A., Q.C., L.L.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman appointed K.C. in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.



MONTE H. HARRIS, B.A.

A defense lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School. He was volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. A member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, he has served on the Toronto Board of Education since 1962.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is a director of the Ontario County Children's Aid Society and Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



VEN. ARCHDEACON MYRON C. DAVIES

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville for 42 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College Windsor and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he also participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



THE REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father John Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, was a secondary school teacher for several years. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto and was a member of the Department of Philosophy of the University of St. Michael's College for many years. He has been President of the College since 1958, and is a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.



GERALD E. NORI, L.L.B.

Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.

THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN,

Minister of Reform Institutions.

SIR:

I have the honour and pleasure of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1965.

This year, at your request, there was undertaken an evaluation of the Department's activities and progress over the past twenty years, the period of time in which "The Ontario Plan" has been in effect.

In this period, great changes have taken place. The Department now operates three times as many institutions. Its staff is four times larger than in 1946. The work of social, welfare and probation services outside the Department has expanded enormously, and this has reduced the number of first offenders in reformatories. As a consequence, the typical inmate today is a far different type of person than the typical inmate of twenty years ago.

These developments have brought about changes in the programme of the Department making it more flexible and better equipped in handling problems of increasing complexity.

Our review showed the Department's effectiveness could be increased even more and two further steps were undertaken. They were:

- to develop a Statement of Purpose, emphasizing philosophies of "The Ontario Plan";
- to reorganize staff so that the Department's objectives as outlined in the Statement of Purpose could be pursued in the most effective manner.

The Statement of Purpose along with the principles and methods of its implementation was circulated to all members of staff. This is the basis on which all staff must evaluate situations and initiate action.

The staff reorganization brought into existence a highly skilled team of dedicated men and women. This team, which includes many new appointees, is eminently qualified to carry out the work of the Department under your leadership.

The Department continues to welcome the informed interest of the public. To facilitate such interest, this Annual Report is presented in a new form that is designed to communicate more clearly our aims and work in the service of society.

Details of our programmes and our progress are outlined in this Report. Of special note is the extension

of academic and vocational training facilities. The addition of the Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp extended this type of facility to complement the programmes of District Jails in North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

Another area of major progress has been in your discussions with County Councils on the replacement of County Jails by Regional Detention and Classification Centres. The programme of Regional Centres is designed to encourage groups of counties to replace the multiplicity of existing outdated jails with fewer but more modern institutions.

In our work with children, positive progress was made in the rewriting of the Training Schools Act which enables us to deal with youngsters who have had the full consideration of the court before being admitted to training schools.

In keeping with the new Act, to diversify the classification scheme and to relieve a certain amount of overcrowding, property for two training schools at Hagersville was acquired and plans were announced for a new interdenominational school in the Sudbury area. At Hagersville, work on the reconstruction of the buildings is being carried out so as to provide a vocational setting for older boys and, in a completely different location, a small group of cottage homes to be used for boys under the age of twelve who will be admitted to the Training Schools under the new Act.

The evaluation of the work of the Department revealed deficiencies in the financing of the Roman Catholic Training Schools which had adversely affected the fine work being done by these organizations. In consequence, the Department took over the complete financing of these training schools so as to ensure that their programme and facilities equalled those of the Ontario Training Schools.

Outstanding examples of progress since the conclusion of the fiscal year are included in this Report in order that current information on Department operations will be available.

Throughout this Report, you will note many other instances of progress. I am confident that future challenges will be met with the same high degree of skill that has typified the work of the Department's staff in performing services most beneficial to this province. Credit must also go to the many groups and



organisations in the province that have assisted us in our work of rehabilitating the offender. I commend them to you.

The work of the Department reflects the interest and dedication of the staff. During this past year all members of the staff have carried out their varied roles most effectively and have worked together in a most productive year of progress. I am most grateful for their help.

A sad note during the year was the retirement of my predecessor Mr. J. A. Graham, through ill-health. Mr. Graham had served the Department in a number of capacities since 1946, and was in fact Deputy Minister during the fiscal year covered by this

report. Of special note was his leadership as the first Superintendent of the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, in which capacity he played a vital role in the formulation of a programme to deal with the young male offender. His decisions were always just, reflecting the strong humanitarian principles in which he believed. The Department and the field of corrections in Canada will miss him. We all wish him well in his retirement.

Sincerely yours,

Deputy Minister.

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Recent Appointments to the Department of Reform Institutions

Among the following appointments, several have come to the Department from other related fields, such as forensic medicine, psychiatry, social work and education. Others have been appointed to higher positions within the Department.



L. R. HACKL, B.A.
Deputy Minister

Mr. Hackl was appointed Deputy Minister in June, 1965, after 18 years in the Department. An elementary and secondary school teacher with a specialist's certificate in guidance, Mr. Hackl joined the Department as a head teacher. He became Superintendent of the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, in 1954, and subsequently became Superintendent of the Burch Industrial Farm. He was Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister for five years, until 1964, when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, a position he held until his appointment as Deputy Minister.



DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister

Mr. Penfold has been with the Department for 14 years and has worked directly with almost every class of person committed to male institutions. A registered psychologist, Mr. Penfold holds memberships in three Psychological Associations—Ontario, Canadian and American. He is a contributor to professional journals and co-author of the new book, *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada*. He has acted as leader of graduate seminars at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. Appointed August 1965.



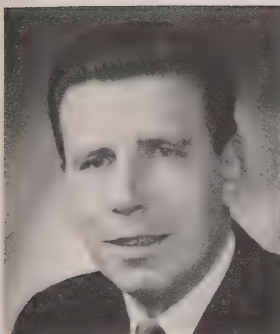
AIDEN NICHOLSON, A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, recently appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Appointed June 1965.



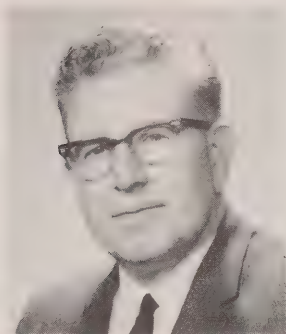
HARRY C. HUTCHISON, Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male Institutions

Appointed in July, 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, as well as a consultant to the Centre's study of sentencing procedures in Ontario Magistrates' Courts. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.



HARRY GARRAWAY
Administrator of Training Schools

Mr. Garraway joined the Department in 1947 as a supervisor at the Ontario Training School, Galt. He rose through housemaster and senior supervisor at the boys' training school at Cobourg, meanwhile gaining a Teacher's Certificate during summer and extension courses. He became Head Teacher at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg in 1955 and was appointed Superintendent at the Ontario Training School, Simcoe in 1962. In 1964 he was appointed Administrator of Training Schools.



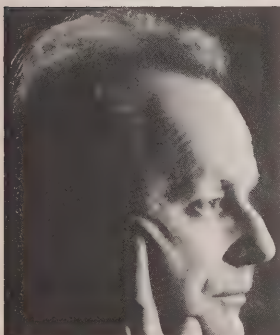
DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator, Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.



RONALD E. STOKES, M.D., D.Psych.
Director of Psychiatry

Dr. Stokes directs the newly expanded treatment programme for three groups of offenders—sex deviates, drug addicts and alcoholics—at the Department's Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in Mimico. He also participates in rehabilitation programmes for adults and juveniles throughout the Ontario system. Dr. Stokes is a clinical teacher in the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine and a lecturer at the School of Social Work. Formerly the assistant director of the Forensic Clinic of Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, he is a frequent contributor to psychiatric journals and journals of criminology. Appointed September 1965.



TADEUSZ GRYGIER, Dip. Pol. Sc., L.L.M., Ph.D., F.B.P.S.
Director of Research

Dr. Grygier holds degrees in political science, law and psychology, obtained from the University of Cracow, Poland and from studies at the Universities of Harvard, Illinois, Chicago and California. He established a Department of Clinical Psychology and Research at Banstead Hospital, England. At present, Dr. Grygier is a research professor with the University of Toronto School of Social Work, as well as Director of Research for the Department. His studies have assisted revision of the new Training Schools Act and other modifications in the treatment of offenders. He is co-author of the book, *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada*. Appointed April 1964.



A. DOUGLAS MACKEY, M.Sc.
Director of Education

Mr. Mackey is director of educational programmes, both academic and vocational, for adults and juveniles in the Department's institutions. He is the former head of the Industrial Arts Department of O'Neill Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Oshawa. He is a member of the Board of the American Industrial Arts Association, representing Canada; Editor of the Canadian Industrial Arts Association Journal and co-author of the booklet "Creativity Through Design". He holds certificates from Hamilton Teacher's College and the Ontario College of Education as well as a Specialist's Certificate in Industrial Arts. Appointed July 1965.



STUART A. NICOL
Director of Staff Development

Mr. Nicol brings to his new appointment as Director of Staff Development, many years of experience in dealing with men and developing their best qualities for various posts. A graduate of the Royal Military College in 1939, Mr. Nicol served overseas and retired from the Army as Deputy Commander in Newfoundland, a post he held for three years. During that time he was responsible for the training, promotion and selection of personnel in the area. Appointed November 1965.

EDUCATION

Education is a most important aspect of the rehabilitation programme. Both juveniles and adults are better equipped to make a successful adjustment in society if they can benefit from an academic or vocational programme while in the care of the Department.

During the year a number of important changes have been made in the educational programme to increase its effectiveness, including:

- contracts and better pay for teachers making the Department competitive with public school systems;
- expansion of the teaching staff;
- appointment of a Director of Education;
- formation of teacher committees to examine problems of correctional education;
- expansion of libraries;
- addition of new facilities and equipment.

Most of the courses taught are the same as in community schools. By and large, a student who was enrolled in school at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution can attend a comparable education programme and thus lose the minimum of time educationally. Many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

In the juvenile institutions, all students attend school. Depending on their aptitudes and abilities, boys have available the five-year Arts and Science programme at Simcoe, the Occupations programme at Bowmanville, and in the near future the Science, Technology and Trades Course at Hagersville. Boys still

in elementary school, are sent to Cobourg where Grades 3 to 8 are taught. There is an elementary school in the cottage units at Hagersville.

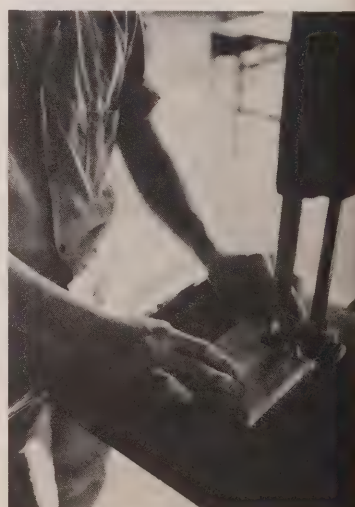
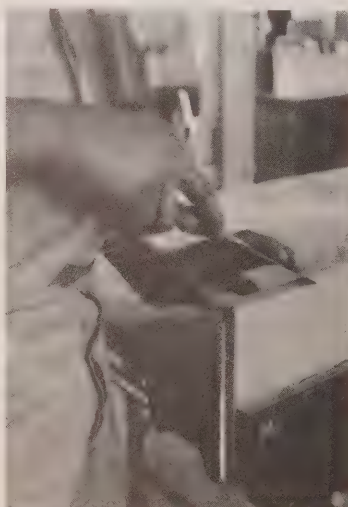
For girls there is an Arts and Science programme and a Business and Commerce programme at Lindsay, public school grades are taught at Port Bolster, and there is a Girls' Occupations programme at Galt.

The new school at Hagersville will have five technical shops — carpentry, welding, auto mechanics, machine shop and mechanical drafting — and will also have courses in secondary school sciences, mathematics, history and languages.

Since Brampton was established as a training centre for adult youth in 1947 it has met with considerable rehabilitative success. Two new training centres have recently been opened, at Fort William and Monteith. Each has two academic and three technical teachers with classroom and shop work, supplemented by correspondence courses. Carpentry, welding and building construction are taught at Fort William, and trowel trades, building construction and small motors taught at Monteith.

The use of audio-visual equipment in Department schools is increasing. Classroom libraries have been expanded and a start has been made in the establishment of a central audio-visual library section of the Main Office library for use by all teachers.

One of the most interesting educational activities is the experiment with programmed instruction at the Ontario Training School at Guelph. This project, in its early stages, shows promising results in remedial work, programme enrichment and acceleration of students.



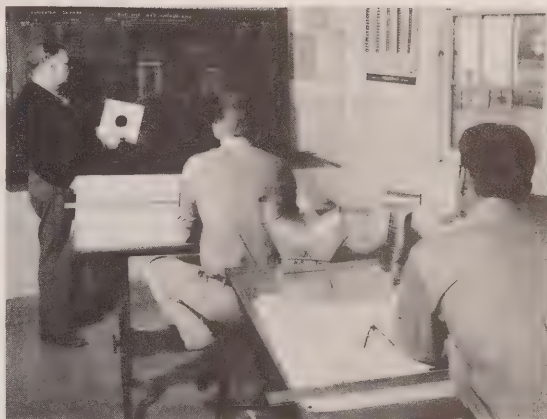


Educational problems are being approached in a variety of ways. Specialist teachers are being used in guidance, auxiliary work and remedial reading. At Bowmanville, for example, a reading specialist is achieving excellent results with small groups with the aid of special reading materials.

Business accounting machines have been placed in the girls' school at Galt and in the Guidance Centre at Brampton. Students who learn to operate these machines should have little difficulty finding employment due to the great demand for these skills.

Where feasible, new classes are established to provide for special educational needs, such as a special class in "New Mathematics" at Brampton and one for functional illiterates at the Mercer Reformatory.

This specialization will be increased in the future as new needs appear, and as equipment and facilities improve. Teacher conferences are scheduled regularly to improve communications between schools and to study the latest educational and correctional ideas. The Department has added 35 teachers to its staff this year, and now has 120 teachers as well as a number of trade training instructors. During the coming year academic instruction will be available in all institutions in the Department.





TREATMENT SERVICES

A shortage of behavioural scientists continues to face the Department, but the Treatment Services Branch is seeking to overcome this shortage and, at the same time, increase the effectiveness of this programme.

The Department is encouraging graduate and post-graduate students in psychiatry, psychology and social work to join the Department after graduation. This encouragement comes in the form of fellowships to students and close working relationships with universities, and is expected to help ease the shortage in the years to come.

In the meantime, certain psychiatric treatment services have been centralized in institutions where a well-developed treatment staff already exists, and where close liaison can be maintained with universities. These institutions are the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph, the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic at Mimico and The Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt.

The Guelph Neuropsychiatric Centre provides assessment, diagnosis and, where advisable, treatment of disturbed prisoners. Inmates suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction are sent to the Mimico Clinic.

Another significant development has been the extension of psychiatric treatment into the field of sex deviation, in particular the pedophile, or child molester. This expansion of services was co-ordinated with the programme for the alcoholic and drug addict at the Mimico Clinic. In setting up and maintaining the programme, staff drew on their experience in research and treatment in sex deviation at the Forensic Clinic

of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. In addition, we have worked closely with the Department of Health drawing upon the staff and resources of the Ontario Hospital, Lakeshore, in this undertaking. Plans are now under way to expand this programme which is experimentally-oriented, being continually evaluated by the Director of Research, and it is hoped to make significant contributions to the treatment of pedophilia.

At the Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls in Galt, the programme of psychiatric, psychological and sociological assessment has been intensified resulting in a system of classification which gives a clearer picture of the programme necessary for each individual girl.

A treatment programme for the emotionally disturbed, presently in operation in the Centre, will be transferred to a self-contained psychiatric treatment unit in the near future. One of the houses on the property is presently being converted to give complete facilities for a separate treatment unit for girls with psychiatric disabilities.

New aspects of the treatment programme also include:

- participation by treatment staff in training of correctional staff;
- a study of the effects of plastic surgery on inmates whose emotional problems have been associated with physical characteristics;
- use of community psychiatric services to assist youngsters released from Training Schools.

The role of the treatment staff in the in-service training programme of correctional officers is to acquaint officers with the effects of environment on an inmate's attitudes and behaviour. It is hoped that an



institutional environment best suited to rehabilitation can thus be maintained.

The use of plastic or reconstructive surgery can be recommended only after careful consideration is given to all aspects of the patient, both his physical state and his personality characteristics. Selected members of the treatment staff are involved in assessing the patient's total personality, and evaluating the contribution of this treatment to his rehabilitation.

Community psychiatric resources are heavily taxed in Ontario and it has been difficult to obtain psychiatric help for youngsters who have been released from Training Schools. However, an arrangement with

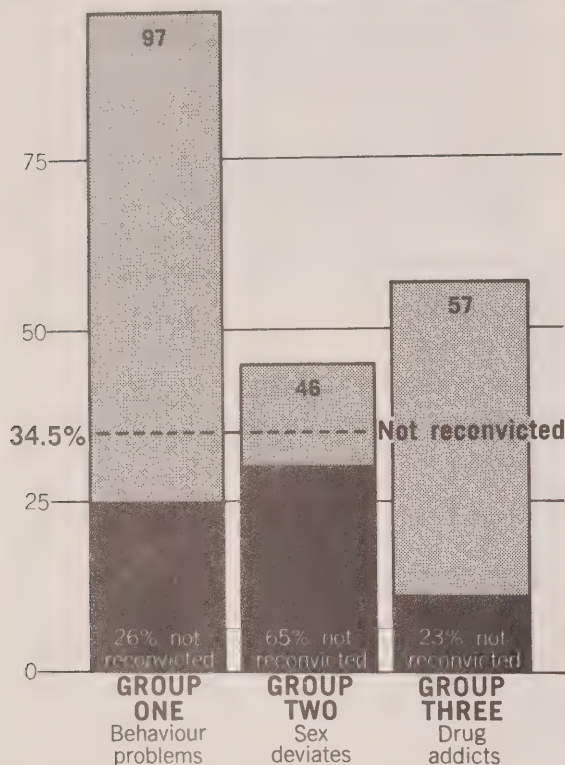
a psychiatrist in Toronto has proven most successful and it is hoped to make similar arrangements in other areas.

The Treatment Services Branch tends the physical as well as emotional needs of inmates. In large institutions there are full-time medical officers. In the smaller institutions medical services are provided by physicians practicing in the local community. These physicians provide regular diagnosis and treatment, and are on call for emergencies.

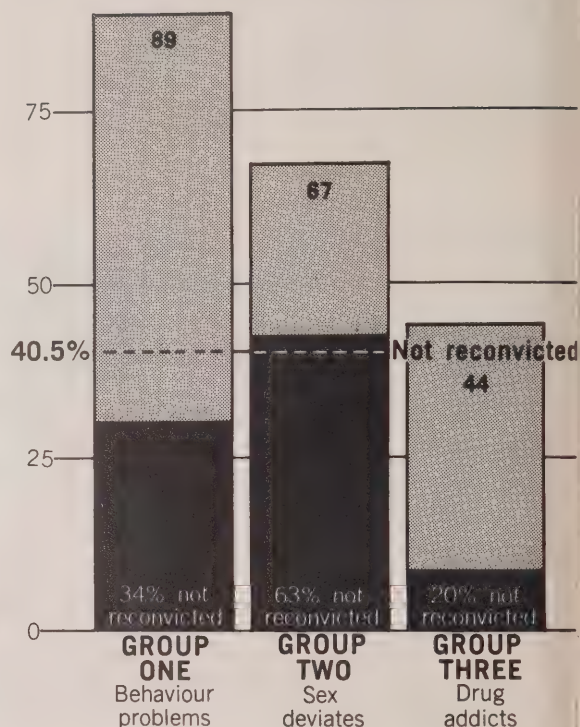
Where necessary, specialists are called in and inmates are admitted to local hospitals for specialized treatment not feasible within our institution.



FIRST 200 PRISONERS ADMITTED TO O.R. MILLBROOK WHEN FIRST OPENED



FIRST 200 PRISONERS ADMITTED Inclusive 1959 to 1960 fiscal year



RESEARCH

The main purpose of the Department's research organization is to conduct studies evaluating the effectiveness of the correctional services and to assimilate and co-ordinate an increasing volume of relevant research carried out in reform institutions under the auspices of various universities.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Department and the university community by the Director of Research who, as a full-time professor at the University of Toronto, has been able to arrange for the Department to contribute to professional education at the university and at the same time to benefit from student researches and attract them to the field of corrections.

Results of researches have been informally reported to the Minister and discussed at conferences organized

by the Department for senior staff both at Main Office and at institutions. In addition to three books contributed to by members of the staff during the year, a number of scientific papers have been published or are currently in the press.

The Research Organization of the Department played a most important part in the collection of relevant data on which to base the new Training Schools Act, 1965. Both the new legislation and the fact that it was based on empirical research aroused a great deal of interest both nationally and internationally including the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Stockholm, the International Congress of Criminology in Montreal and the United Nations Secretariat.

Emphasis will continue to be placed on the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the universities and the effective practical use of information gained by research.

STAFF TRAINING and DEVELOPMENT

The training and development programme of the Department can be divided into three main categories. These include: formal courses and seminars at the Staff Training School; training within institutions; and summer schools, institutes and extension courses offered by universities and other teaching institutions.

The Staff Training School is maintained by the Department on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It is designed to provide Staff Training Courses, seminars and conferences for training at all levels within the Department. Emphasis in all training conducted at the School is placed on the development of a positive attitude towards the wards and inmates. Courses are designed, not only to provide staff with the skills necessary for their field of employment, but also to stimulate serious thought on the purpose and philosophy of the Department. Correctional Officers and Training School supervisors must attend the Staff Training Course within the first twelve months of their service. During the past year, four courses were offered for Correctional Officers and two for Training School Supervisors.

Correctional Officers and Training School Supervisors must have a minimum of three months service at an institution before attending a Staff Training Course. Content of the course can be divided roughly into three areas. These are: content designed to give trainees knowledge about the organizational structure of the Government Service and the Department and the broad field of Corrections; content designed to increase the trainee's knowledge about his job; and sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees.

In addition to other subjects, trainees receive training in First Aid to the standard established by the St. John Ambulance Association. During the past year, the following First Aid Awards were made: ninety-one certificates, sixteen vouchers, eight medallions and one label.

Two seminars were held for senior staff from training schools; one for Assistant Superintendents and one for Senior Supervisors. Office Managers attended a four-day conference.

Institutions within the Department have conducted training programmes from time to time specifically designed for their staff. Within all institutions, a continuous training programme will be developed to ensure that staff are kept up-to-date at all times.

Training at educational institutions is authorized for individuals where such training will be of benefit to the employee and the Department. In 1961, agreement was reached between the Department and McMaster University for the formation of a three-year Certificate Course in Corrections. The course is de-

signed primarily for non-professional employees and is open also to interested parties outside the Department. In 1965, it was decided to offer these courses in correspondence form. One hundred students were enrolled in the new course, ninety-two being employees of the Department.

Members of the Department have also attended a wide range of courses offered by universities and other teaching institutes as well as the Department of Civil Service. These range from post graduate training leading to Ph.D. in Psychology to basic clerical and administration courses. Seventeen school teachers attended Summer Credit Courses which will assist them in obtaining a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Auxiliary Educational Specialists, Elementary Physical Education, Elementary Guidance, Intermediate Guidance, and Specialist Guidance were undertaken by twenty-one staff members. Four staff members are studying the Certificate Course in Public Administration offered by the University of Toronto and Ryerson Institute of Technology. Twenty members are enrolled in the Position Administration Course offered by the Department of Civil Service. Mr. J. Sunde, Supervising Psychologist at Guelph Reformatory, studied services and facilities for treatment of offenders in England on a Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship.

It is planned to maintain this training programme and to expand it to permit the development of promising personnel so that they may advance to positions of greater responsibility.

A further aspect of staff development is the annual conferences on addictions held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic. This year over 125 attended and participated in a most useful programme. In addition to departmental lecturers, visiting lecturers included: Mrs. Marty Mann, Founder and Executive Director of the National Council on Alcoholism; Mr. Robert Jones, Assistant Director, Summer School of Alcoholic Studies, Rutgers University; Dr. J. S. Olin, B.A., F.A.C.P., F.R.C.P. (C.), Medical Research Associates, Alcoholism and Drug Research Foundation; Dr. H. Ettinger, Director of Medical Planning and Chairman of the Medical Advisory Branch, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation; Dr. R. G. Bell, Medical Director of the Bell Clinic and Consultant on Alcoholism to the Department of Reform Institutions.

A staff development conference for all members of the rehabilitation staff, held during the year, was attended by members of the Board of Parole and several Superintendents of institutions. Several recommendations to improve the efficiency of the service resulting from this conference have been successfully put into effect.

Separate conferences have been held during the year with Superintendents of adult institutions, training schools and district jails.

Senior staff meetings are held regularly at Main Office and at all institutions.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICE

Chaplains have become an integral part of the treatment team of the Department. In addition to the Spiritual programme, they have accepted responsibilities in group activities, in selection and classification work, in individual counselling and in contact with friends and relatives of inmates.

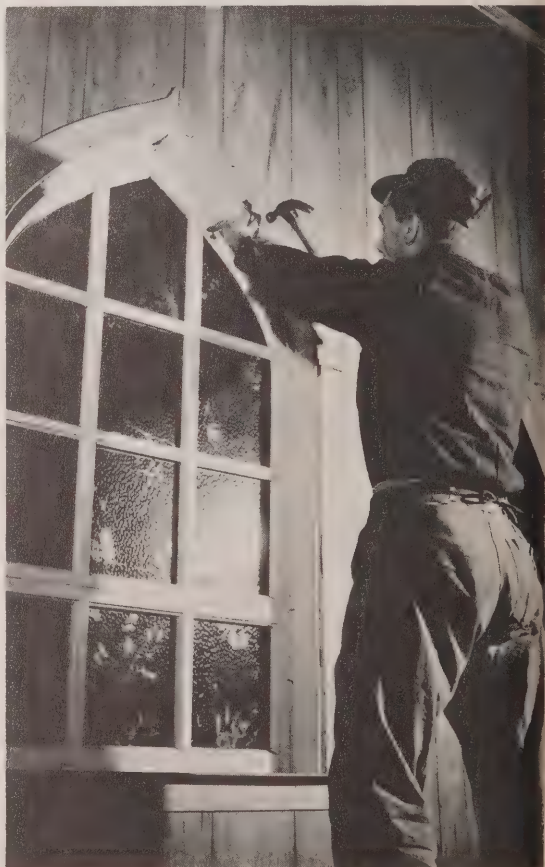
We now have 13 full-time chaplains, 15 part-time chaplains and 13 others on a casual basis. In addition, 252 denominational representatives serve as regular weekly visitors to city, county and district jails.

In the past year, Salvation Army officers have continued to render valued and inspiring service in all Department institutions.

In addition to Chapels now in service, new ones are nearing completion at Guelph, Mimico, Brampton, Simcoe, McCreight's Camp, Rideau and Hagersville.

During May, June and July, 10 chaplains and clergy attended the 12-week Clinical Pastoral Training Course in Corrections, held at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory and at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton. This was conducted by two Department chaplain supervisors under the auspices of the Institute for Clinical Pastoral Training, University of Toronto.

In addition to this, two staff chaplains are engaged in studies towards master's degrees in theology and criminology. In the 1965-66 academic year, eight theology students are attending the Clinical Pastoral Orientation Course in Corrections, held each week at Brampton.



LIBRARY SERVICES

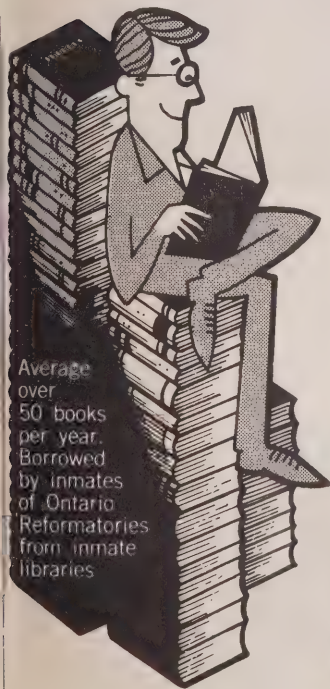
Libraries play an important part in the overall programme of the Department. Though many of the books provided are purely recreational, intended only to help inmates to spend their leisure time in a wholesome and constructive fashion, there is an increasing emphasis on the educational and rehabilitative role of the library.

For administrative purposes the Province is divided into library areas, each the responsibility of a professional librarian.

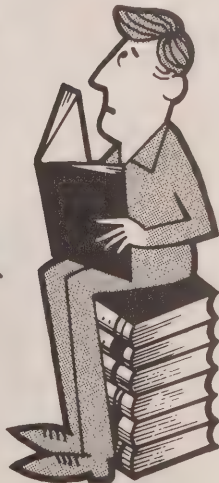
Though the average library book stock in any one institution would amount to approximately 2,000 volumes, the largest ones at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, and the Burwash Industrial Farm have collections of over 6,000 volumes. Library services also provide facilities for members of staff.

During the fiscal year 1964-65, a travelling library stock was built up for the purpose of supplementing the book stocks of the district jails of Northern Ontario and of the small forestry camps which are operated by the Department. This service was received with much approval and was extended by the addition of books in French for which there was considerable demand in Northern Ontario.

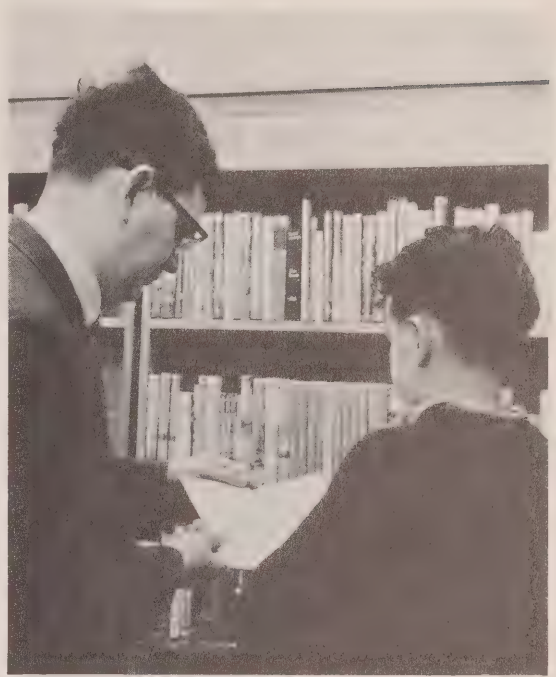
LIBRARY ISSUES



Ontario Average about 7 books per year by members of the public libraries.



ADULT INSTITUTIONS GENERAL PUBLIC



At the central staff library, a system for exchanging reports and similar publications with other authorities in the field of penology was inaugurated.

In view of the increased demands which are being made on the library services, an extensive reorganization is under way.

Formal classes in "Library Usage" are given to students in Training Schools, so that they may make more effective use of the Library Services, not only in school, but also in the community. These have proven most valuable and will be expanded.



FOOD SERVICES

The cooks, bakers and butchers of the Department are equipped to carry out many jobs ranging from the serving of millions of meals to catering for special occasions at institutions such as Student Council meetings, Camera Club meetings, picnics, or special events to which families and interested members of the community are invited.

During the fiscal year, the food services staff of 126, assisted by inmates, prepared and served 4,765,083 meals. This total includes 114,000 special diet meals, which were mainly diabetic diets, ulcer diets, high protein diets, low calorie diets and soft diets, to the standards set by the Ontario Dietetic Association and the Ontario Hospital Association. Diets ordered by a doctor which deviate from the standard diets are forwarded to main office to be calculated by the Food Services Administrator.

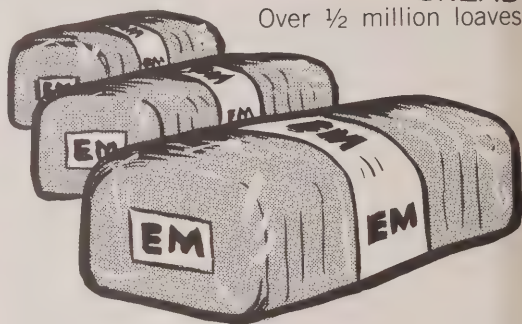
The bakers in three bakeshops, Guelph, Millbrook and Burwash, baked 572,400 loaves of bread for Department institutions in their areas. Bread shipped to other institutions is sliced and wrapped in plastic by new bread packagers installed at each bakery.

We butchered and processed 390,632 pounds of beef and 131,626 pounds of pork, much of which was raised on Department farms.

The cooks, bakers and butchers also did considerable teaching of their trades to inmates. At the Training School for Girls at Galt an occupational course in quantity cooking was set up. In the future it is hoped to set up more formal courses of instruction in the cooking trades similar to that given by the Provincial Institute of Trades so that, as at the Training School at Galt, students taking them can receive equivalent certificates and be classified as tradesmen by the Department of Labour.



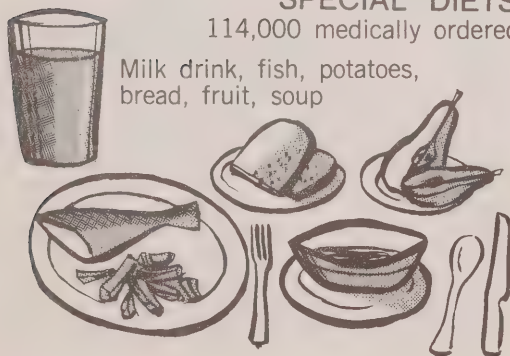
BREAD
Over ½ million loaves



SPECIAL DIETS

114,000 medically ordered

Milk drink, fish, potatoes, bread, fruit, soup

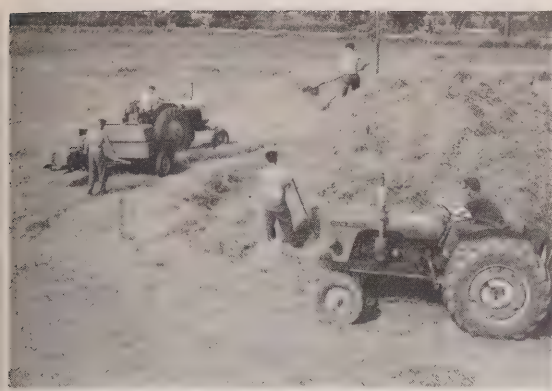


MEALS

Over 4 million

Beverage, bread, meat, vegetables, soup, potatoes, dessert, (cake)





FARMS

Eight major farms are operated by the Department and play a part in the rehabilitation programme at Guelph, and Mimico Reformatories, Industrial Farms at Burch, Burritt's Rapids, Monteith, Burwash and Fort William, and the Training School at Bowmanville.

The farms provide a useful occupation and training in work habits for inmates and students as well as providing food for government institutions.

Generally, they are mixed farms with the emphasis on milk and meat production. Dairy herds are located at six institutions with a total of about 700 registered Holstein cattle. In 1964 these produced 471,426 gallons of milk, which was used exclusively by institutions. These herds were outstanding producers. In 1964 milk production by 285 recorded cows was 33 per cent above the Canadian average.

Three beef herds are maintained, and in the year under review, 177,407 pounds of beef were produced

The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, is well-known for its high quality dairy herd. Shown here is Jenny Rag Apple Pabst, the holder of the lifetime milk production record for Canadian Holsteins; 264,292 lbs. of milk, and 10,216 lbs. of butterfat.

MIXED VEGETABLES

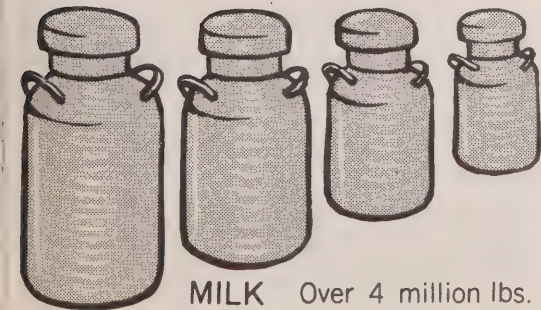
748,640 lbs.



and 266,445 pounds of pork obtained from six pig herds. Poultry flocks at four farms produced about \$19,000 worth of eggs and meat during the same year.

Vegetables are grown at all eight farms and play a major role in the diet at all institutions. Approximately 24,000 bags of potatoes were the main item of production in this group. Several apple orchards supply fruit for eating, cooking and canning.

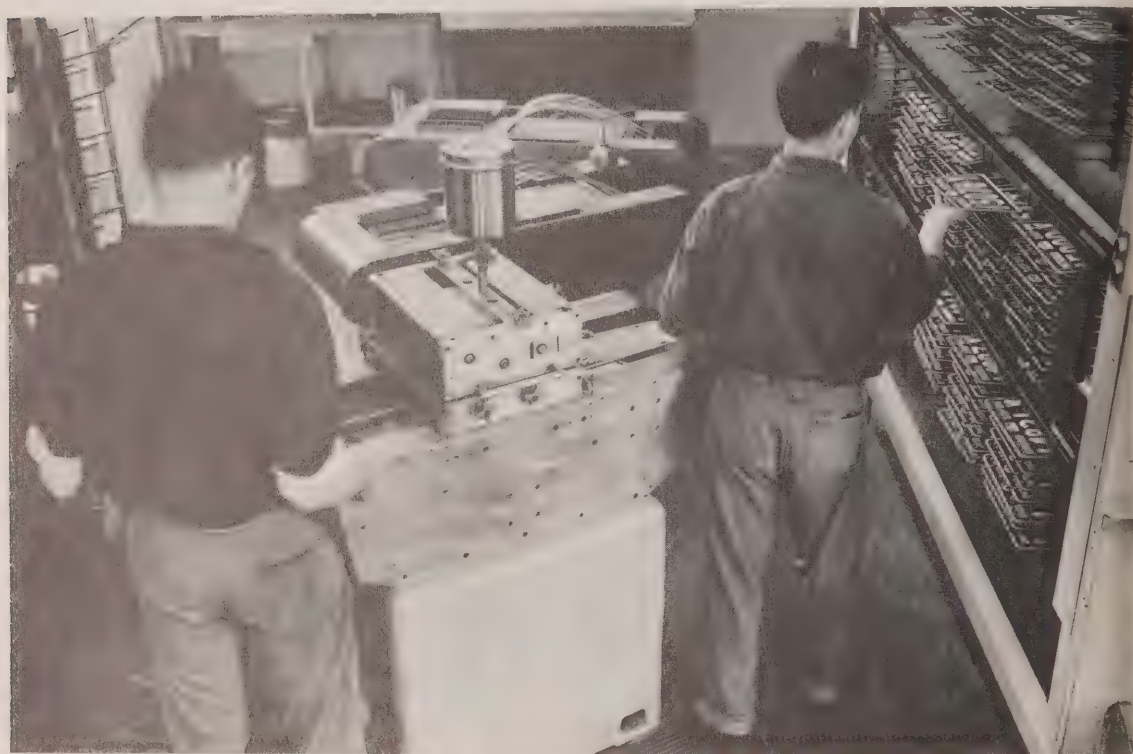
The Department is presently co-operating in the exchange of services and the use of livestock, land and facilities for research projects with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Agriculture Research Institute and the University of Guelph. Several projects are underway and proceeding satisfactorily, further projects will be initiated in the near future.



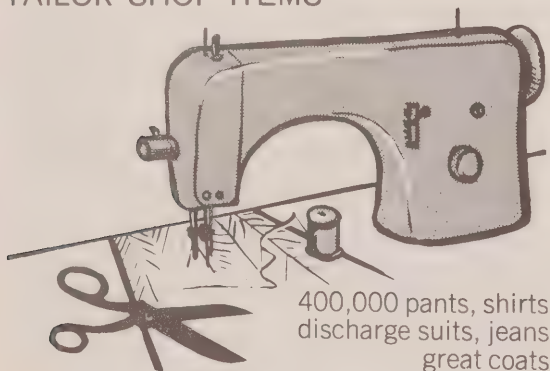
MILK Over 4 million lbs.



Industry and Construction



TAILOR SHOP ITEMS



400,000 pants, shirts
discharge suits, jeans
great coats

SAW MILL

$\frac{1}{2}$ million board
of produced from logs



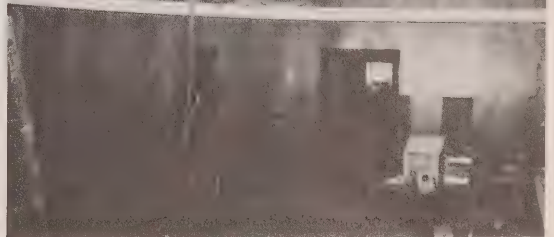
When a man is incarcerated his work skills and habits may deteriorate if not used during extended periods and this is especially so with many of our inmates who have not developed, to any degree, good work habits prior to incarceration. Here we are not talking about specialized trade skills but the development and maintenance of ordinary manipulative abilities and methods common to many ordinary jobs. For these reasons our inmates would be at a disadvantage in their attempts to maintain and hold jobs after release if an adequate institutional work programme were not available to them. In addition it is generally recognized that people are more content if they are engaged in some form of useful work, and for this reason alone a work programme for every inmate in our institutions is highly desirable. In this respect it is recognized that academic and vocational studies are included in the term "work programme".

Every effort is made to maintain a forty-hour working week for all inmates, but it is recognized that this may be interrupted according to the needs of the inmate for family visits, treatment or counselling.

Stress is placed on the social adjustment value of the work programme and although this includes pride in quality and quantity of production, the therapeutic value of the programme is given priority over the monetary value of production.

Industrial production totalled over two and one-half million dollars during the year and was made up of varied items including:

- Canned fruit and vegetables
- Furniture
- Clothing
- Blankets
- Brick & Tile
- Slippers
- Books in Braille
- Picnic tables
- Bedding
- Socks
- Barbecues
- Licence Plates
- Towels
- Snow Fences



BLANKETS 8,000 varied colours



During the year many small buildings have been built including forestry camps, chapels, training schools and trade training shops. The many skills which are taught in the construction of these projects play their part in helping the men obtain employment after release.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

The necessity for replacing Ontario's County and City Jails, most of which are more than 100 hundred years old, has been apparent for many years. The Inspection and Jails Branch has been most active this year in support of the Minister's programme to encourage the replacement of County Jails by Regional Detention and Classification Centres.

Two groups have already signed Agreements which will result in the replacement of seven outdated County Jails with two new Centres. At least four other groups are expected to complete negotiations in the near future.

Detailed discussions carried out with County Councils bore fruit in 1965. The first Agreement to build a Regional Centre was signed by the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward. Another Agreement was signed soon afterward by Northumberland and Durham, Peterborough, and Victoria.

The Department encourages Counties to co-operate in building these Centres by paying 50 per

cent of the actual cost of construction, providing that the planned Centre is in keeping with the Department's policies and standards.

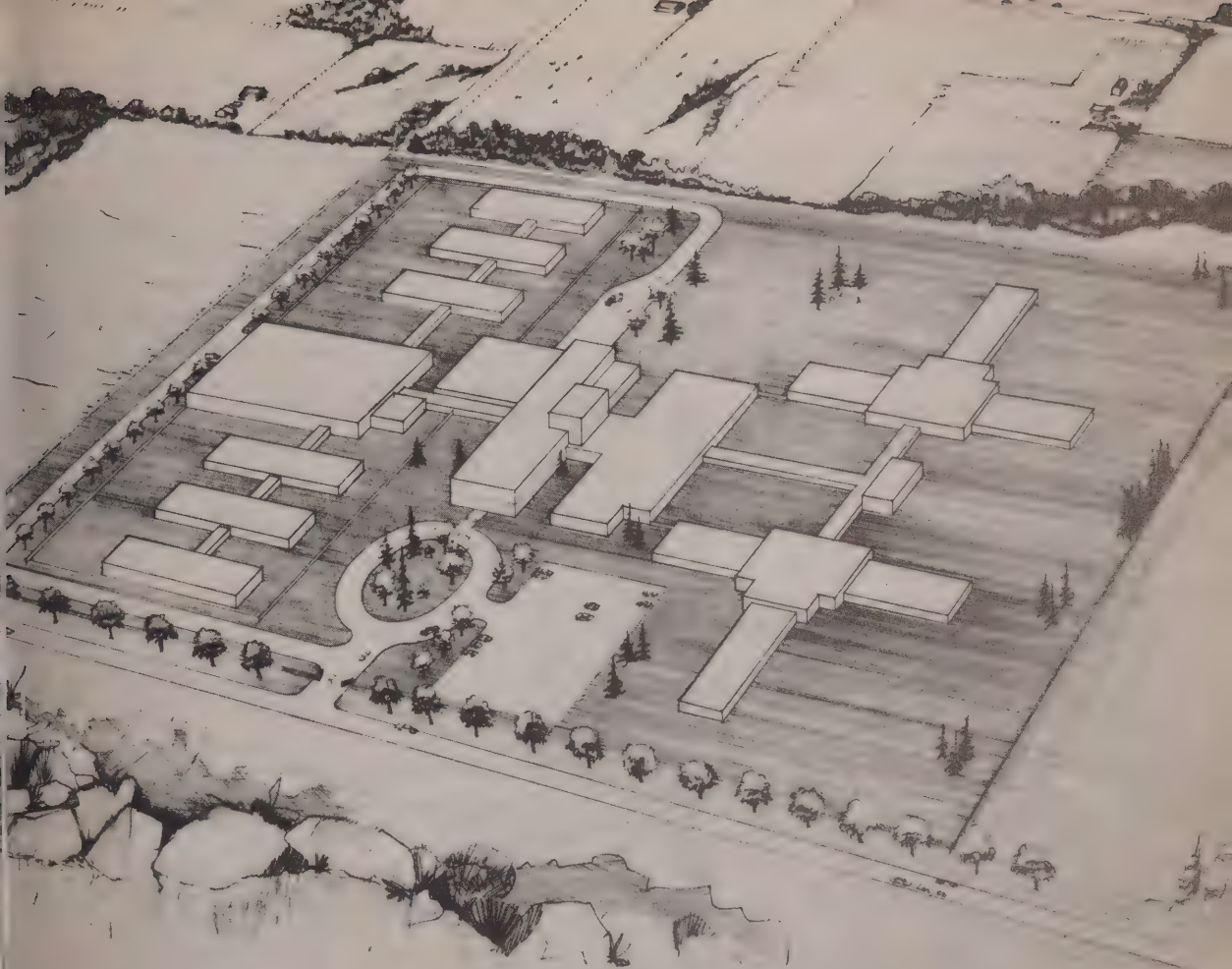
The purpose of Regional Detention Centres is to bring modern correctional practice to the local municipal jail level, as well as to replace aging and inadequate facilities. When built, the modern Centres will have facilities for the segregation of prisoners, both before and after sentencing. There will be maximum, medium and minimum security units which, in addition to providing an overall efficiency of operation, permit a greater economy in original construction. There will be treatment and visiting facilities and a positive work programme, along with physical and other recreational facilities. With the aid of the Department, the combined units will also make for a more uniform selection and training of staff.

To assist Counties in the wisest planning of Centres in keeping with modern correctional thinking the Minister appointed an Advisory Board which will be available to help the Counties at all stages in the planning of the Centres.

**Signing Quinte Regional Detention Centre Agreement
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 23rd, 1965**

Warden F. Beckett, Hastings County; Warden O. F. Goodfellow, Frontenac County; Warden B. C. Hepburn, Prince Edward County; Warden C. Benn, Lennox and Addington County.
Honourable Allan Grossman, Minister of Reform Institutions





REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE

HARRY B. KOHL.
B.Arch. M.R.A.I.C.



An architect's conception of what a Regional Detention Centre might look like, incorporating Minimum Security (left hand side), Maximum and Medium Security (far right), and the connecting building of Administration and Treatment Facilities. Set in approximately 20 acres, there would be facilities for purposeful work by appropriate inmates.

List of County Jails in Ontario

(With Date When Built)

*BARRIE	1843	†GODERICH	1841	*NAPANEE	1865	†ST. THOMAS	1853
*BELLEVILLE	1838	†GUELPH	1905	ORANGEVILLE	1881	SARNIA	1961
†BRAMPTON	1867	*HAMILTON	1875	†OTTAWA	1862	SIMCOE	1857
†BRANTFORD	1852	*KINGSTON	1855	OWEN SOUND	1869	†STRATFORD	1887
†BROCKVILLE	1842	†KITCHENER	1853	†PEMBROKE	1866	TORONTO	1862
†CAYUGA	1851	*LINDSAY	1863	†PERTH	1864	WALKERTON	1866
CHATHAM	1850	†LONDON	1843	*PETERBOROUGH ..	1866	WELLAND	1856
*COBOURG	1906	†L'ORIGNAL	1828	*PICTON	1834	WHITBY	1958
†CORNWALL	1833	†MILTON	1878	ST. CATHARINES ..	1866	WINDSOR	1925-6
						†WOODSTOCK	1853

* AGREEMENTS ALREADY SIGNED

† COUNTIES WHICH HAVE SET UP GROUPS FOR ACTIVE CONSIDERATION OF A PLAN

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE

JAILS OF ONTARIO

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1965

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton).....	2
County Jails.....	35
District Jails.....	8
Total Number of Jails in Ontario.....	45
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	\$5,538,099.85
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	5,854,727.97
3. Average maintenance cost per day per prisoner:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	7.48
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	8.49
4. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	.5453
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	.5928
5. Number of prisoners committed:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	62,522
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	58,431
Decrease.....	4,091
6. Number of prisoners convicted:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	55,756
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	51,778
Decrease.....	3,978

COMMITMENTS

	1963-64	1964-65
Murder.....	45	39
Manslaughter.....	17	26
Crimes:		
Against the person.....	2,818	2,689
Against property.....	12,505	11,723
Against public morals & decency.....	1,900	1,826
Against public order and peace.....	6,638	5,775
Against Liquor Control Act.....	33,446	31,343
Against Highway Traffic Act.....	4,271	4,071
For mental examination.....	138	186
Number of days' stay of prisoners.....	740,821	689,452
Escaped and not recaptured.....	7	2
Escaped and recaptured.....	10	3
Deaths in jails.....	2	4

ALL PRISONERS COMMITTED TO JAILS

Sex	1963-64	1964-65
Male.....	57,911	54,037
Female.....	4,611	4,394

Ages of Prisoners Committed

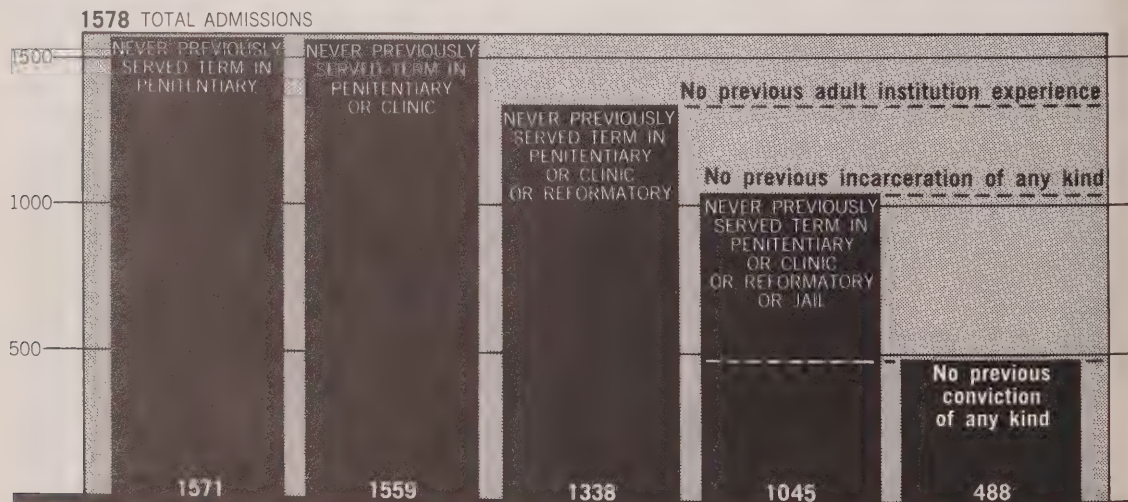
Under 16 years.....	123	115
16 years to 18 years inclusive.....	11,977	6,889
19 " " 20 " ".....	7,437	4,566
21 " " 24 " ".....	6,315	7,734
25 " " 29 " ".....	6,134	5,944
30 " " 34 " ".....	7,083	5,662
35 " " 39 " ".....	11,960	6,295
40 " " 49 " ".....	8,187	11,717
50 " " 59 " ".....	2,842	6,646
60 " " 69 " ".....	464	2,424
70 years and over.....	439	439

Number of Times Committed

	1963-64	Percent	1964-65	Percent
First time.....	16,827	27.0	15,551	26.6
Second time.....	10,176	16.3	7,853	13.4
Third time.....	6,337	10.1	5,480	9.4
Over three times.....	29,182	46.6	29,547	50.6

1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



EDUCATIONAL STATUS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Illiterate.....	762	187	949
Elementary Education.....	37,375	2,738	40,113
Advanced Education.....	15,900	1,469	17,369
TOTAL.....			58,431

HABITS AS TO USE OF INTOXICANTS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abstainers.....	2,250	293	2,543
Temperate.....	21,277	2,042	23,319
Intemperate.....	30,512	2,057	32,569
TOTAL.....			58,431

OCCUPATIONS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS		
	Agriculture.....	1,159
	Clerical.....	1,937
	Commercial.....	2,746
	Construction.....	4,633
	Domestic.....	3,201
	Fishing, Trapping, Logging.....	373
	Labourers.....	26,909
	Manufacturing.....	2,263
	Mechanics.....	3,204
	Mining.....	654
	Personal Services.....	2,471
	Professional Services.....	422
	Transportation.....	3,464
	No Occupation.....	2,281
	Others.....	2,714
TOTAL.....		58,431

Number of Prisoners Committed Reported as Drug Addicts

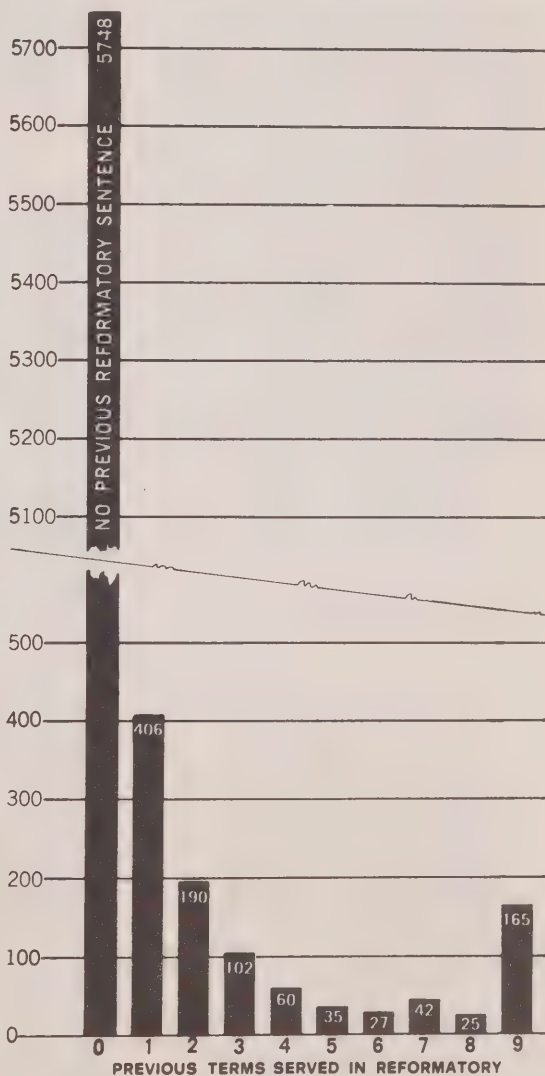
Hamilton.....	35	Toronto.....	147
London.....	1	Welland.....	2
		Windsor.....	4
			189

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Corporal Punishment

Peterborough.....	1	Toronto.....	3
St. Thomas.....	1		
			5

6800 ADULT OFFENDERS
ADMITTED

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



Planning Committee Regional Detention Centres

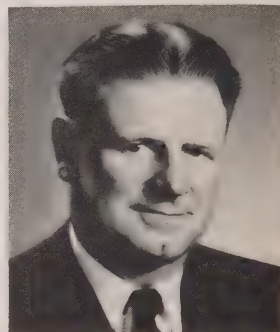


JOSEPH MCCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

This Committee has been set up to contribute to the planning stages of the new Regional Detention Centres which will replace antiquated municipal jails, the Province co-operating with Counties.



MRS. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



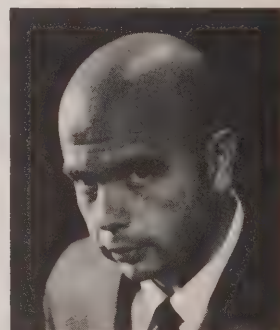
A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCK,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.



H. B. KOHL, B. Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C., Architect,
Toronto.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister.



A. H. BIRD,
Chief Superintendent,
Field Division,
Ontario Provincial Police.



LIEUT. COL. FRANK MOULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, The Salvation Army.



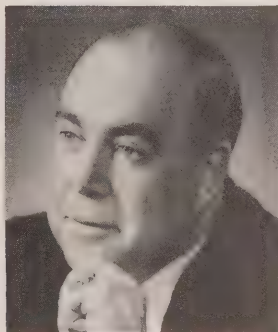
JOHN C. SPENCER, M.A., Ph. D.
Professor, School of Social
Work, University of Toronto.



G. G. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.



F. V. OTT,
Director of Maintenance
& Industries.



G. ARTHUR MARTIN, Q.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



DAVID DOUGALL,
Administrator, Inspection &
Jails.

— No photographs available —

D. G. CREBA, B.Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C., Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works,
Ontario Government.

F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Director of Psychology.



Adult Male Institutions

The uniqueness as well as the common factors of personality problems of persons coming into conflict with the law is recognized and provided for by a variety of reform institutions, each emphasizing particular programme features and facilities.

The Department's facilities for adult male offenders are distributed throughout twenty-one institutions. This comparatively large number permits adequate classification and segregation of men committed to reformatory terms. Such classification and segregation is important for the concentration of rehabilitative efforts, which may take the form of trades training as the dominant emphasis in one case, psychiatric treatment in another, a routine of regular outdoors work and camp life in the third, or a combination of these and other programmes to provide for specific individual needs.

Our success rate is obviously higher with the first offender group. Very often these youths and men are

at a critical phase in life, one in which they are amenable to influences which will reorient them toward acceptable forms of social adjustment. The recidivist, on the other hand, to a greater or lesser degree, may have passed this critical stage and may resist rehabilitative efforts.

The institution to which an offender is initially assigned, is determined not only by his age, criminal record and the area of the Province in which he resides, but also by consideration of the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour and the rehabilitative potential he demonstrates.

We are very conscious of the value of the small institution and we have increased our number of these during the past year. Additionally, the Guelph Reformatory, which receives all first offenders and recidivists under eighteen years of age, was successful in reducing its population by approximately 150 persons. This was

brought about by a modification of the classification system and the establishment of new Training Centres at Fort William and Monteith.

The Department's Rehabilitation Programmes reflect the changing attitudes of the community toward the offender. Imprisonment provides a form of punishment which may have a deterrent effect upon the offender and others who are prone to anti-social forms of behaviour, but imprisonment alone is rarely sufficient. More permanent solutions must be found for the long-range concerns of society regarding the offender. The interests of society and the offender are both served when the term of imprisonment can be used to bring about a successful readjustment of attitudes and behaviour on the part of the individual. This is the orientation of the Department, and its efforts, although not always successful, are directed to that end.

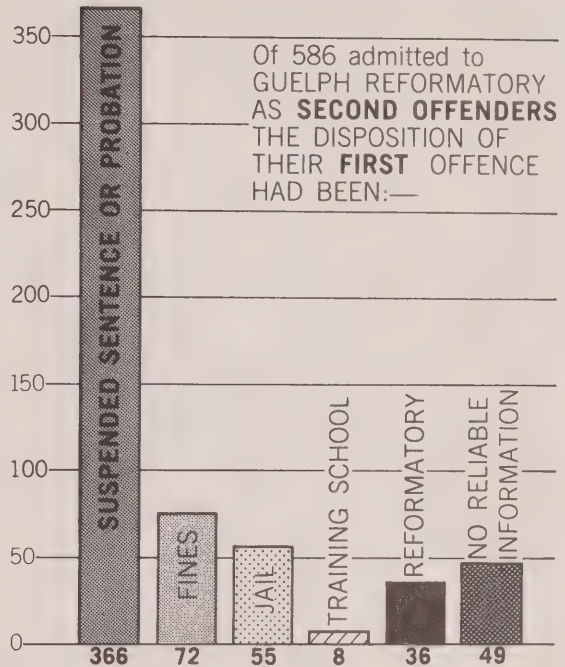
There is no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. The factors contributing to a crime and its motivation must be sifted out by highly trained and experienced personnel. Individual programmes are being set up on the basis of these assessments and research is being brought to bear upon the question of assessing the efficacy of the Department's rehabilitation efforts.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

Academic Education

Regular classes, which are part of the programmes at Guelph, Millbrook and the Training Centres at

SECOND OFFENDERS (GUELPH)



Brampton, Burtch, Fort William and Monteith, are being expanded to all institutions.

Vocational Training

A full programme of trade training is a feature at Brampton and Guelph. Trade training is also available at Burtch, Fort William, Monteith and Burwash; it will be extended to Rideau during the coming year. These courses not only place emphasis on the proper use of tools and good work habits, but are recognized as credits towards apprenticeship training.

Industrial Production

The largest industrial operation is at Guelph which includes a cannery, machine and sheet metal shops, a planing mill for furniture, a woollen mill and tailor shop. Many institutions manufacture clothing and picnic tables and in addition we operate a cannery at Burtch, a braille shop and an automobile licence plate plant at Millbrook and a brick and tile plant at Mimico.

This work provides inmates with useful activity and prepares them for jobs in industry following their release.

Services of Worship and Religious Training

Chaplains and visiting clergy conduct religious services at all institutions. They are available for counseling at the request of all inmates and in some institutions operate group therapy sessions within the treatment programme. We appreciate the strength added to our service by the visits on a voluntary basis of chaplains in the community.

Agriculture

Farm work, either with animals or in the growing of crops, provides inmates with training in a useful



occupation. It is meaningful work inasmuch as the results of this labour is, in part, the provision of wholesome, nourishing food for the tables of the various institutions.

Library Services

Every institution has a library containing books both of an educational and a fictional nature. A professional librarian, with the help of academic and vocational teachers, endeavours to provide all inmates with such material as will benefit them in their study and training.

Physical Training and Recreation

Programmes of calisthenics and supervised games not only improve physical stamina and provide recreation, but also encourage a healthy interest in sports that often carries over to an inmate's post-release period. Throughout the Department there are various recreational activities including book clubs, leadership corps, classes in hobbies and crafts, classes in public speaking, which are often operated with the assistance of community groups and which encourage later participation in community activities. An example of this was the courses voluntarily given in our institutions by members of the Dale Carnegie Organization to whom we are very grateful.



Psychological Counselling and Psychiatric Treatment

Depending on the needs of an inmate, psychiatric treatment and psychological counselling is available both in individual and group sessions which are conducted in conjunction with films, lectures and filmstrips. Inmates needing more prolonged and intensive treatment are transferred to the appropriate clinic.

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics

These clinics offer highly specialized programmes to assist alcoholics, drug addicts and pedophiles (child molesters). The treatment programmes encompass all the modern facets of a total therapy orientation. They include assessment procedures of psychiatric examination, psychological testing and social work appraisals. Counselling of an individual nature is provided by psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists and the clergy. Group therapy of the formal type as well as the leaderless form followed by Alcoholics Anonymous

is offered. The local community actively supports the A.A. programme.

Chemotherapy, bibliotherapy and occupational therapy are other features of the clinics' work with offender-patients; and a rehabilitation service staff enter at the level of planning for the future.

Alcoholism Clinic

Inmates undergo treatment for about thirty-five days of their sentence in this clinic.

Drug Addiction Clinic

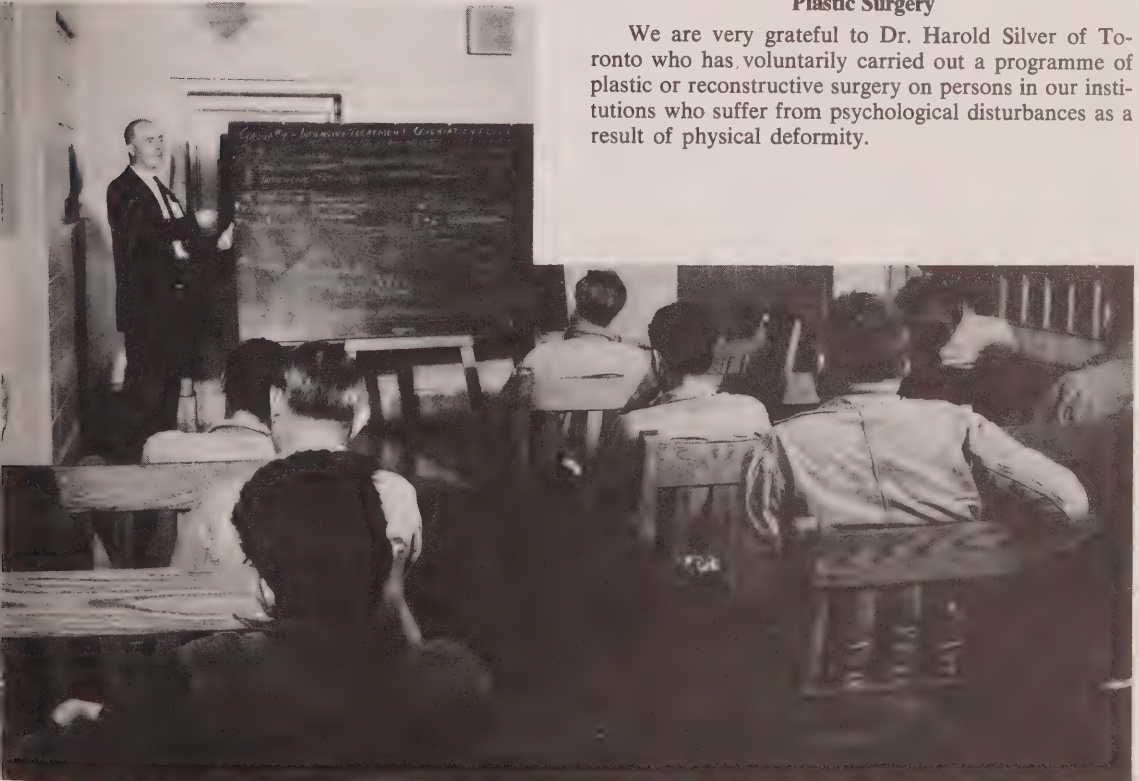
Offenders who are considered suitable for treatment following psychological assessment and case conference studies, spend three months in treatment at this clinic.

Clinic for Pedophiles

Two selected groups of pedophiles have been given twelve weeks of treatment of an intensive nature consisting of individual behaviouristic therapy and group therapy. This was done in an experimental as well as a treatment context, and research into pre- and post-treatment personalities was set up. This inpatient forensic service will be expanded in the coming year.

Plastic Surgery

We are very grateful to Dr. Harold Silver of Toronto who has voluntarily carried out a programme of plastic or reconstructive surgery on persons in our institutions who suffer from psychological disturbances as a result of physical deformity.



Adult Forestry Camps

Several forestry camps have been developed to fulfil a need for minimum security units in which prisoners can accept a measure of responsibility, and where they will respond to the freedom of working out of doors. Camp Hendrie operates as an annex of the Guelph Reformatory and Camp Hillsdale as an annex of the Mimico Reformatory. There are two camps attached to the Burwash Industrial Farm, one at Portage Lake and one at Wendigo Lake. Another camp is located on the Little Thessalon River at McCreight's Dam.

Inmates at these camps work closely with Department of Lands and Forests personnel. Those at Hillsdale, for example, are employed in conservation work in Simcoe County forests, and on public works proj-

ects such as the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and development of public park facilities at Orr Lake.

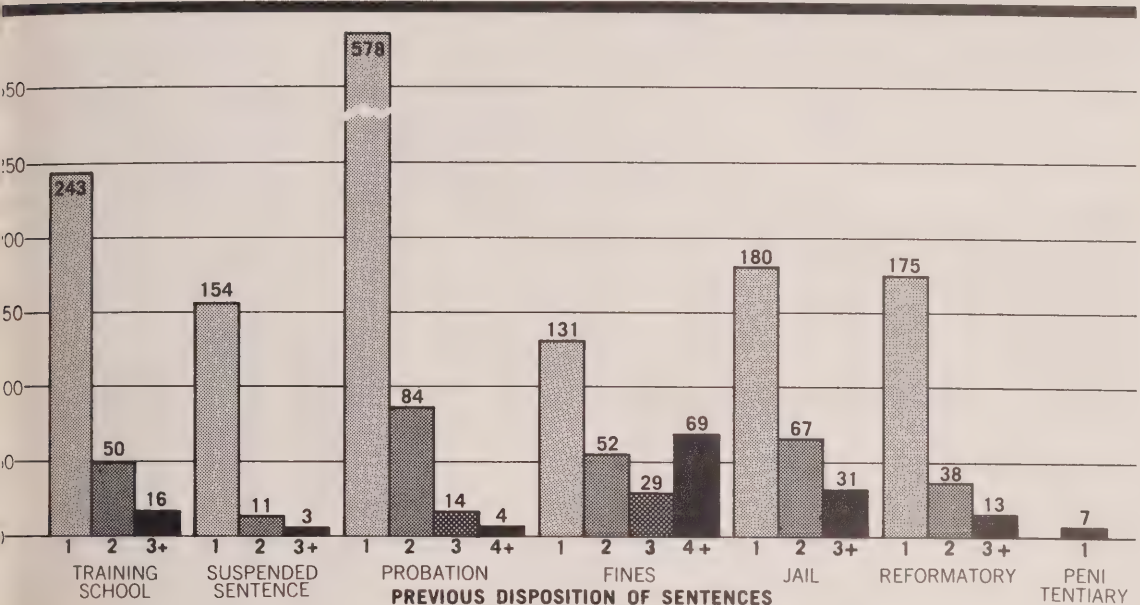
Selected short-term inmates from Burwash and from North Bay District Jail are assigned to the camp at Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake. They are employed in timber improvement work in Crown forest adjacent to the camps. This work is similar to that done by inmates at McCreight's Dam, and consists of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the areas.

A successful forestry camp programme is based on mutual feelings of trust, understanding and co-operation between staff and inmates.



1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



Note: Of all offenders in this age group only 14% had previously served a reformatory sentence.

Recent Developments

Programmes in adult male institutions are constantly being reviewed and are revised where research and/or experience suggest this is desirable.

All of the adult institutions are undertaking projects to augment or expand existing programmes. New facilities are being added including chapels at a number of institutions, an abattoir at Guelph, trade training shops at Brampton, a gymnasium at Mimico, training centres at Fort William and Monteith, and farm buildings as appropriate.

The work of the rehabilitation of offenders requires both adequate physical facilities and staff who possess the highly specialized knowledge and skills needed to understand and influence the offender.

As new knowledge is acquired through the evaluation of existing Department programmes and through the study of those of other correctional jurisdictions, such knowledge is incorporated into the existing program wherever indicated. This ongoing process of evaluation and revision is an integral aspect of the Department's approach to its task, and one which assures the greatest probability of success.



BRIEF STATISTICAL SUMMARY

April 1st, 1964 to March 31st, 1965

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1964.....	3,263
Committed during year.....	9,576
National Parole Violators re-admitted.....	14
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	82

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY..... 12,935

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	7,032
Discharged by payment of fines.....	844
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	7
Discharged by Order in Council.....	25
Discharged by Governor-General.....	4
Released by National Parole Board.....	374
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	985
Released on bail.....	14
Deported.....	21
Released or transferred.....	611
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1965.....	1
Died while in custody.....	3

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED,
DIED, ETC..... 9,921NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY,
MARCH 31, 1965..... 3,014
12,935

Marital Status

Married.....	3,307
Single.....	5,743
Widowed.....	285
Divorced.....	241

Educational Status

Illiterate.....	185
Elementary.....	5,515
High School.....	3,771
College or University.....	105

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstainers.....	1,180
Temperate.....	3,261
Intemperate.....	5,135

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstainers.....	9,399
Addicts.....	177

Criminal History

No adult institutional history or record available....	5,484
First offence.....	698
Second offence.....	1,011
Third offence.....	779
More than three offences.....	3,664

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

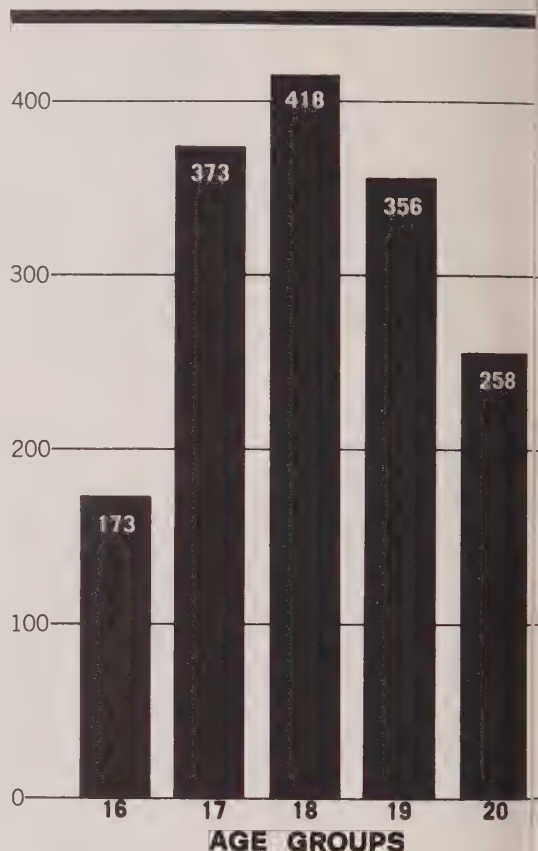
Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	\$ 530,967.73
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	64,904.49
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	527,661.59
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	182,811.27
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	86,051.04
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	116,518.39
Burch Industrial Farm.....	242,911.79

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION..... \$1,751,826.30

1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED
BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1964



FARM RECOVERIES

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

(Field and Garden Crops—Milk—Livestock)	
Ontario Reformatory, Brampton.....	\$ 634.1
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	128,913.9
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	711.0
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	53,789.4
Burch Industrial Farm, Brantford.....	28,002.0
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	103,772.2
Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	35,675.7
Industrial Farm, Monteith.....	36,995.5
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	53,557.5
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	581.9

TOTAL..... \$ 442,633.5

ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1965.

Superintendents.....	12
Assistant Superintendents.....	8
Office Managers.....	10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.....	95
Supply Supervisors.....	15
Correctional Officers 7.....	9
Correctional Officers 6.....	25
Correctional Officers 5.....	61
Correctional Officers 4.....	79
Correctional Officers 1 & 3.....	718
Correctional Officers 6 (Female).....	2
Correctional Officers 5 (Female).....	5
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female).....	46
Psychiatrists.....	6
Psychologists.....	16
Social Workers.....	7
Teachers.....	30
Librarians.....	4
Trade, Instructors.....	22
Physicians.....	15
Dentists.....	7
Nurses.....	13
Cooks, Chefs and Assistants.....	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants.....	40
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.....	65
Tradesmen and Mechanics.....	36
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen.....	42
All other employees.....	39
TOTAL.....	1,502

Not exceeding 12 months.....	50
" " 24 ".....	138
Other Indefinite Sentences.....	219
	1,704

Definite

Under 30 days.....	386
30 days and under 60.....	2,583
2 Months and under 3.....	1,483
3 " " " 4.....	1,359
4 " " " 5.....	281
5 " " " 6.....	137
6 " " " 9.....	739
9 " " " 12.....	203
12 " " " 15.....	354
15 " " " 18.....	78
18 " " " 21.....	106
21 " " " 24.....	132
Other Definite Sentences.....	31
	7,872

TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES..... **9,576**

NOTE: As the above Table refers to Institutional employees it does not include Rehabilitation Officers, who are included in a separate service.

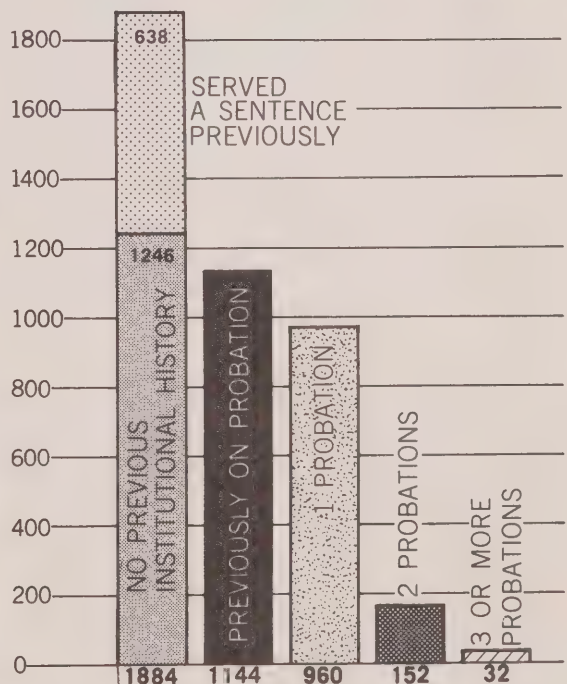
TOTAL NUMBER OF REHABILITATION OFFICERS AS OF MARCH 31ST, 1965..... **58**

Length of Sentence

Indefinite

3 months to 6 months.....	69
3 " " 9 ".....	18
3 " " 12 ".....	9
4 " " 6 ".....	10
4 " " 7 ".....	3
4 " " 8 ".....	4
4 " " 10 ".....	3
4 " " 12 ".....	5
6 " " 8 ".....	19
6 " " 9 ".....	117
6 " " 10 ".....	6
6 " " 12 ".....	163
6 " " 15 ".....	25
6 " " 18 ".....	40
6 " " 24 ".....	8
9 " " 12 ".....	62
9 " " 15 ".....	86
9 " " 18 ".....	38
9 " " 24 ".....	1
12 " " 15 ".....	95
12 " " 18 ".....	249
12 " " 21 ".....	21
12 " " 24 ".....	50
18 " " 21 ".....	11
18 " " 24 ".....	57
18 " " 30 ".....	14
24 " " 30 ".....	39
24 " " 36 ".....	24
24 " " 48 ".....	10
Not exceeding 3 months.....	15
" " 6 ".....	26

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO GUELPH



ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, REVENUE, AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1964 AND MARCH 31, 1965

		TOTAL DAYS' RESIDENCE OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COST	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COST	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH	1963/64	347,468	949.4	4,094,749.32	1,591,418.04	2,503,331.28	7.20
	1964/65	336,760	922.6	3,989,661.34	1,559,737.52	2,429,923.82	7.21
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO	1963/64	150,305	410.7	1,376,117.30	98,417.84	1,277,699.45	8.50
	1964/65	148,111	405.8	1,411,036.00	106,678.75	1,304,357.25	8.80
ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE BRAMPTON	1963/64	60,179	164.4	568,871.79	8,574.91	560,296.88	9.31
	1964/65	59,825	163.9	589,776.16	8,375.93	581,400.23	9.71
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	1963/64	79,467	217.1	1,185,726.90	496,195.08	689,531.82	8.67
	1964/65	74,622	204.5	1,238,459.57	558,196.76	680,262.81	9.11
ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE*	1963/64	32,118	87.8	295,459.24	7,223.70	288,235.54	8.97
	1964/65	19,280	70.1	246,772.39	4,677.80	242,094.59	12.55
MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO	1963/64	37,942	103.7	671,074.21	348,304.73	322,769.48	8.50
	1964/65	34,806	95.4	592,273.14	279,817.55	312,455.59	8.97
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON	1963/64	9,809	26.8	145,417.18	1,380.04	144,037.14	14.68
	1964/65	10,593	29.0	121,514.21	1,735.48	119,778.73	11.30
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	1963/64	266,480	728.1	2,287,159.92	336,100.01	1,951,059.91	7.32
	1964/65	261,153	715.5	2,339,214.00	331,253.26	2,007,960.74	7.68
INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	1963/64	47,168	128.9	416,802.06	32,187.01	384,615.05	8.15
	1964/65	46,094	126.2	450,758.11	34,730.30	416,027.81	9.02
RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM	1963/64	44,392	121.3	506,478.90	126,224.88	380,254.02	8.56
	1964/65	45,003	123.3	503,845.27	155,705.43	348,139.84	7.73
BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM	1963/64	76,987	210.4	771,250.20	253,643.37	517,606.83	6.72
	1964/65	73,301	200.8	808,791.60	296,420.47	512,371.13	6.99
INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	1963/64	22,461	61.4	233,235.88	21,298.62	211,937.26	9.43
	1964/65	24,154	66.2	293,895.43	26,300.86	267,594.57	11.07

*Closed January 31, 1965

Ages of Prisoners

16 Years.....	233
17 ".....	470
18 ".....	486
19 ".....	419
20 ".....	374
21-24 years inclusive.....	1,259
25-29 " ".....	954
30-34 " ".....	910
35-39 " ".....	1,094
40-44 " ".....	989
45-49 " ".....	807
50-54 " ".....	680
55-59 " ".....	495
60-64 " ".....	270
65-69 " ".....	90
70 years and over.....	46

Occupation

Agriculture.....	181
Clerical.....	36
Commercial.....	55
Construction.....	97
Domestic.....	57
Fishing, Trapping, Logging.....	20
Labourers.....	3,78
Manufacturing.....	47
Mechanics.....	56
Mining.....	19
Personal Services.....	49
Professional.....	8
Transportation.....	67
No Occupation.....	9
Others.....	34

Adult Female Institutions

When people fail to appreciate the rights of others, or do not contribute to the welfare of themselves, their families, or the community, the country is faced with a waste it cannot afford.

Over the years, in Ontario's adult female institu-

tions, the aim has been to shift the concept from prisons to one of a therapeutic community. In this atmosphere it is possible to remedy the difficulties of conscience and character of inmates who have failed themselves and society.

Therapy is not the whole answer, nor is vocational training. The inmate is more likely to respond to a combination of both, with emphasis on one or the other depending on her individual needs.

Assessment

Inmates with sentences of more than thirty days are assigned to an assessment area at Mercer Reformatory where they are interviewed by a social worker, a psychologist and when necessary, a psychiatrist. The proper reception can do much to prepare an inmate to accept the subsequent programme of training and treatment.

A weekly conference is held at which the programme of each woman is planned by the superintendent, psychologist, social worker, rehabilitation officers, teachers and correctional officers. This planning extends to the type of assistance which would best suit the inmate after leaving the reformatory.

Education

In institutions for women with short sentences, time imposes limitations on what can be carried out. Our institutions help upgrade the education of inmates, or provide them with commercial training, but emphasis is also placed on encouraging them to complete their education to grade 10. To assist them liaison is maintained with the Adult Training Centre so that their education can continue when they leave the institution.

Home Economics

It is important that women inmates be helped with the planning and organization of the home. Every





inmate is encouraged to attend home economics classes and short talks and demonstrations on such topics as Home Management, Feeding the Family, and Budgeting. In addition to providing formal instruction in sewing, the institutions encourage inmates to remodel donated clothing for themselves or their children. This type of work is not carried out in a classroom. Instead, inmates are encouraged to do it on their own time. This helps stimulate their initiative.

Recreation

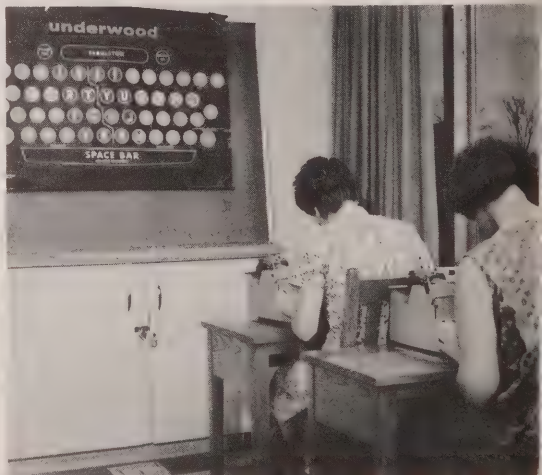
A recreation programme has been valuable in giving inmates constructive pastimes, and in helping them develop social skills and interests. Volunteers from outside the institutions are a great asset to this programme and the example they set has an important influence on inmates. Activities include a drama group, games, flower arranging and, for Indian women, native crafts. Both recreational and educational films are shown regularly.

Attention to appearance is an important part of social education. A hairdresser teaches girls to set, cut and tint their own hair. Demonstrations are given by representatives of cosmetic firms. Visitors also give talks on fashion which emphasize good grooming and good taste in clothes.

Other Activities

Female inmates have responded to classes in batik, silk screening and copper enamelling. Slides and art films have been borrowed from art centres to encourage interest.

An extensive library service is in operation under



the direction of an experienced librarian. One inmate helps in processing the books and a Book Club is planned in order to encourage inmates to read more widely and critically.

It is still difficult to recruit professional staff and there are vacancies for psychologists and social workers at all three units for women. Closer ties with universities and the offer of summer employment to students in social work and psychology should help to overcome some of the difficulty. The Administrator of Female

Institutions, as a Field Instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work, is presently supervising two graduate students who are on block placement at the Mercer complex.

The development of programmes is being carried out in conjunction with the planning of the new institution. We are looking forward to the time when new and additional facilities will play their part in increasing the effectiveness of our programme for the adult female offender.



Ontario Board of Parole



D. C. MASON, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF PAROLE

Mr. Mason was educated in Bowmanville and Toronto. After overseas service with the Canadian Army, in 1945 he joined the staff of the Ontario Training School for Boys in Bowmanville as a Placement Officer. He was transferred to the Parole Service in 1947 and was appointed Chief Parole Officer in 1955. In 1960 he became Chairman of the Board and is Director of Rehabilitation Services for the Department.



REV. DAVID KERR

A full-time member of the Board of Parole, the Reverend Mr. Kerr is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. He graduated from the Presbyterian College of McGill University. He served as trustee on the Toronto Board of Education for four years and as a Member of the Ontario Legislature for eight years.



MRS. J. ISOBEL ROSS

A graduate of Westminister College for Girls, Mrs. Ross has been an active Home & School executive since 1919, and was one of the original members of the Big Sister Association.

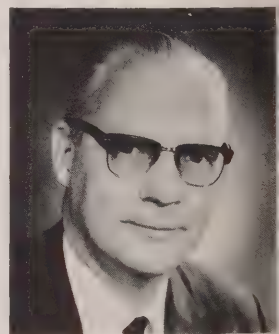
She served as a trustee on the Toronto Board of Education for 24 years and was Chairman for 1947. She is Director of the Education Committee of the Canadian Cancer Society (Ont.), and has been a member of the Ontario Board of Parole since 1956.



GEORGE NAGY, PH.D.

Dr. George Nagy was born in Hungary and emigrated to Canada in 1951. He is the Secretary-General of the Canadian Hungarian Federation and an independent insurance agent. Dr.

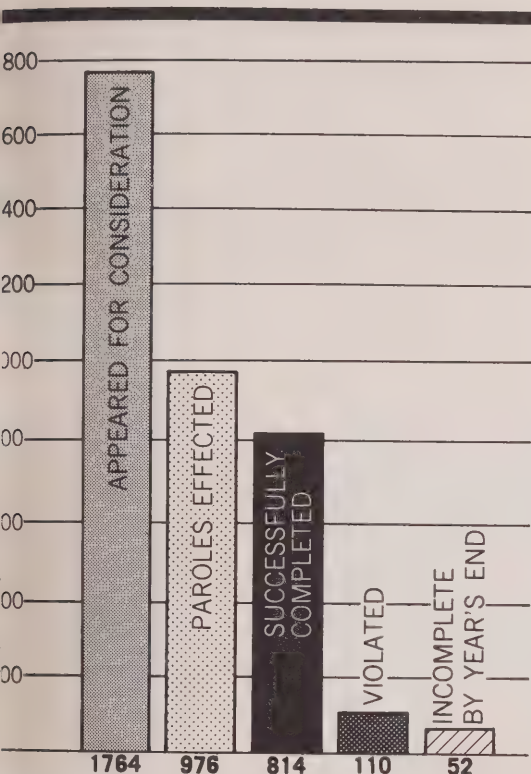
Nagy studied law and political science in pre-war Hungary and Paris and served on the Diplomatic Corps of Hungary before the war. In Canada he has been instrumental in relocating many Hungarian families through his work in the Federation.



JOHN S. MORRISON, B.A., B.ED.
M.ED.

Mr. Morrison has obtained degrees from the University of British Columbia, Boston University (Mass.), and is preparing his thesis for a doctorate from the University of Toronto College of Education. A former high school principal, he was Superintendent of the Ontario Training School, Bowmanville, before joining the Parole Board. He is also a part-time lecturer at the College of Education.

ONTARIO PAROLE STATISTICS, 1964-5



PAROLE SERVICES

The parole of deserving prisoners is an essential part of any effective correctional system. During the fiscal year, 1,764 appeared for Ontario Parole consideration and a total of 976 paroles were granted.

In Ontario's system great emphasis is placed on the importance of the personal interview. Consequently, the Board of Parole visits each institution which houses offenders with indeterminate sentences, on a regular basis to conduct interviews. Last year, it held 166 such meetings. Before each hearing, Board members study the files and records of candidates for parole. The inmate is then invited to make his own submission. Extreme care is taken to avoid making these interviews mechanical or routine. Information considered includes personal history, circumstances of the offence, previous criminal activity, community investigation, pre-sentence report, psychological and psychiatric reports, institution progress and conduct, proposed parole plans.

Rehabilitation is the major concern of the Board and it weighs many factors to determine if parole should be granted. Two important questions are:

Will the prisoner be able to live in the community without violating the law?

Will his release be compatible with the best interests of society?

Of the 976 inmates released on parole during the fiscal year, 83% completed it successfully; 5% of paroles were incomplete. During the fiscal year there were 1,351 men and women under supervision.

Statistics

Number appeared for Parole Consideration
(men and women) 1,764

Number of Paroles effected during fiscal Year:
Men 929
Women 47 Total 976

Number successfully completed Parole:
Men 774 or 83.32%
Women 40 or 85.10%
Total 814 or 83.40%

Number violated Parole during Fiscal Year:
Men 104 or 11.19%
Women 6 or 12.76%
Total 110 or 11.27%

Paroles uncompleted as of August 31, 1965:
Men 51 or 5.49%
Women 1 or 2.14%
Total 52 or 5.33%

Total Number under Supervision on Parole during Fiscal Year:

	Women	Men	Total
On Parole as of April 1, 1964	15	360	375
Paroled during Fiscal Year	47	929	976
	62	1,289	1,351



Rehabilitation and After-Care Services



The Department's interest in an offender's successful return to society does not end when he leaves an institution. The Rehabilitation service performs a wide variety of services to help the inmate during his transition from institutional life to normal society. Arrangements are made for work and living quarters. Financial assistance is given to provide clothing and meals for hundreds of inmates and where necessary, workmen's tools or other assistance specific to an inmate's individual needs.

During the past year closer liaison has been developed with courts, educational authorities and government and private agencies, in order to foster a free exchange of information and a greater understanding of our individual roles.

An important service has been added to the after-care programme for youths released from training schools. In the Toronto area, a psychiatrist has been appointed to help these youngsters during the difficult period of adjustment, and this has proven very beneficial.

Two more offices will be opened during the coming year and staff will be increased at Port Arthur and Monteith to offer greater assistance to the young men at the training centres at Fort William and Monteith. Additional staff will also be required in the new training school at Hagersville.

Following are some statistics relating to the service:

Total Number of Interviews	14,842
Total Number Assisted	6,551

Type of Assistance Given:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Employment arranged | 1,712 |
| (b) Board and Lodging arranged .. | 1,144 |
| (c) Meals | 216 |
| (d) Tools | 13 |
| (e) Clothes | 1,158 |
| (f) Other types of assistance | 2,278 |

Employers Contacted	1,971
Home Investigations Completed	1,761

SOCIAL AGENCIES

Many inmates are assisted, both before and after release, in their rehabilitative programmes by social agencies which work in close co-operation with the Department.

Members of the Salvation Army visit all institutions and at some institutions maintain full-time personnel. Their work is most effective because of the excellent relationships they have built up over the years at all institutions. In addition to spiritual and personal guidance, the annual event of giving Christmas boxes to all inmates by volunteers from the Salvation Army is most appreciated.

In Adult Male Institutions workers from the John Howard Society assist many inmates in planning for

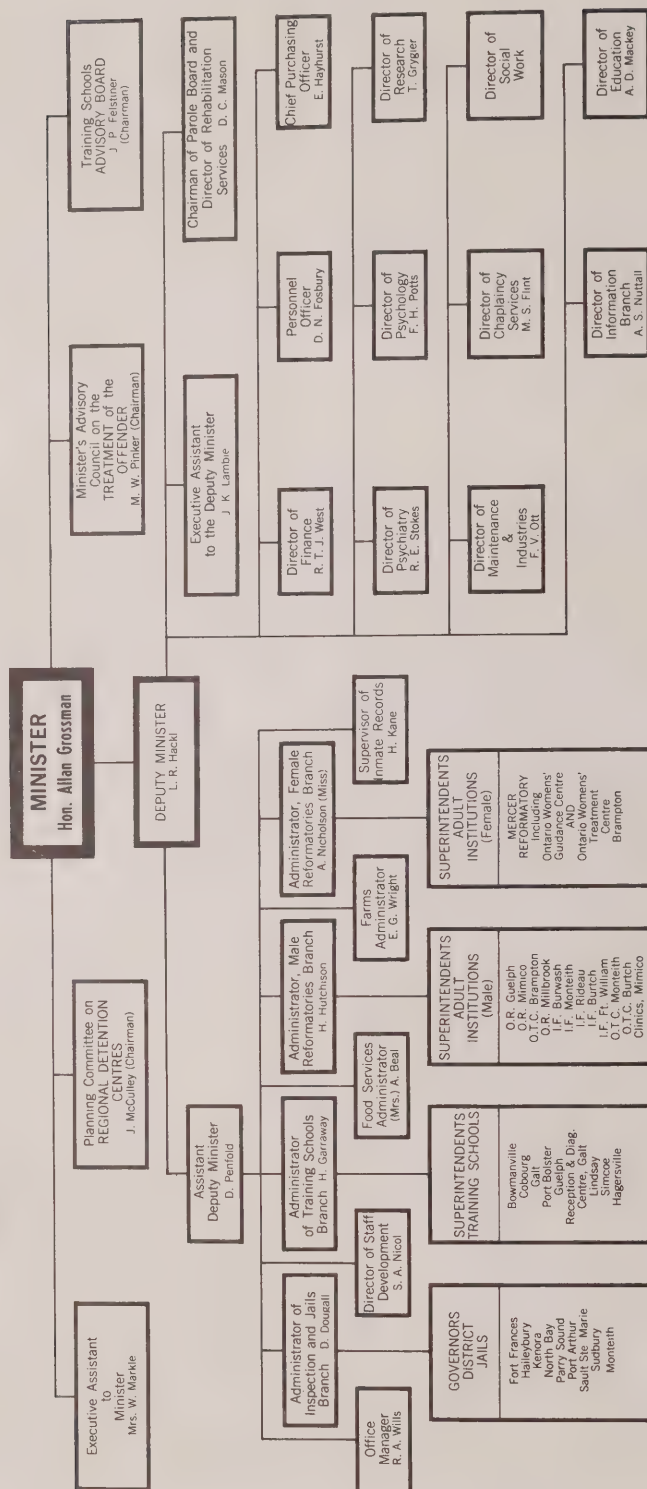
parole and play an effective part in the after-care of those released from institutions.

The Elizabeth Fry Society gives a great deal of assistance to female prisoners and in co-operation with the Department, established a special pre-release programme. This includes a day in the community prior to release under the supervision of a member of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

In recognizing the difficulties encountered by men and women on their return to society, the Department is grateful for the help received in the rehabilitation of offenders by many social agencies and half-way houses including the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, National Employment Service, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House and the Scott Mission.



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS







THE ONTARIO PLAN in Training Schools



TRAINING SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO

(Operated by the Department of Reform Institutions)

Ontario Training School for Girls	Galt
Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls	Galt
Ontario Training School for Girls	Lindsay
Ontario Training School for Girls (known as "Trelawney House")	Port Bolster
Ontario Training School for Boys	Bowmanville
Ontario Training School for Boys	Cobourg
Ontario Training School for Boys	Guelph
Ontario Training Schools for Boys	Hagersville
Ontario Training School for Boys	Simcoe

PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

(Operated by Roman Catholic Religious Orders)

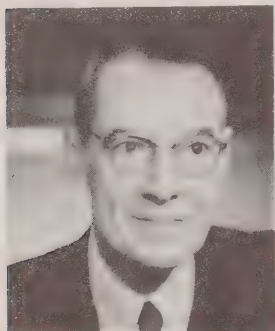
St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto (Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd)
St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge (The Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle)
St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred (The Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle)





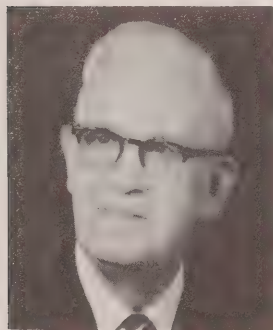
JAMES P. FELSTINER, B.A., L.L.B.,
M. S. W. CHAIRMAN

Mr. Felstiner graduated from Haverford College, Penn., and also received his L.L.B. from Harvard Law School, Mass. Later he obtained a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Toronto after contributing to the research of Sheldon Glueck, a leading authority on juvenile delinquency. He has served as a social worker with the Big Brothers of Toronto, the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the University Settlement. He is now a Consultant on Unreached Youth for the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto.



C. H. LEWIS, B.A., M.D.,
D. PSYCH.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Branch of the Department of Health and serves on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.

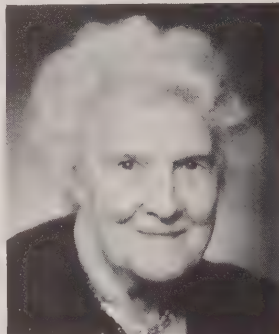


J. M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.

Dr. Bennett served the Department of Education, Ontario, as a school inspector for 42 years. He is a member of the Toronto Public Libraries Board and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board since 1942.

The Training Schools Advisory Board

The Board meets weekly to review progress and placement reports on individual students and to make recommendations to the Minister regarding transfer, placement or termination of wardship. All changes in a child's placement must be authorized by the Board. The Advisory Board also makes annual inspections of the Training Schools, reporting their findings to the Minister.



MRS. C. R. SANDERSON, R.N.

The first public health nurse to practice in England, Mrs. Sanderson was among the first to graduate in the then - new public health course after becoming a Registered Nurse. She is a past president of Dixon Hall and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board for 22 years.



BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia and McMaster University. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton County. A Member of the Board of Directors of the Social Planning Council, Chairman of the Budget Review Committee of the United Community Fund, Mr. Lowes has been a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education since 1962 and is Chairman of the Board at present.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

The forward looking philosophy of the new Training Schools Act 1965 set the pace for important developments in this field during the year.

Essentially the new Act creates a suitable framework for positive action to be taken for the child's welfare, eliminating sections in the previous Act which had sometimes put youngsters on the defensive when committed to our schools.

The provisions of the new Act were based on the results of a study of the social and emotional needs of delinquent children which had been carried out at the University of Toronto School of Social Work. This study was supplemented by a world-wide survey of juvenile delinquency legislation and an intensive enquiry by a committee of officials of the Department with the participation of the School of Social Work. The committee studied recommendations of the Canadian Corrections Association and met on a number of occasions with the Juvenile and Family Court Judges and representatives of the Children's Aid Societies.

The Act embodies legal safeguards for the protection of civil rights of children and their parents, including a right of appeal, and the Minister has di-

vested himself of the power to admit youngsters to training schools by administrative decision—all future admissions to be made only by Court Order.

A child may now be admitted to a training school by Court Order only on the following grounds:

- (1) evidence that the child of **at least twelve years of age** has contravened a statute in force in Ontario, which contravention would be punishable by imprisonment if committed by an adult;

OR

- (2) evidence that the parents or guardian of the child are unable to control him or to provide for his social, emotional or educational needs, and further evidence that the child's needs can best be satisfied in a training school rather than elsewhere.

The Act carefully avoids labelling children either as delinquent or as neglected, as all such labels are found to be detrimental. Overall, the new Training Schools Act creates an atmosphere in which positive, progressive programmes of treatment and training are an essential facet in dealing with the total problem of juvenile delinquency.



Hagersville Training Schools

It was in this atmosphere that the planning of the two new schools at Hagersville took place. The property was originally an R.C.A.F. station and is close to the City of Hamilton which has a major University with treatment and clinical facilities.

The senior school at Hagersville will provide a vocational training course for older boys. This will broaden the types of courses available to youngsters and enable us to revise and intensify our classification system with boys.

The junior school at Hagersville will create many precedents in this field. It will consist of a number of cottage homes for younger boys under the age of twelve admitted under the provisions of the new Training Schools Act. The facilities enable the boys to be housed in small groups of eight to ten to a cottage. As a number of dwellings in the same group are occupied by staff members and their families, this combination of small group homes and family dwellings in the one setting provides a living situation approximating that of a small community.

With such a small number of boys housed in each cottage, the staff is able to give more individualized attention and can develop strong and positive relationships between adults and children which is so necessary in a programme of this type.

The nature of the physical plant of the school will allow complete segregation of activities between the older and the younger boys.

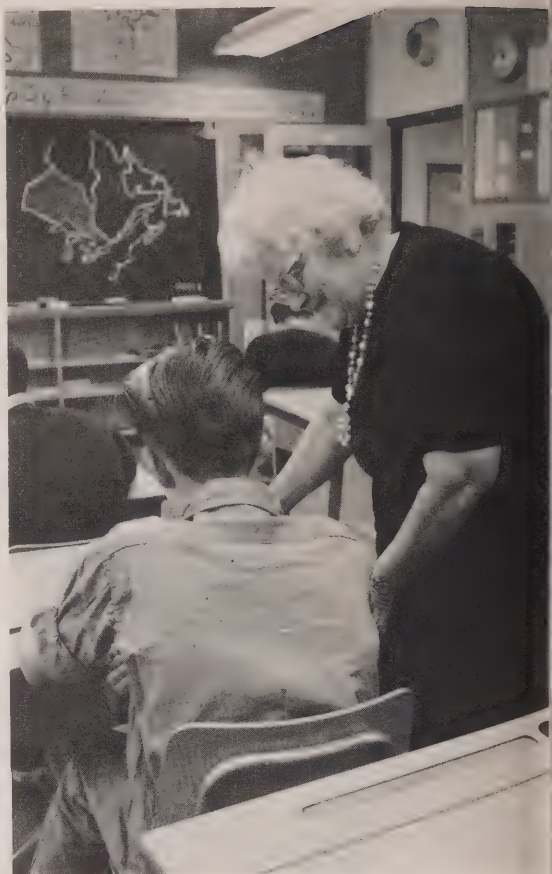
Northern Ontario Training School

During the year we announced plans for a new school in Northern Ontario to be located within twenty-five miles of Sudbury and to accommodate about one-hundred and twenty boys. The school will serve boys of all religious denominations from the northern area of the province and all costs, both capital and maintenance, will be assumed by the province. Facilities will be included for the diagnosis of behaviour problems in order that adjustments in the programme may be adapted to the boys' needs. Provision will be made for academic and vocational training programmes in keeping with the Department of Education standards for elementary and secondary schools.

At the present time, boys sent to training school from Northern Ontario must travel great distances before arriving at the schools in the southern section of the province. The location of this new school will also make it more accessible for parents visiting their sons.

Private Training Schools

In addition to expanding present facilities, changes were made during the year in the regulations under the Training Schools Act concerning the financing of the private training schools. The province now as-



sumes the full operating costs of these three schools putting them on a similar basis to the ten Ontario Training Schools operated by the province. With a constant need to expand services, the private schools had found it increasingly difficult to continue the high standard of training and treatment necessary in this field. This greater financial aid will ensure the continuation of the fine work being done with the children entrusted to their care.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Operated by the Department of Reform Institutions

THE RECEPTION CENTRE FOR BOYS, BOWMANVILLE, and THE RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE FOR GIRLS, GALT, provide settings where children are given psychological, aptitude and intelligence tests to determine the type of programme which best suits their needs. They are then assigned to the training school which can provide the most suitable programme for each individual child.



THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GALT, can accommodate 120 girls. It houses girls who are not in need of intensive clinical attention but who require close supervision and control. The girls attend full-time school, and the emphasis is on vocational training.

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, LINDSAY, is designed for students who are sufficiently mature and responsible to participate in a programme combining a greater degree of freedom with emphasis on academic training. There is accommodation for 120 girls.

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PORT BOLSTER, (TRELAWNEY HOUSE) has accommodation for 20 girls and a programme designed to provide group living in a home-like atmosphere. All girls attend full-time academic school, either at Trelawney House or, if they are above grade 8, at the local high school. They are closely integrated into local community activities.

The Selection Committee at the RECEPTION CENTRE, BOWMANVILLE, has a choice of seven institutions to which it can assign a boy.

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, COBOURG, consists of four large adjacent houses with extensive grounds. It has accommodation for 175 boys. The programme is designed to meet the needs of younger boys, and the full-time academic school covers grades 1 to 8. Special remedial and opportunity classes are provided. The school is divided into seven administrative houses, to allow boys to be

accommodated with their own age group and size, and there is a wide selection of extra-curricular activities, sports and hobbies. The School has its own Cub and Scout Packs.

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BOWMANVILLE, has a normal capacity of 190 and accommodates older boys who are unable to benefit from the more specialized training programmes provided at other schools. The students live in five houses. There is a large farm and a number of vocational training classrooms where the basic skills are taught. Bowmanville has a very extensive sports programme, a fine gymnasium and swimming pool, a Scout Troop, and a cadet band.

COLDSPRINGS FORESTRY CAMP is located in the Gananaska Forest north-east of Bowmanville. It provides accommodation for 40 boys who receive part-time training in forestry from skilled instructors and part-time academic instruction. The boys are selected from the students at Bowmanville on the basis of their aptitude for this type of training.

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SIMCOE, accommodates 120 and is designed for older boys who can be stimulated into furthering their academic education. All boys attend full-time school which covers grades 8 to 10. The programme is geared to fit a boy back into the normal school programme in his appropriate grade when he leaves the training school. The heavy emphasis on academic education is supplemented by a wide range of recreational activity.



The Ontario Training Schools For Boys, Hagersville

Junior School: Cottage homes to provide a programme for small groups of boys under the age of 12.

Senior School: Designed to accommodate about 120 older boys who are adaptable to intensive vocational training. (*Described earlier in more detail.*)

THE ONTARIO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, GUELPH, accommodates 48 boys in individual rooms. This is a maximum security school for both Protestant and Roman Catholic boys, who have been completely unable to adjust to the open setting in the

other training schools. The emphasis is on flexibility of programme to meet the individual needs and problems of each boy. Trade training is provided in three vocational shops, and there is an academic school to cater for the wide range of educational levels. There is a great variety of extra-curricular activity. Mental health services are provided by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social worker.

Private Training Schools

All Roman Catholic girls go to ST. MARY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, TORONTO, operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd.

The Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle operate two training schools for Roman Catholic boys: ST. JOHN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE takes all boys from the western half of the province; ST. JOSEPH'S TRAINING SCHOOL, ALFRED takes all boys from the eastern half of the province.

Programme

All schools provide academic, vocational and recreational training as well as spiritual and psychological counselling. Different emphasis is placed on various aspects of this basic programme to meet the needs of individual students.

As at any boarding school, there are the additional responsibilities such as housing, feeding and clothing the children. It is also necessary to provide the wide services normally provided by the community—sports, hobbies, library services, religious training, medical services.



Essentially, we try to provide the environment and social conditions which help to teach and train youngsters to live successfully in society, fulfilling their own needs and modifying their concepts and attitudes towards other people, towards themselves and towards society.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

This shows the number of wards in residence and on placement on March 31st, 1965, as 3,367, which is an increase of 133 over the same date in 1964.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST	COMMITTED	ADMITTED	TOTAL
1958	838	47	885
1959	790	48	838
1960	820	59	879
1961	897	71	968
1962	1,019	49	1,068
1963	1,038	58	1,096
1964	1,126	42	1,168
1965	1,114	41	1,155

	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt		Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	TOTALS
					Recep- tion	Treat- ment							
n Residence.....	254	235	108	42	7	19	139	87	20	142	212	208	1,473
n Placement.....	407	319	108	35	—	15	102	80	29	142	339	279	1,855
n Ontario Hospitals...	10	3	2	1	—	1	3	1	1	12	3	2	39
TOTALS.....	671	557	218	78	7	35	244	168	50	296	554	489	3,367



TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

During the year Mr. James P. Felstiner was appointed Chairman of the Training Schools Advisory Board, taking over from Dr. John M. Bennett who served as Acting Chairman in a voluntary capacity from April 1963. We would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Bennett who served with distinction during this period.

Mr. Felstiner holds an Arts Degree, a Degree in Law, and a Masters Degree in Social Work. He has had wide experience in social work especially with youth.

All five members of the Board have had wide experience and intense interest in child welfare and their work and advice is most valuable. The Board meets each week to review the record and progress of wards and advises the Minister with respect to placement in the community, termination of wardship and similar matters concerning the children.

The statistical report which follows is indicative of the volume of the work done by the Board.

PLACEMENT

The after-care programme is most important in the juvenile field and its basis is prepared when the youngster first comes to the school. Each school has a Review Board which sees a child at different intervals, reviewing progress and making recommendation for changes in the child's training programme. At these case conferences, different aspects of the youngster's progress are originated and discussed by the superintendent, psychologist, social worker, teacher and housemaster or housemother. Their final recommendation is made to the Training Schools Advisory Board when a youngster is ready for placement in the community.

For the year ending March 31st, 1965, there were 2,378 placements recommended and authorized.

STATISTICAL REPORT GIVING DETAILS AND SHOWING THE NATURE AND VOLUME OF WORK DONE BY THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

April 1st, 1964 to March 31st, 1965

NATURE OF WORK DONE BY T.S.A. BOARD	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	Ontario Training School for Boys, Georgetown	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt		Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	TOTALS
					Recep- tion	Treat- ment							
Applications for Admission													
Recommended.....	9	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	12	8	3	46
Applications for Admission Refused.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	7
Placements Recommended to Minister and Authorized.....	529	324	146	58	1	28	227	152	45	226	377	265	2,378
Placements Refused.....	10	3	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	2	3	1	27
Placements Deferred.....	9	5	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	—	27
Deferred Placements Authorized.....	8	6	5	1	—	—	3	2	—	1	2	1	25
Deferred Placements Refused.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Special Cases.....	35	33	7	8	2	—	16	13	6	5	7	2	134
Returns from Placement Considered.....	75	138	31	9	2	4	38	18	7	35	95	67	515
Recommendations for Transfer Authorized.....	256	88	28	6	179	11	40	20	4	1	17	8	658
Recommendations for Transfer Refused.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Placement Reports Considered.....	1,215	1,109	377	120	2	54	464	233	85	50	539	284	4,530
Attendance Reports Considered.....	859	702	275	133	—	31	452	425	52	238	383	671	4,223
Terminations of Wardship Made Effective.....	335	80	50	41	—	8	125	32	5	116	177	121	1,090
Applications for Termination Refused.....	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	22
Applications for Termination Deferred.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	8
Deaths.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Court Order Quashed on Appeal or by Age on Conviction.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transfers Deferred.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS.....	3,351	2,491	928	379	201	140	1,370	901	204	693	1,620	1,434	13,778



The Rehabilitation Officers supervised some 1,260 wards as well as being in regular contact with the homes of all wards receiving training in our schools. By means of home contacts, guidance is offered to parents in preparation for their child's return; this helps ease many of the problems that may have been contributing factors in a child's admission to a training school. Rehabilitation Officers try to ensure that the work of the schools in bringing the youngsters to a

point where they believe he can successfully adjust to community life will not be retarded by any conditions that exist in his home. After-care assistance offered by rehabilitation officers is varied. They conduct liaison with school principals and teachers at the schools to which children will be returning; they secure foster homes as well as employment for older students; and they arrange constructive spare time activities with recommended organizations.



Returns To School

Occasionally youngsters who do not adjust completely are returned to the training schools. Rehabilitation officers prefer to return wards to school for further help rather than giving repeated warnings which can eventually result in the child getting into more serious trouble.

Termination Of Wardship

The wardship of a child may remain in effect until he is eighteen. However, when it is in the best interest of the child and where satisfactory adjustment occurs, wardships terminate before this age is reached.

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIP

Number of Individual Cases Considered	1126
LESS: Terminated by Death	4
" " Court Appeal or on age convictions	1
Applications refused or deferred	31

Total number of wardships terminated on recommendation of the Advisory Board 1090

REASONS FOR TERMINATION

(a) Having reached the legal age of 18 years:		
*Adjustment considered satisfactory	186	
*Adjustment considered doubtful .	47	233
(b) *Considered to have made satisfactory adjustment before reaching age of 18 years.		452
(c) Having married:		
Adjustment considered satisfactory	46	
Adjustment considered doubtful .	3	49
(d) Having enlisted in the Armed Forces		11
(e) Having moved out of Province and/or whereabouts unknown over long period		110
(f) Having been transferred to Ontario Hospital as mentally defective		38
(g) Wardship transferred back to Children's Aid Society		3
(h) Having been sentenced in Adult Court		194

Total number of wardships terminated during year ended March 31, 1965 ... 1090

LESS:

(a) Transferred to Ontario Hospitals ...	38	
(b) Moved out of Province and/or whereabouts unknown	110	
(c) Wardship transferred back to Children's Aid Society	3	151

Net Total for purpose of this assessment .. 939

ASSESSMENT

(1) *Considered to have made a satisfactory Adjustment:		
(a) Having reached the legal age of 18 years	186	
(b) Before reaching the legal age of 18 years	452	
(c) Having enlisted in the Armed Forces	11	
(d) Having married and adjustment considered satisfactory	46	695=74%
(2) *Not adjusted or adjustment considered doubtful	244	244=26%
		939

*By Training School and Placement Officers



Community Service Groups

In all training schools, youngsters benefit from the visits and inter-relationships of community groups. Over the past few years the involvement of members of the community in school activities has become an integral part of all programmes.

We are most grateful for the help given to us and to the youngsters by these groups and for the fine standards set by their members.



Staff

All members of the staff are to be commended for a year of useful progress in this work. We would especially note the very fine work and unselfish devotion of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and the Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle who are making a most valuable contribution in this difficult work, in the Private Training Schools.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Allred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Geoff	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
Number in residence, April 1, 1964.....	167	219	210	128	21	104	21	258	203	43	111	1,485
New Committals and Admissions:												
Received and retained for training.....	122	200	137	103	11	68	16	245	161	1	90	1,154
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	161
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Simcoe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	90
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Galt.....	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Lindsay.....	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Port Bolster.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Received and transferred to other Training Schools.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Received and transferred to other Institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Transferred from other Training Schools.....	—	—	—	6	24	2	1	81	1	35	12	162
Transferred from other Institutions.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	6
Returns from placement:												
Violation of placement terms.....	26	55	43	36	2	19	6	13	60	5	29	294
Court Order.....	—	23	14	—	—	—	—	15	77	—	—	129
Placement unsuitable.....	2	6	3	—	1	—	—	29	7	1	—	49
For replacement.....	7	12	11	1	2	—	1	5	2	1	—	42
For Medical Attention.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Returned from A. W. L.....	5	1	—	3	—	—	8	1	—	—	19	37
TOTALS.....	329	516	418	278	249	193	53	908	512	86	261	3,803
Number of placements:												
Returned to own home.....	76	230	147	74	17	34	7	269	150	22	102	1,128
Placed in foster home.....	62	37	22	13	6	36	12	18	40	5	9	260
Placed in boarding home.....	28	17	37	33	4	20	1	82	1	16	7	246
To positions, etc.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Transfers:												
To other training schools.....	1	12	2	15	193	2	4	272	81	—	14	596
To other institutions.....	20	10	2	4	2	14	1	14	6	1	2	76
Absent without leave.....	—	5	1	4	—	1	9	2	—	—	21	43
Released for other reasons.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	187	311	211	144	223	107	34	657	278	44	155	2,351
Number remaining in residence, March 31, 1965	142	205	207	134	26	86	19	251	234	42	106	1,452

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY OF THOSE COMMITTED OR ADMITTED

	20	4	8	2	1	10	1	3	3	—	4	56
Alcoholic parents.....	2	4	3	2	—	12	—	1	9	—	3	36
Desertion in home.....	—	2	3	9	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	20
Either parent immoral.....	—	1	5	1	1	2	—	1	4	—	1	16
Either parent mentally defective.....	6	6	12	—	—	3	1	1	8	—	—	37
Either parent with court record.....	8	12	12	10	—	9	—	22	9	—	4	86
Father dead.....	4	1	2	2	—	3	—	8	3	—	5	28
Mother dead.....	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Both parents dead.....	14	56	51	2	4	—	—	85	45	1	33	291
Fair home but no control.....	42	28	16	7	—	2	4	51	16	—	11	177
Poor home and no control.....	6	4	5	5	1	4	—	—	8	—	3	36
Stepfather.....	2	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	17
Stepmother.....	14	34	15	14	3	9	3	73	35	—	14	214
Parents separated.....	1	36	2	44	1	6	3	—	12	—	6	111
Associations.....	2	8	2	3	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	24
Mentality of child.....												
TOTALS.....	122	200	137	103	11	68	16	245	161	1	90	1,154

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED FOR STUDENTS

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto		St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge		St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred		Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt		Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt		Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay		Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster		Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville		Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg		Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph		Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Grade IX and above ..	45	—	38	14	42	—	192	—	—	10	56	—	—	—	149	—	—	—	3	7	69	—
Grade VIII ..	44	—	44	3	39	—	5	—	4	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	33	—
Grade VII ..	37	—	33	—	30	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	112	—	—	—	3	22	—	—
Grade VI ..	13	—	27	—	44	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	56	37	70	2	22	—	—	
Grade V ..	—	—	17	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	23	93	3	20	—	—	
Grade IV ..	—	—	15	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	137	73	1	—	—	—	
Grade III and below ..	—	—	12	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	81	114	—	—	—	—	
Opportunity ..	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ACADEMIC ENROLMENT.	139	—	186	17	204	—	224	—	10	10	84	—	19	—	317	153	511	—	11	67	102	—
Sewing ..	—	142	—	—	3	—	5	65	17	—	—	68	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laundry ..	—	24	2	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	—	—	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking ..	—	142	5	2	3	—	5	5	17	—	—	68	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nurses' Aid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdressing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office and Commercial ..	—	45	—	—	—	—	16	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Domestic ..	—	142	—	—	6	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbering ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet Metal Work ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine Shop ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpentry ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	4	18	—	—
Shoemaking and repairs ..	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	19	—	—	—
Printing ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Farming and Horticulture ..	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and Paint Shop ..	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Power House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL VOCATIONAL ENROLMENT.	—	495	17	9	18	—	35	208	*17	—	*68	—	*19	78	*656	—	—	8	67	—	—	—

*Same pupils on different activities.

LENGTH OF STAY AND PER DIEM COSTS

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
Average length of stay in school per pupil ..	16 mos.	8.9 mos.	10.8 mos.	10.7 mos.	11.6 days	12 mos.	12 mos.	8.9 mos.	10.9 mos.	12 mos.	7 mos	—
NET PER DIEM COST PER CAPITA	4.53	4.99	5.21	11.18	—	8.42	7.37	8.26	5.27	11.31	10.04	—

MENTALITY OF PUPILS COMMITTED OR ADMITTED

	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Morons—I.Q. 45-59 ..	8	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
High Grade Morons—I.Q. 60-69 ..	21	25	30	9	—	3	4	2	6	—	—	147
Borderline—I.Q. 70-79 ..	27	57	36	20	1	5	4	12	43	—	—	250
Dull Normal—I.Q. 80-89 ..	53	87	60	47	4	40	3	147	60	1	44	546
Normal—I.Q. 90-109 ..	10	19	8	7	3	20	—	19	14	—	46	146
Superior—I.Q. 110 and over ..	—	—	—	20	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	27
Not examined ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	122	200	137	103	11	68	16	245	161	1	90	1,154

SCHOOL ROLL AND COMPARISON

	Designed Accommodation	In Attendance March 31, 1961	In Attendance March 31, 1962	In Attendance March 31, 1963	In Attendance March 31, 1964	In Attendance March 31, 1965
St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto.....	160	177	184	176	167	142
St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge.....	150	198	229	190	219	205
St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred.....	160	171	187	196	210	207
Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt.....	120	162	174	149	128	134
Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt.....	30	24	24	22	21	26
Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay.....	120	—	—	50	104	86
Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster.....	20	17	19	18	21	19
Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville.....	190	242	275	281	258	251
Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg.....	175	215	218	196	203	234
Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph.....	48	34	40	41	43	42
Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe.....	120	—	—	62	111	106
TOTALS.....	1,293	1,240	1,350	1,381	1,485	1,452
Girls.....	450	380	401	415	441	407
Boys.....	843	860	949	966	1,044	1,045

NUMBER PLACED AND RETURNED DURING YEAR

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
Number remaining out for whole year.....	143	237	175	97	23	76	15	333	148	36	94	1,377
Number placed and returned during year.....	23	47	31	23	5	14	5	36	43	7	24	258
Placed out in previous years and returned....	12	49	40	14	1	5	2	29	103	—	5	260

NUMBER RETURNED FROM PLACEMENT DURING YEAR

	28	72	44	25	4	19	4	51	109	7	27	390
After one placement.....	6	18	17	9	1	—	3	12	30	—	2	91
After two placements.....	1	5	10	2	1	—	—	1	6	—	—	20
After three placements.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
After four placements.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
After more than four placements.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	35	96	71	37	6	19	7	65	146	7	29	511

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCES PRIOR TO COMMITMENT OR ADMISSION

	89	51	32	45	4	62	11	73	58	1	30	45
None.....	31	58	43	23	2	5	4	72	41	—	24	30
One.....	1	32	36	12	1	1	1	43	22	—	20	16
Two.....	1	12	13	10	2	—	—	27	14	—	8	8
Three.....	—	11	7	3	1	—	—	9	12	—	5	4
Four.....	—	36	6	10	1	—	—	21	14	—	3	9
Five or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	122	200	137	103	11	68	16	245	161	1	90	1,15

**ANALYSIS OF RETURNS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS
FROM PLACEMENT AS REPORTED TO THE ADVISORY BOARD**

REASONS FOR RETURNS	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Boys, Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	TOTALS
ORE SERIOUS BEHAVIOUR:												
Arson.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Auto Theft.....	8	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	40
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	3	14	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	8	36
B.L.C.A.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Forgery.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Immorality.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Molesting girls.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Offensive Weapon.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Theft.....	8	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	7	67
Wilful Damage.....	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
Assault.....	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
SS SERIOUS BEHAVIOUR:												
A.W.L.....	17	9	4	3	26	—	8	1	17	14	3	102
Truancy.....	4	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	9	25
Unmanageable.....	3	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	17	16	47
Unsatisfactory.....	6	16	1	—	7	1	7	4	5	4	7	58
Vagrancy.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Failure to Adjust.....	12	12	8	—	1	1	—	—	2	3	3	42
HER REASONS:												
Medical.....	5	4	2	2	1	2	—	1	—	2	1	20
Counselling.....	4	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	6	8	1	31
Replacement.....	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	7	12	28
Total Number Returned during Year.....	73	133	34	10	38	6	19	7	35	95	73	523
Number Placed and Returned During Year Ending March 31, 1965.....	36	61	29	8	26	2	10	7	26	42	40	287
Number Placed in Previous Years but Returned During Year Ending March 31, 1965	1963/64	14	37	5	2	7	1	7	—	9	37	140
	1962/63	17	23	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	12	70
	1961/62	6	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	22
	1960/61	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
	Total	73	133	34	10	38	6	19	7	35	95	523

Cause of Committal or Admission

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF PUPILS ON PLACEMENT
April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Diagnostic and Reception Centre for Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Sincee	Totals
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1964.....	129	321	264	131	9	34	20	420	351	35	68	1,782
Number placed during year from school.....	166	284	206	120	28	90	20	369	191	43	118	1,635
On Placement Count while in other institutions, A.W.L., on leave, etc.....	13	4	12	18	—	7	3	35	9	5	2	108
TOTAL NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT DURING YEAR.....	308	609	482	269	37	131	43	824	551	83	188	3,525
Released from wardship during year.....												
Returned to Training School during year.....	119	170	129	128	8	31	6	335	83	41	49	1,099
Deceased.....	35	96	71	37	6	19	7	65	146	7	29	518
Wardships transferred to other O.T.S. while on placement.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
TOTAL RELEASED, TRANSFERRED, RETURNED.....	154	267	201	165	21	50	13	402	229	48	78	1,628

SUMMARY OF PUPILS UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT

March 31, 1965

	35	119	84	4	—	10	8	53	203	—	1	517
Attending Public School.....	60	24	55	17	4	36	8	45	35	3	57	344
Attending High School.....	3	35	9	3	—	1	2	15	16	—	4	88
Attending Commercial or Vocational School.....	1	22	5	2	1	2	1	9	—	1	2	46
Attending Trades Training Course.....	—	8	16	—	—	—	1	17	11	3	2	58
Employed: on farm.....	3	44	19	14	1	3	—	45	6	3	15	153
in factories.....	3	10	8	3	—	5	1	5	38	—	3	38
as clerks.....	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	30
as construction workers.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	12
as messengers.....	18	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	56
as domestics.....	3	18	53	27	3	3	—	76	21	9	6	192
as miscellaneous work.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed.....	4	27	15	10	—	9	1	55	7	2	6	136
In mental hospital.....	12	3	2	4	1	1	1	10	3	1	2	40
In other institutions.....	1	7	14	2	—	1	5	3	8	8	2	86
Absent without leave.....	11	1	1	17	4	3	1	39	10	4	10	101
NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT MARCH 31, 1965.....	154	342	281	104	16	81	30	422	322	35	110	1,897
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year.....	48	45	39	13	5	34	17	17	96	2	14	330

APPENDIX I

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES

April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTCH (I.F.)	BURTCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MC CREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.G.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1964.....	165	60	942	207	404	155	36	775	53	25	166	151	97	27	3,263
Committed during year.....	273	105	1,539	354	2,931	758	79	845	481	356	598	681	576	—	9,576
Received and transferred to Brampton O.T.C.....	—	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273
Received and transferred to Burtch O.T.C.....	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Transferred from other Institutions.....	—	—	—	108	365	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	13	107	606
Re-admitted from Jails and other Institutions.....	57	—	143	10	29	6	9	65	2	—	10	3	16	—	350
National Parole Violators re-admitted.....	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	14
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	—	2	50	5	4	—	—	16	—	—	—	2	3	—	82
TOTAL.....	495	167	3,029	686	3,733	919	124	1,702	536	381	779	845	706	134	14,236
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	57	77	878	274	2,228	667	31	476	399	313	555	615	404	58	7,032
Discharged on payment of fines.....	—	4	3	36	531	27	—	3	76	29	39	22	73	1	844
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
Discharged by Order in Council.....	—	—	—	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	25
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor-General.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4
Released by National Parole Board.....	72	5	144	5	30	18	8	48	—	—	12	28	2	2	374
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	149	49	377	33	127	—	30	165	7	—	—	—	26	22	985
Released on Bail.....	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	14
Transferred to hospital.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	31
Transferred to hospital for mentally ill.....	—	—	10	—	17	—	—	6	2	—	1	1	1	—	38
Transferred to other institutions.....	40	28	535	102	10	66	13	127	7	5	39	46	107	23	1,148
Returned to jails.....	—	4	18	13	53	—	—	139	—	2	—	16	—	—	245
Deported.....	2	—	7	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	21
Released or transferred for other reasons.....	—	—	92	5	333	—	—	1	—	—	12	—	7	—	450
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1965.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died while in custody.....	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED, DIED, ETC.....	326	167	2,069	473	3,344	784	82	999	491	351	661	739	630	106	11,222
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1965...	169	—	960	213	389	135	42	703	45	30	118	106	76	28	3,014

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MC CREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
Marital Status														
Married.....	25	5	280	128	1,207	342	3	332	139	115	184	297	250	3,307
Single.....	248	99	1,251	211	1,463	374	76	487	327	224	404	334	245	5,743
Widowed.....	—	—	2	8	128	20	—	11	9	9	4	35	59	285
Divorced.....	—	1	6	7	133	22	—	15	6	8	6	15	22	241
Educational Status														
Illiterate.....	—	2	3	5	20	5	4	12	60	20	23	21	10	185
Elementary.....	143	76	828	199	1,567	464	66	445	297	255	422	449	304	5,515
High School.....	127	27	691	142	1,303	279	9	369	124	81	148	210	261	3,771
College or University.....	3	—	17	8	41	10	—	19	—	—	5	1	1	105
Habits as to use of Intoxicants														
Abstainers.....	131	24	623	36	73	28	43	104	2	5	21	25	65	1,180
Temperate.....	142	80	885	147	592	316	36	395	21	21	255	198	173	3,261
Intemperate.....	—	1	31	171	2,266	414	—	346	458	330	322	458	338	5,135
Habits as to use of Drugs														
Abstainers.....	273	105	1,539	316	2,923	758	79	845	480	356	598	681	446	9,399
Addicts.....	—	—	—	38	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	130	177
Criminal History														
No Adult Institutional history or record available.....	246	—	976	151	2,432	603	59	61	288	41	221	262	144	5,484
First Offence.....	146	43	137	37	48	21	5	11	—	32	38	36	144	698
Second Offence.....	83	26	488	20	51	15	10	38	61	43	60	36	80	1,011
Third Offence.....	29	12	420	23	49	20	6	55	31	34	42	17	41	779
More than three Offences.....	15	24	494	123	500	252	27	731	136	247	403	401	311	3,664
Occupation														
Agricultural.....	9	—	52	15	48	18	1	16	—	—	5	24	—	188
Clerical.....	10	—	66	18	122	10	1	40	—	2	8	28	56	361
Commercial.....	16	3	66	22	185	43	6	99	—	3	9	34	66	552
Construction.....	18	1	101	44	384	105	4	95	18	43	58	107	—	978
Domestic.....	6	3	—	8	97	22	—	77	3	9	20	47	285	577
Fishing, Trapping, Logging.....	2	6	14	2	10	2	6	19	108	31	6	1	—	207
Labourers.....	107	68	641	138	1,163	349	49	229	198	189	314	285	58	3,788
Manufacturing.....	37	—	137	8	132	13	1	119	2	4	6	14	—	473
Mechanics.....	6	2	146	20	212	72	2	29	3	16	38	15	—	561
Mining.....	3	4	9	4	38	3	—	25	28	28	50	5	—	197
Personal Services.....	12	1	75	17	183	37	2	—	30	8	12	17	97	491
Professional.....	—	—	13	17	34	8	—	7	—	—	1	1	1	82
Transportation.....	9	8	95	31	255	63	5	76	30	18	43	42	—	675
No Occupation.....	32	—	—	5	—	5	—	4	5	3	6	24	13	97
Others.....	6	9	124	5	68	8	2	10	56	2	22	37	—	349
Ages of Prisoners														
16 years.....	35	14	168	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	12	233
17 ".....	69	29	329	—	2	—	17	—	—	—	4	—	20	470
18 ".....	51	34	321	10	1	1	20	—	2	—	7	2	37	486
19 ".....	36	9	192	8	15	20	11	54	11	1	17	19	26	419
20 ".....	21	6	89	9	33	29	8	86	29	3	22	16	23	374
21-24 years inclusive.....	61	6	181	55	194	110	21	256	84	48	74	83	86	1,259
25-29 ".....	—	7	124	44	233	105	—	138	60	29	63	62	89	954
30-34 ".....	—	—	54	70	322	91	—	97	59	19	84	51	63	910
35-39 ".....	—	—	40	48	443	96	—	84	67	55	84	97	80	1,094
40-44 ".....	—	—	19	38	489	103	—	49	53	51	59	84	44	989
45-49 ".....	—	—	9	32	424	54	—	36	31	49	57	80	35	807
50-54 ".....	—	—	7	20	362	66	—	24	16	43	47	69	26	680
55-59 ".....	—	—	2	9	249	46	—	11	27	29	38	71	13	495
60-64 ".....	—	—	1	7	120	24	—	8	22	18	24	30	16	270
65-69 ".....	—	—	1	—	31	9	—	2	15	8	7	14	3	90
70 years and over.....	—	—	2	4	13	4	—	—	5	3	9	3	3	46

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURCH (I.F.)	BURCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
A. Crimes Against the Person														
Abduction.....	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Abortion.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Assault, Causing Bodily Harm.....	8	4	35	10	75	32	—	34	25	8	20	20	5	276
Assault, Common.....	—	—	16	5	39	11	1	10	8	8	12	16	1	127
Assault, with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	4	17
Assault on a Peace Officer.....	2	2	16	3	12	11	—	11	3	1	2	8	1	72
Attempted Suicide.....	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	5	13
Carnal Knowledge.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	10
Manslaughter.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Rape and Attempted Rape.....	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Threatening and Intimidation.....	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
TOTALS.....	13	8	93	19	131	56	1	67	38	19	35	46	21	547
B. Crimes Against Property														
Arson and Attempted Arson.....	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	14
Breaking and Entering.....	17	1	56	4	8	21	13	2	—	3	4	15	1	145
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	95	35	386	11	25	19	23	116	29	3	28	27	8	805
Conversion.....	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	3	12
Damage to Property.....	1	—	10	—	8	9	—	2	9	6	9	6	2	62
False Pretences.....	4	—	34	3	41	28	—	52	6	4	14	11	23	220
Forgery.....	3	1	16	—	5	1	—	7	1	1	6	5	3	49
Fraud.....	—	—	20	2	10	11	—	18	2	—	17	3	11	94
Housebreaking.....	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	11
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments	—	2	3	2	4	1	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	26
Possession of Property obtained by crime	15	10	71	9	42	27	6	76	8	9	20	16	12	321
Robbery.....	15	1	72	1	6	6	5	25	4	—	6	1	6	148
Shopbreaking.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
Taking Without Owner's Consent.....	—	8	23	1	4	7	1	6	4	2	4	7	1	68
Theft and Attempted Theft.....	79	27	393	36	308	181	10	147	50	34	68	111	75	1,519
Trespass.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9
Uttering.....	5	1	20	2	21	9	1	35	—	—	8	8	12	122
TOTALS.....	235	87	1,113	81	483	326	59	511	114	62	187	216	159	3,633
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency														
Bigamy.....	—	—	2	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	11
Breach of Child Welfare Act.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	11
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	—	—	4	1	62	9	—	4	7	5	1	13	—	100
Buggery.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency...	1	—	16	9	6	5	1	5	1	—	2	4	—	50
Incest.....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Indecent Assault.....	2	—	34	43	9	4	4	11	—	2	6	3	—	118
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act	—	—	6	9	4	7	—	—	6	1	1	—	1	31
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	8
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame.....	—	—	6	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	21
Non-support.....	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	1	5	8	5	—	31
Perjury.....	—	—	3	—	4	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	10
Prostitution.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	8
Seduction.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	3	0	75	66	108	30	5	24	19	13	21	26	121	51

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES
(Continued)**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURCH (I.F.)	BURCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTETH	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace														
Breach of Excise Act.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Breach of Indian Act.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	—	—	—	19	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	42
Breach of Probation Act.....	2	—	14	—	2	1	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	27
Breach of Railway Act.....	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
Breach of Recognizance.....	7	1	76	3	4	2	—	1	—	1	5	2	—	102
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	2	2	20	1	12	4	—	9	5	2	1	2	—	60
Conspiracy.....	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Causing a Disturbance.....	—	—	11	—	11	9	—	—	6	6	16	6	2	67
Escaping from Prison or Jail.....	—	—	12	—	2	1	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	28
Gambling.....	—	—	7	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Obstructing an Officer.....	—	—	5	—	10	1	1	5	4	2	1	4	1	34
Public Mischief.....	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	5	3	19
Vagrancy.....	—	—	2	9	214	80	—	6	5	18	40	45	16	435
TOTALS.....	11	4	152	33	265	106	1	44	22	31	67	66	43	845
E. Liquor Offences														
Driving While Ability Impaired.....	—	—	1	4	66	6	—	1	2	20	40	18	1	159
Drunk Driving or Drunk in Charge of Automobile.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	6	—	17
Intoxication or Drunkenness.....	—	1	—	95	1,495	122	—	—	132	172	144	211	187	2,559
Other Liquor Offences.....	—	—	16	12	214	37	1	2	131	21	43	34	41	552
TOTALS.....	—	1	17	112	1,775	166	1	3	266	213	235	269	229	3,287
F. Traffic Offences														
Careless Driving.....	—	—	25	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	31
Criminal Negligence in operation of Motor Vehicle.....	1	—	12	—	6	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	22
Driving While Licence Suspended or Without Licence.....	2	1	16	9	80	37	—	5	4	5	3	26	—	188
Leaving Scene of an Accident.....	—	1	5	2	9	3	—	—	—	3	1	11	—	35
Other Traffic Offences.....	7	1	—	3	13	11	—	—	9	2	15	11	—	72
TOTALS.....	10	3	58	14	110	52	—	9	13	10	19	50	—	348
G. Other Offences Not Enumerated Above	1	2	31	29	59	22	12	187	9	8	34	8	3	405
GRAND TOTALS OF A, B, C, D, E, F and G.....	273	105	1,539	354	2,931	758	79	845	481	356	598	681	576	9,576

**SENTENCES RECEIVED BY PRISONERS COMMITTED TO
ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	McCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
Length of Sentences														
Definite:														
Under 30 days.....	—	—	1	6	20	1	—	—	25	148	183	1	1	380
30 days and under 60.....	—	—	12	118	1,208	223	—	—	220	127	142	293	240	2,588
2 months and under 3.....	—	8	49	30	955	89	—	3	99	41	32	97	80	1,488
3 " " " 4.....	—	30	224	28	451	214	—	11	69	40	63	157	72	1,359
4 " " " 5.....	—	7	67	6	76	41	—	3	17	—	18	20	26	287
5 " " " 6.....	—	1	27	6	32	24	—	10	4	—	9	12	12	137
6 " " " 9.....	30	13	166	39	127	102	14	37	36	—	70	81	24	730
9 " " " 12.....	23	3	51	9	4	23	2	47	4	—	25	4	8	203
12 " " " 15.....	20	—	97	24	—	33	3	91	7	—	56	15	8	355
15 " " " 18.....	5	2	12	2	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	1	78
18 " " " 21.....	4	1	31	12	1	2	1	54	—	—	—	—	—	106
21 " " " 24.....	3	—	38	10	—	3	4	72	—	—	—	—	2	137
Other Definite Sentences.....	—	—	14	3	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	31
TOTALS.....	85	65	789	293	2,874	756	24	396	481	356	598	680	475	7,877
Indefinite:														
3 months to 6 months.....	—	7	31	1	23	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	69
3 " " " 9.....	—	3	8	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	18
3 " " " 12.....	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
4 " " " 6.....	—	—	4	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
4 " " " 7.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
4 " " " 8.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
4 " " " 10.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
4 " " " 12.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
6 " " " 9.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	—	1	19
6 " " " 9.....	15	7	57	1	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	1	3	117
6 " " " 10.....	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
6 " " " 12.....	27	11	80	2	1	—	1	37	—	—	—	—	4	163
6 " " " 15.....	4	—	11	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	25
6 " " " 18.....	1	2	19	4	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	40
6 " " " 24.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
9 " " " 12.....	13	2	25	1	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	67
9 " " " 15.....	17	2	44	2	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	80
9 " " " 18.....	5	2	15	1	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	38
9 " " " 24.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
12 " " " 15.....	14	1	29	3	—	—	26	22	—	—	—	—	—	93
12 " " " 18.....	32	1	129	7	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	1	245
12 " " " 21.....	6	—	11	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	21
12 " " " 24.....	—	1	32	5	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	50
18 " " " 21.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
18 " " " 24.....	3	—	24	2	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	2	57
18 " " " 30.....	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	14
24 " " " 30.....	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	39
24 " " " 36.....	1	—	10	1	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	24
24 " " " 48.....	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not exceeding 3 months.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
" " " 6.....	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	26
" " " 12.....	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	50
" " " 24.....	—	—	111	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	133
Other indefinite sentences.....	46	1	5	25	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	35	210
TOTALS.....	188	40	750	61	57	2	55	449	—	—	—	1	101	1,701
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES.....	273	105	1,539	354	2,931	758	79	845	481	356	598	681	576	9,577

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED AND EVADED CAPTURE
NUMBER WHO ESCAPED AND WERE RECAPTURED**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	ELLIOT LAKE	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MC CREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.G.C.)	TOTALS
Escaped and evaded capture.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Escaped and were recaptured.....	12	8	11	—	9	2	7	73	—	—	2	10	2	10	146

NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM	MC CREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.G.C.)	TOTALS
Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1965													
Superintendents.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	12
Assistant Superintendents.....	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
Office Manager.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.....	7	29	8	16	5	14	2	—	3	4	5	2	95
Supply Supervisors.....	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	15
Correctional Officer 7.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	9
Correctional Officer 6.....	—	9	2	4	1	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	25
Correctional Officer 5.....	6	11	5	9	6	10	3	—	5	6	—	—	61
Correctional Officer 4.....	7	13	7	12	6	15	6	1	6	6	—	—	79
Correctional Officer 1, 2 & 3.....	29	229	81	98	33	169	19	8	27	25	—	—	718
Correctional Officer 6 (Female).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Correctional Officer 5 (Female).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Correctional Officer 1, 2 & 3 (Female).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	15	46
Psychiatrists.....	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6
Psychologists.....	1	3	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	16
Social Workers.....	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Teachers.....	3	8	2	—	1	9	1	—	1	—	2	3	30
Librarians.....	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Trade Instructors.....	10	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Physicians.....	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
Dentists.....	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7
Nurses.....	—	7	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	13
Cooks, Chefs, Assistants.....	3	18	15	8	6	14	3	—	3	3	1	1	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants.....	—	11	1	4	1	9	3	—	5	5	1	—	40
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.....	4	11	6	6	7	13	1	—	6	5	6	—	65
Tradesmen and Mechanics.....	—	8	3	9	1	9	1	—	2	1	1	1	36
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen.....	—	10	8	11	4	4	—	—	1	2	2	—	42
All other employees.....	1	18	2	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	39
TOTALS.....	80	407	153	196	82	299	44	12	64	65	71	29	1,502

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
For Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1964 and March 31, 1965

	ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO		ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE BRAMPTON		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	
	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65
Total Days Residence of Inmates.....	347,468	336,760	150,305	148,111	60,179	59,825	79,467	74,622
Average Number of Inmates.....	949.4	922.6	410.7	405.8	164.4	163.9	217.1	204.5
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries.....	1,726,239.85	1,707,535.91	831,476.98	862,365.53	379,584.78	390,956.58	630,913.12	632,857.60
Travelling Expenses.....	10,164.42	10,701.54	6,134.73	6,566.81	2,963.63	3,422.44	3,825.03	3,849.09
General Maintenance.....	665,352.59	692,843.94	369,096.65	371,210.92	155,432.62	149,395.64	150,101.43	151,584.00
Repairs to Buildings.....	98,770.20	87,204.77	40,277.60	30,232.37	25,773.33	45,051.56	21,837.91	24,835.33
Industrial Operations.....	1,581,119.94	1,456,977.01	141,467.84	137,306.19			359,749.71	430,592.10
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,081,647.00	3,955,263.17	1,388,453.80	1,407,681.82	563,754.36	588,826.22	1,166,427.20	1,243,718.12
Increase in Inventories—Deduct.....			12,336.50					5,258.55
Decrease in Inventories—Add.....	13,102.32	34,398.17		3,354.18	5,117.43	949.94	19,299.70	
TOTAL COST	4,094,749.32	3,989,661.34	1,376,117.30	1,411,036.00	568,871.79	589,776.16	1,185,726.90	1,238,459.57
REVENUE								
Perquisites.....	23,878.44	23,771.51	10,786.54	11,782.78	7,899.20	7,681.40	2,240.32	2,339.13
Casual Sales.....	98,868.39	98,977.60	35,016.29	32,184.93	811.19	717.03	13,237.63	13,265.63
Industrial Sales.....	1,557,402.06	1,413,282.41	52,687.04	59,972.49			484,429.52	542,322.78
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,680,148.89	1,536,031.52	98,489.87	103,940.20	8,710.39	8,398.43	499,907.71	557,927.54
Increase in Accounts Receivable—Add.....		23,706.00		2,738.55				269.22
Decrease in Accounts Receivable—Deduct.....	88,730.85		72.03		135.48	22.50	3,712.63	
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	1,591,418.04	1,559,737.52	98,417.84	106,678.75	8,574.91	8,375.93	496,195.08	558,196.76
NET COST	2,503,331.28	2,429,923.82	1,277,699.45	1,304,357.25	560,296.88	581,400.23	689,531.82	680,262.81
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem.....	11.7842	11.8472	9.1555	9.5268	9.4530	9.8583	14.9210	16.5964
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem.....	4.5800	4.6316	.6548	.7202	.1425	.1400	6.2440	7.4803
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	7.2042	7.2155	8.5007	8.8066	9.3105	9.7183	8.6770	9.1161

	ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE		MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO		ONTARIO GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON		INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	
	*Year Ending March 31/64	*Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65
Total Days Residence of Inmates.....	32,118	19,280	37,942	34,806	9,809	10,593	266,480	261,153
Average Number of Inmates.....	87.8	70.1	103.7	95.4	26.8	29.0	728.1	715.5
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries.....	199,743.12	165,269.58	268,185.28	274,041.72	79,467.81	86,299.12	1,358,015.70	1,377,091.94
Travelling Expenses.....	2,221.40	1,879.13	814.35	562.75	421.92	282.80	9,893.13	9,350.08
General Maintenance.....	87,163.03	60,080.24	83,381.98	80,731.08	50,754.87	28,064.02	660,118.02	641,959.75
Repairs to Buildings.....	4,443.51	5,723.85	6,528.18	3,089.82	15,791.71	6,874.18	93,178.07	110,954.37
Industrial Operations.....			297,700.34	195,181.02			162,159.81	173,686.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	293,571.06	232,952.80	656,610.13	553,606.39	146,436.31	121,520.12	2,283,364.73	2,313,042.73
Increase in Inventories—Deduct.....					1,019.13	5.91		
Decrease in Inventories—Add.....	1,888.18	13,819.59	14,464.08	38,666.75			3,795.19	26,171.27
TOTAL COST	295,459.24	246,772.39	671,074.21	592,273.14	145,417.18	121,514.21	2,287,159.92	2,339,214.00
REVENUE								
Perquisites.....	6,905.72	4,522.55	12,241.88	10,992.10	844.04	1,146.87	84,864.75	89,451.38
Casual Sales.....	298.67	174.56	19,338.18	22,540.91	587.75	588.61	70,047.66	69,186.31
Industrial Sales.....			347,200.65	245,803.35			190,362.07	167,150.24
TOTAL RECEIPTS	7,204.39	4,697.11	378,780.71	279,336.36	1,431.79	1,735.48	345,274.48	325,787.93
Increase in Accounts Receivable—Add.....	19.31			481.19				5,465.33
Decrease in Accounts Receivable—Deduct.....		19.31	30,475.98		51.75		9,174.47	
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	7,223.70	4,677.80	348,304.73	279,817.55	1,380.04	1,735.48	336,100.01	331,253.26
NET COST	288,235.54	242,094.59	322,769.48	312,455.59	144,037.14	119,778.73	1,951,059.91	2,007,960.74
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem.....	9.1992	12.7993	17.6868	17.0164	14.8249	11.4711	8.5829	8.9572
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem.....	.2249	.2426	9.1799	8.0393	.1407	.1638	1.2613	1.2684
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	8.9743	12.5567	8.5069	8.9771	14.6842	11.3073	7.3216	7.6888

*Closed January 31, 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS (Cont'd)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS

For Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1964 and March 31, 1965

	INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH		RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM		BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM		INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	
	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/64	Year Ending March 31/65
Total Days Residence of Inmates.....	47,168	46,094	44,392	45,003	76,987	73,301	22,461	24,154
Average Number of Inmates.....	128.9	126.2	121.3	123.3	210.4	200.8	61.4	66.2
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries.....	261,744.27	287,820.99	276,030.35	279,283.15	351,253.99	350,733.51	160,841.90	176,241.61
Travelling Expenses.....	965.16	1,026.77	1,388.79	1,372.81	1,462.92	1,737.83	1,492.80	1,415.39
General Maintenance.....	128,832.27	140,928.92	118,735.31	112,520.17	145,913.26	137,802.41	55,056.20	70,004.83
Repairs to Buildings.....	32,426.64	25,704.35	28,483.42	11,185.58	30,738.84	31,491.03	13,688.55	52,213.49
Industrial Operations.....	3,595.32	6,276.41	91,241.77	89,640.21	274,084.40	264,505.23		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	427,563.66	461,757.44	515,879.64	494,001.92	803,453.41	786,270.01	231,079.45	299,875.32
Increase in Inventories—Deduct.....	10,761.60	10,999.33	9,400.74		32,203.21		2,156.43	5,979.89
Decrease in Inventories—Add.....				9,843.35		22,521.59		
TOTAL COST.....	416,802.06	450,758.11	506,478.90	503,845.27	771,250.20	808,791.60	233,235.88	293,895.43
REVENUE								
Perquisites.....	15,354.88	15,795.38	5,066.92	5,043.20	5,612.86	5,014.49	3,801.16	4,125.46
Casual Sales.....	17,343.01	17,443.31	41,131.77	37,769.67	8,068.22	17,779.86	17,246.48	23,011.28
Industrial Sales.....		1,485.00	86,762.16	114,602.90	210,654.83	301,529.15	85.80	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	32,697.89	34,723.69	132,960.85	157,415.77	224,335.91	324,323.50	21,133.44	27,136.74
Increase in Accounts Receivable—Add.....		6.61			29,307.46		165.18	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable—Deduct.....	510.88		6,735.97	1,710.34		27,903.03		835.88
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE.....	32,187.01	34,730.30	126,224.88	155,705.43	253,643.37	296,420.47	21,298.62	26,300.86
NET COST.....	384,615.05	416,027.81	380,254.02	348,139.84	517,606.83	512,371.13	211,937.26	267,594.57
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem.....	8.8365	9.7791	11.4092	11.1958	10.0179	11.0338	10.3840	12.1675
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem.....	.6824	.7534	2.8434	3.4598	3.2946	4.0438	.9482	1.0888
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM.....	8.1541	9.0257	8.5658	7.7360	6.7233	6.9900	9.4358	11.0787

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

Institutions and Items Produced

Sales Value
of
Production

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH

Cannery

291,636 No. 10 Tins—Miscellaneous canned fruits and vegetables;	
17,918 No. 10 Tins—Jams, jellies and marmalade;	
5,289 No. 10 Tins—Pickles and relish;	
15,750 lbs.—Mincemeat;	
35,460 lbs.—Cider, used in apple jelly.....	\$ 205,068.48

Machine and Sheet Metal Shops

2,821 Items—Dust pans, waste paper baskets, garbage cans and lids, garbage pails, pails various sizes, galvanized foot baths, wire baskets, miscellaneous items, refinishing and repairs.....	12,161.80
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Planing Mill

5,942 Items—Table tops, swivel chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, desks, chairs, book cases, blackboard and bulletin boards, flower boxes, bedboards, window sashes, desk trays, altar lecterns, kneeling rails, signs, hall trees, planters, frames, stools, hat racks, chesterfields, dining room tables, miscellaneous items and repairs.....	10,757.32
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Picnic Tables

1,839 only—Picnic tables.....	26,050.20
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Tailor Shop

77,689 Items—Inmates' clothing, officers' uniforms and greatcoats; hospital clothing and bedding, mattresses, mattress shells and covers, etc., upholstery and miscellaneous items.....	224,337.81
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Woollen Mill

2,380 only—Heather blankets	
1,090 only—Grey blankets	
579 only—Crib blankets	
1,000 only—White blankets	
1,550 only—Scarlet blankets	
2,610 only—Grey wool toques	
19,832 pairs—Grey wool socks	
3,346 yards—Jo Jo cloth.....	52,592.12

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MILLBROOK

Auto Marker Plant

2,955,320½ pairs—Automobile licence plates.....	\$ 443,298.08
15,276 only—Metal ashtrays.....	318.25

Tailor Shop

48,945 Items—Inmates' clothing, shorts, shirts, slacks, pyjamas, sheets, pillow slips, etc.....	67,770.13
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Jobbing Shop

10,000 only—Campsite permit holders.....	4,885.00
600 only—Barbecue grilles.....	9,000.00
—Miscellaneous items, covering work orders for maintenance installations, etc., within the institution.....	1,061.63

Braille Shop

98 copies—"New Treasury of Stories for Every Speaking and Writing Occasion".....	210.00
24 copies—"Le Francais Vivante".....	96.00
250 copies—"Games & Appliances Price List".....	25.00

Book Binding

1,372 only—Library books repaired.....	997.50
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ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MIMICO

Brick and Tile Plant

841,000 pieces—Common, rug, back up and tapestry brick.....	\$ 24,737.00
61,400 pieces—Structural tile, assorted sizes.....	6,305.76
788 only—Skids.....	1,961.25

Machine Shop

2,315 only—Grilles, fireplace.....	8,179.67
50 only—Grilles, barbecue.....	750.00
7 only—Steel doors (frames, locks, etc., included).....	1,629.55
425 only—Picnic tables.....	5,231.40
—Miscellaneous sales.....	385.61

Shoe Shop

5,413 pairs—Slippers.....	14,885.75
1,118 pairs—Boot and shoe repairs.....	838.50

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Cont'd)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

Institutions and Items Produced

	Sales Value of Production
MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO	
Tailor Shop	
115,809 Items—Inmates' kimonos, nightgowns, underslips, dressing gowns, aprons, blouses, pillow slips, quilts, sheets, towels, facecloths, miscellaneous items.....	\$ 182,811.27
INDUSTRIAL FARM, BURWASH	
Tailor Shop	
45,448 Items—Inmates' clothing, coveralls, overalls, shirts, smocks, discharge jackets and pants, grey flannel coats and pants; white drill pants, white duck aprons, caps, blue drill shirts; Mackinaw coats; bath towels, pillow slips, miscellaneous items.....	56,888.05
Saw and Planing Mill	
447,976 ft. B.M.—Spruce produced from logs.....	22,398.80
17,163 ft. B.M.—Pine produced from logs.....	1,029.78
61,712 ft. B.M.—Poplar produced from logs.....	2,159.92
6,049 ft. B.M.—Birch and Maple produced from logs.....	1,028.33
783 ft. B.M.—Oak, Ash and Elm produced from logs.....	133.11
Planing charges—\$5.00 per 1,000 ft. B.M.....	1,596.62
275 Items—Manufactured—cupboards, desks, doors and sash, seats and tables, radiator covers, etc....	816.43
IDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM	
Tailor Shop	
73,014 Items—Inmates' clothing, overalls, caps, shirts, smocks; khaki coveralls, caps; white twill shirts; chefs' white coats, pants, aprons; sportsheer pants, Mackinaw coats, winter hats; white butchers' coats, white laboratory coats; milkers' coveralls; sheets, pillow slips, bath towels, roller towels, facecloths; duck and cotton bags; miscellaneous items.....	\$ 109,370.89
Planing Mill	
66 only—Picnic tables—spruce finished.....	907.50
200 only—Picnic tables—spruce unfinished.....	2,340.00
200 only—Picnic tables—white pine finished.....	3,900.00
MURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM	
Tailor Shop	
27,963 Items—Inmates' clothing, caps, coats, warehouse coats, overalls, short pants, men's and boys' shirts and smocks; chefs' hats, aprons; laboratory coats; attendants' coats, pyjamas, white and coloured nightshirts; sansuede pyjama suits; women's nightgowns; sheets, pillow slips, tea towels, bath towels, roller towels, etc.....	\$ 49,825.50
27,508 yards—Banding.....	60.53
Cannery	
259,026 No. 10 Tins—Assorted fruits and vegetables.....	141,661.26
315,630 lbs.—Assorted jams.....	48,960.00
Snow Fence	
4 Rolls—Snow fence, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spacing.....	28.50
432 Rolls—Snow fence, 2 inch spacing.....	2,376.00
TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION.....	\$1,751,826.30

APPENDIX II

COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Crimes Against the Person						
Abduction.....	34	1	35	25	1	26
Abortion.....	5	2	7	3	1	4
Assault, Bodily Harm.....	1,133	21	1,154	868	15	883
Assault, Common.....	783	22	805	555	15	570
Assault, with intent to commit an indictable offence.....	34	6	40	18	4	22
Assault, on Peace Officer.....	231	3	234	200	2	202
Attempted Suicide.....	58	39	97	29	17	46
Carnal Knowledge.....	34	—	34	22	—	22
Manslaughter.....	25	1	26	14	2	16
Murder.....	34	5	39	14	—	14
Attempted Murder.....	10	2	12	4	1	5
Rape or Attempted Rape.....	102	—	102	34	—	34
Threatening or Intimidation.....	99	5	104	54	2	56
TOTALS.....	2,582	107	2,689	1,840	60	1,900
B. Crimes Against Property						
Arson or Attempted Arson.....	44	3	47	24	1	25
Breach of Railway Act.....	140	1	141	131	—	131
Break, Enter and Theft.....	2,698	40	2,738	2,192	29	2,221
Conversion.....	30	3	33	17	3	20
Damage to Property.....	400	25	425	342	19	361
False Pretences.....	495	70	565	391	53	444
Forgery.....	131	18	149	106	11	117
Fraud.....	367	45	412	266	30	296
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments.....	97	5	102	65	2	67
Possession of Property Obtained by Crime.....	809	45	854	614	28	642
Robbery.....	463	13	476	312	6	318
Taking Without Owner's Consent.....	268	4	272	235	2	237
Theft and Attempted Theft.....	4,809	293	5,102	4,118	239	4,357
Trespass.....	105	2	107	78	1	79
Uttering.....	264	36	300	228	33	261
TOTALS.....	11,120	603	11,723	9,119	457	9,576
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency						
Bigamy.....	18	5	23	15	4	19
Breach of Child Welfare Act.....	45	23	68	32	14	46
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	395	1	396	329	1	330
Breach of Venereal Diseases Prevention Act.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Buggery.....	15	—	15	9	—	9
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency.....	181	10	191	138	8	146
Gross Indecency.....	80	3	83	65	1	66
Incest.....	26	—	26	18	—	18
Indecent Assault.....	378	—	378	267	—	267
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act.....	147	2	149	114	2	116
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame.....	19	34	53	14	28	42
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame.....	31	127	158	16	94	110
Non-support.....	235	6	241	170	3	173
Perjury.....	16	1	17	15	2	17
Prostitution.....	—	23	23	—	7	7
Seduction.....	2	—	2	4	—	4
TOTALS.....	1,589	237	1,826	1,207	166	1,373

COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS **OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED**

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace						
Breach of By-laws (excluding liquor or traffic offences)....	439	14	453	438	14	452
Breach of Excise Act.....	15	1	16	12	1	13
Breach of Game & Fisheries Act.....	21	—	21	20	—	20
Breach of Immigration Act.....	112	2	114	19	—	19
Breach of Income Tax Act.....	30	1	31	30	1	31
Breach of Indian Act (excluding liquor offences).....	23	4	27	23	4	27
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	70	51	121	36	32	68
Breach of Probation Act.....	190	11	201	137	5	142
Breach of Unemployment Insurance Act.....	36	—	36	33	—	33
Carrying Unlawful Weapons.....	283	8	291	221	5	226
Conspiracy.....	69	9	78	32	5	37
Contempt of Court.....	450	15	465	426	15	441
Causing a Disturbance.....	1,131	123	1,254	959	103	1,062
Cruelty to Animals.....	13	—	13	11	—	11
Disorderly Conduct.....	18	—	18	13	1	14
Escaping from Constable.....	27	1	28	23	—	23
Escaping from Prison or Jail.....	139	13	152	133	12	145
Gambling.....	39	—	39	33	—	33
Obstructing an Officer.....	163	8	171	130	7	137
Public Mischief.....	135	9	144	102	8	110
Vagrancy.....	1,622	480	2,102	1,320	324	1,644
TOTALS.....	5,025	750	5,775	4,151	537	4,688
E. Liquor Offences						
Driving While Ability Impaired.....	3,028	59	3,087	2,795	47	2,842
Drunk Driving or Drunk in charge of automobile.....	768	6	774	688	5	693
Intoxication or Drunkenness.....	19,306	1,763	21,069	18,614	1,682	20,296
Other Liquor Offences.....	5,674	741	6,415	5,321	687	6,008
TOTALS.....	28,776	2,569	31,345	27,418	2,421	29,839
F. Traffic Offences						
Careless Driving.....	495	6	501	430	6	436
Criminal Negligence in Operation of Motor Vehicle.....	80	1	81	61	1	62
Driving While Licence Suspended or Without Licence.....	1,231	6	1,237	1,128	6	1,134
Leaving the Scene of an Accident.....	358	4	362	323	3	326
Other Traffic Offences.....	1,863	27	1,890	1,771	25	1,796
TOTALS.....	4,027	44	4,071	3,713	41	3,754
G. Miscellaneous						
Material Witness.....	28	7	35	—	—	—
Mental Illness.....	108	24	132	—	—	—
Offences not enumerated.....	782	53	835	619	29	648
TOTALS.....	918	84	1,002	619	29	648
GRAND TOTALS (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G).....	54,037	4,394	58,431	48,067	3,711	51,778

SHOWING THE NAMES OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES OF STAFF—For the Year Ending March 31st, 1965

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	JAILERS	CHIEF MATRONS	JAIL SURGEONS	NUMBER ON STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1965	SALARIES OF STAFF
Barrie.....	W. J. Casey	Mrs. P. C. LeCollier	Dr. L. H. Bigelow	24	\$ 94,107.11
Belleville.....	T. C. Cook	Mrs. A. English	Dr. Van Blakslee	23	61,252.22
	W. T. Theriault }			17	69,084.75
Brampton.....	D. Simmons	Mrs. K. Holtz	Dr. D. C. Heggie	22	69,611.60
Brantford.....	S. Rogers	Mrs. E. Rowley	Dr. J. E. Roddick	18	46,308.00
Brockville.....	W. Rowsome	Mrs. H. Rowsome	Dr. D. I. Matheson	14	34,131.51
Cayuga.....	W. A. Metcalfe	Mrs. E. Oates	Dr. F. A. Vokes		
			Dr. D. T. Marshall }	22	65,293.75
Chatham.....	P. J. Daigneau }	Mrs. C. Arnold	Dr. J. C. McWilliam	13	41,784.03
	A. C. Stewart		Dr. F. N. Blackwell	19	55,186.13
Cobourg.....	E. A. Mottershead	Mrs. E. Mottershead	Dr. J. A. McGuire	11	23,868.76
Cornwall.....	J. S. Dickey	Mrs. B. Dickey	Dr. A. H. Taylor	15	55,691.86
Goderich.....	R. W. Bell	Mrs. Gladys Wilson	Dr. A. B. McCarter }	56	259,078.51
Guelph.....	A. M. Wilson		Dr. G. Q. Sutherland	24	68,047.97
			Dr. T. C. Gibson	22	79,944.49
Hamilton.....	E. P. O'Neill	Mrs. E. M. Allen	Dr. C. R. S. Davidson	14	34,344.27
Kingston.....	E. W. Martin	Mrs. L. Martin	Dr. R. T. Milne	29	130,385.20
Kitchener.....	C. W. Smith	Mrs. M. Smith	Dr. F. M. White	15	34,805.00
Lindsay.....	W. G. Hartwick		Dr. J. K. Buchan }	19	55,401.29
			Dr. J. S. Winder	10	25,282.94
London.....	J. E. Yorke	Mrs. G. Wallace	Dr. C. E. Lafrance	10	25,929.58
L'Orignal.....	J. R. Comtois	Mrs. G. Comtois	Dr. J. D. Caldwell	56	216,978.79
Milton.....	E. C. Ryder	Mrs. E. Ryder	Dr. D. W. Dyer	14	35,977.06
Napanee.....	S. W. Gilbert	Mrs. E. P. Gilbert	Dr. G. L. Hermitte	15	57,320.12
Orangeville.....	H. A. Coutts	Mrs. M. R. Coutts	Dr. A. C. Fowler	16	40,391.82
Ottawa.....	D. R. Webb		Dr. W. W. Belch	18	56,220.42
Owen Sound.....	T. A. Ramage	Mrs. J. Ramage	Dr. S. W. D. Hart	13	25,817.14
Pembroke.....	T. R. Chambers	Mrs. F. Chambers	Dr. K. O. Hawthorne	24	80,214.56
Perth.....	B. E. Beatty		Dr. A. B. McCallum	17	46,409.34
Peterborough.....	J. A. Weyer		Dr. W. B. Rutherford	28	95,636.50
Pictou.....	G. H. Swoffer	Mrs. I. M. Swoffer	Dr. K. M. McIntosh	20	58,620.32
St. Catharines.....	S. P. Hollott }	Mrs. N. Whitfield	Dr. C. E. Sylvester	17	36,487.90
	G. Miller		Dr. W. H. Hills	238	1,204,573.27
St. Thomas.....	R. S. Brown	Mrs. B. Croker	Dr. J. T. H. Robinson	11	28,822.82
Sarnia.....	D. M. Fraser		Dr. A. L. Purdon	25	78,472.42
Simcoe.....	J. Dickson	Mrs. A. Dickson	Dr. F. A. Cuddy	33	132,635.89
	S. Teggart		Dr. A. J. Jacques	34	164,021.02
Stratford.....	R. S. Newell	Mrs. D. V. Newell	Dr. G. A. C. Webb	17	53,186.22
Toronto.....	G. P. Whithead	Miss I. F. MacKay			
Walkerton.....	A. E. Ferguson }	Mrs. D. K. Ellis			
	J. E. Ellis				
Welland.....	W. F. Crouchley				
Whitby.....	J. D. G. Sutherland	Mrs. J. D. G. Sutherland			
Windsor.....	J. M. Robinson	Mrs. A. Morkin			
Woodstock.....	J. Campbell	Mrs. R. Hamilton			
DISTRICT JAILS					
Fort Frances.....	J. R. Keddie		Dr. W. G. Boyle	14	74,796.64
Haileybury.....	G. H. Rutt		Dr. H. A. Dunning	25	117,163.50
Kenora.....	L. W. Goss	Mrs. A. C. Sharpe	Dr. S. M. Burris	27	120,926.24
North Bay.....	A. Celentano		Dr. E. J. Brennan	26	114,275.05
Parry Sound.....	J. Crozier		Dr. A. J. L. Wright	17	85,500.94
Port Arthur.....	A. J. Rea	Mrs. M. Syine	Dr. C. E. Baker	36	165,523.77
Sault Ste. Marie.....	C. W. Swales }	Miss P. Cormier	Dr. N. W. Fogg	39	136,242.3
	W. James				
Sudbury.....	R. J. Beavis }	Mrs. M. E. Shillington	Dr. C. C. Evans	33	152,465.50
	H. J. Everett }				
			TOTALS.....	1,210	\$4,708,218.6

**MAINTENANCE AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER AND TOTAL COST
FOR YEAR IN CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS**

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	COST OF FOOD	COST OF CLOTHING FUEL AND ORDINARY MAINTENANCE	COST OF OFFICERS' SALARIES	COST OF ALTERATIONS ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER PER DAY	AVERAGE COST PER DAY FOR CLOTHING FUEL AND ORDINARY MAIN- TENANCE	DAILY PER CAPITA DIETARY COST
Barrie.....	5,209.20	9,334.94	94,107.11		108,651.25	8.24	.7083	.3953
Belleville.....	5,194.20	6,526.66	61,252.22	689.74	73,662.82	9.86	.8738	.6954
Brampton.....	5,723.28	12,904.06	69,084.75	3,405.47	91,117.56	11.35	1.6074	.7129
Brantford.....	7,749.74	6,700.50	69,611.60		84,061.84	8.65	.6898	.7979
Brockville.....	2,533.74	4,376.99	46,308.00	1,744.82	54,963.55	10.71	.8527	.4936
Cayuga.....	1,998.30	2,944.38	34,131.51	376.52	39,450.71	14.23	1.0618	.7206
Chatham.....	4,348.01	11,657.52	65,293.75	2,765.87	84,065.15	11.34	1.5722	.5864
Cobourg.....	3,345.46	3,738.06	41,784.03	3,145.18	52,012.73	8.48	.6093	.5453
Cornwall.....	7,117.53	10,866.98	55,186.13	645.23	73,815.87	7.76	1.1424	.7483
Goderich.....	816.40	3,466.23	23,868.76	3,573.00	31,724.39	20.93	2.2864	.5385
Guelph.....	3,564.35	7,466.68	55,691.86	842.20	67,565.09	11.73	1.4230	.6793
Hamilton*.....	22,681.00	17,333.00	259,078.51	7,115.00	306,207.51	7.86	.4451	.5824
Kingston.....	3,462.90	8,609.28	68,047.97	825.27	80,945.42	10.46	1.1126	.4475
Kitchener.....	7,133.04	10,948.72	79,944.49	350.70	98,376.95	8.71	.9780	.6314
Lindsay.....	2,411.20	3,172.18	34,344.27	1,322.93	41,250.58	14.41	1.1080	.8422
London.....	13,168.26	19,157.35	130,385.20		162,710.81	5.63	.6623	.4552
Orignal.....	2,777.44	2,000.57	34,805.00	1,244.00	40,827.01	12.07	.5914	.8210
Milton.....	4,633.26	3,283.00	55,401.29	2,286.37	65,603.92	9.71	.4859	.6858
Napanee.....	1,663.11	1,748.58	25,282.94	739.81	29,434.44	10.56	.6274	.5967
Orangeville.....	517.42	1,071.41	25,929.58	320.02	27,838.43	27.19	1.0463	.5053
Ottawa.....	23,326.27	24,097.28	216,978.79		264,402.34	8.22	.7488	.7248
Owen Sound.....	2,910.67	3,407.53	35,977.06	580.83	42,876.09	8.55	.6792	.5802
Pembroke.....	4,308.76	6,255.89	57,320.12	423.61	68,308.38	9.90	.9064	.6243
Perth.....	2,304.29	8,378.77	40,391.82	1,129.53	52,204.41	14.20	2.2787	.6267
Peterborough.....	6,456.76	7,437.48	56,220.42		70,114.66	7.38	.7832	.6799
Pictou.....	1,205.18	4,874.22	25,817.14	240.74	32,137.28	17.68	2.6811	.6629
St. Catharines.....	10,441.91	14,086.73	80,214.56	4,886.74	109,629.94	8.13	1.0466	.7743
St. Thomas.....	3,168.08	4,648.79	46,409.34	1,160.21	55,386.42	9.78	.8216	.5599
Tarnia.....	5,626.06	13,166.30	95,636.50	993.46	115,422.32	15.49	1.7668	.7550
Simcoe.....	4,747.51	9,138.54	58,620.32	334.33	72,840.70	10.48	1.3158	.6836
Stratford.....	2,815.22	5,411.53	36,487.90	2,532.70	47,247.35	11.19	1.2820	.6670
Toronto*.....	133,848.00	213,157.00	1,204,573.27	19,946.00	1,571,524.27	6.27	.8505	.5340
Valkerton.....	1,893.06	5,595.09	28,822.82	1,380.70	37,691.67	9.84	1.4612	.4944
Velland.....	10,158.50	11,745.53	78,472.42	1,871.44	102,247.89	6.67	.7667	.6631
Whitby.....	5,678.99	27,000.21	132,635.89	1,882.32	167,197.41	13.87	2.2403	.4712
Windsor.....	13,374.44	18,328.86	164,021.02	5,802.29	201,526.61	8.94	.8132	.5934
Woodstock.....	2,985.03	7,966.76	53,186.22	377.69	64,515.70	13.31	1.6440	.6160
DISTRICT JAILS								
Fort Frances.....	2,788.65	10,765.11	74,796.64	2,529.88	90,880.28	27.91	3.3062	.8565
Jaileybury.....	5,693.39	16,012.97	117,163.50	769.71	139,639.57	16.37	1.8773	.6675
Kenora.....	19,412.98	19,213.39	120,926.24	1,145.77	160,698.38	5.51	.6593	.6661
North Bay.....	5,578.96	11,506.99	114,275.09	683.16	132,044.20	13.65	1.1895	.5767
Harry Sound.....	5,329.49	4,967.20	85,500.96	611.58	96,409.23	17.52	.9025	.9683
Fort Arthur.....	12,020.20	21,945.61	165,523.77	2,031.66	201,521.24	9.35	1.0187	.5580
Fort Ste. Marie.....	6,945.44	12,516.24	136,242.31	1,549.57	157,253.56	17.48	1.3890	.7708
udbury.....	9,660.53	22,049.67	152,465.59	2,546.25	186,722.04	11.06	1.3061	.5722
TOTALS.....	408,726.21	650,980.78	4,708,218.68	86,802.30	5,854,727.97	8.49	.9442	.5928

*City Jails.

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY ON REMAND MARCH 31, 1964			NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY AWAITING TRIAL MAR. 31, 1964			NUMBER REMAIN- ING IN CUSTODY SERVING UNEX- PIRED SENTENCES OR FOR OTHER REASONS MARCH 31, 1964			RE-ADMITTED FROM BAIL WHERE RELEASED ON BAIL PREVIOUS YEAR			NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS			NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965			TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR			NUMBER RELEASED ON BAIL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie.....	24	1	25	2	—	2	18	—	18	34	2	36	—	—	—	1,430	19	1,449	1,508	22	1,530	36	1	37
Belleville.....	2	—	2	2	—	2	15	—	15	96	—	96	7	—	—	624	18	642	641	18	850	107	3	110
Brampton.....	10	—	10	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	732	39	771	851	39	890	56	2	58
Brantford.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	844	44	888	860	44	904	9	1	10
Brockville.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	10	1	11	—	—	—	337	11	348	357	12	369	3	—	3
Cayuga.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	10	5	—	5	—	—	—	185	1	186	203	1	204	2	—	2
Chatham.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	604	14	618	622	14	636	10	—	10
Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	16	—	16	—	—	—	562	23	585	595	23	618	46	2	48
Cornwall.....	13	—	13	6	—	6	9	—	9	5	—	5	—	—	—	686	26	712	715	26	741	52	2	54
Goderich.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	8	—	8	—	—	—	222	3	225	236	3	239	12	1	13
Guelph.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	16	448	442	16	458	5	—	5
Hamilton.....	17	1	18	7	—	7	61	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,930	225	4,155	4,013	228	4,241	89	6	95
Kitchener.....	6	—	6	1	—	1	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	637	32	669	663	32	695	10	—	10
Kitchener.....	8	—	8	5	—	5	16	—	16	8	—	8	—	—	—	980	26	1,006	1,017	26	1,043	58	2	60
Lindsay.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	282	7	289	290	7	297	2	—	2
London.....	19	1	20	—	—	—	47	—	47	6	1	7	—	—	—	2,171	141	2,312	2,247	143	2,390	22	—	22
L'Orignal.....	8	—	8	4	—	4	4	—	4	27	1	28	—	—	—	267	5	272	275	5	280	96	3	99
Milton.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	620	20	640	663	21	684	36	3	39
Napawee.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	242	10	252	247	10	257	15	—	15
Orangeville.....	32	—	32	3	—	3	45	—	45	18	—	18	—	—	—	131	2	133	150	2	152	13	—	13
Ottawa.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	6	42	3	45	—	—	—	2,412	179	2,591	2,532	189	2,721	66	4	70
Owen Sound.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	10	22	1	23	—	—	—	315	10	325	340	10	350	20	—	20
Pembroke.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	10	2	—	2	—	—	—	742	30	772	776	31	807	5	—	5
Peterborough.....	6	—	6	1	—	1	15	—	15	9	3	12	—	—	—	272	4	276	280	5	285	22	1	23
Pictou.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	686	22	708	714	26	740	22	1	23
St. Catharines.....	14	—	14	3	—	3	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,219	42	1,261	1,254	44	1,298	150	13	163
St. Thomas.....	6	—	6	11	—	11	12	—	12	3	—	3	—	—	—	539	27	566	560	29	589	3	—	3
Simcoe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	640	26	666	664	26	690	7	1	8
Stratford.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	961	36	997	983	36	1,019	13	2	15
Toronto.....	86	17	103	24	1	25	446	23	469	165	11	176	113	2	115	18,599	1,946	20,545	19,430	2,000	21,430	177	12	189
Walkerton.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	337	30	367	345	32	377	16	1	17
Welland.....	5	—	5	1	—	1	12	—	12	24	5	29	—	—	—	1,001	54	1,055	1,042	61	1,103	33	—	33
Whitby.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	14	6	1	7	—	—	—	928	24	952	949	26	975	25	2	27
Windsor.....	11	—	11	1	—	1	32	—	32	18	4	22	—	—	—	1,522	53	1,575	1,584	57	1,641	25	—	25
Woodstock.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	9	—	9	13	—	13	—	—	—	368	24	392	394	24	418	22	—	22
DISTRICT JAILS																								
Fort Frances.....	5	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	—	—	234	40	274	248	40	288	1	—	1
Haileybury.....	3	—	3	5	—	5	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	415	51	466	427	56	483	5	—	5
Kenora.....	14	3	17	6	—	6	53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,338	598	1,936	1,402	620	2,022	3	—	3
North Bay.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	16	—	16	14	—	14	—	—	—	7	19	484	507	20	527	14	—	14
Parry Sound.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	465	17	482	424	17	499	18	—	18
Port Arthur.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	36	—	36	6	—	6	—	—	—	1,573	276	1,849	1,619	291	1,910	12	2	14
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,537	75	1,612	1,582	80	1,692	11	—	11
Sudbury.....	12	1	13	—	—	—	35	—	35	2	—	2	—	—	—	1,537	120	1,657	1,582	125	1,707	26	2	28
I.F. Monteith (Used as a District Jail)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	—	408	408	—	408	—	—	—
District Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,037	4,394	58,431	56,308	4,546	60,854	379	68	1,447

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*City Jails

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION

CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS	NUMBER SENTENCED AND DEPORTED DIRECT FROM JAIL			DIED BEFORE TRIAL			DIED WHILE UNDERGOING SENTENCE			SENTENCED TO DEATH AND EXECUTED			ESCAPED AND NOT RECAPTURED DURING YEAR			NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY AWAITING TRIAL MARCH 31, 1965			NUMBER REMAIN- ING IN CUSTODY SERVING UNEX- PIRED SENTENCES OR OTHER REASONS MARCH 31, 1965			TOTAL			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Barrie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	24	1,508	22	1,530
Bellefleur.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	13	641	18	659
Brampton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	7	851	39	890
Brantford.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	21	860	44	904
Brockville.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	357	12	369
Cayuga.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	203	1	204
Chatham.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	9	622	14	636
Cobourg.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	7	595	23	618
Cornwall.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20	8	715	26	741
Goderich.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	—	236	3	239
Guelph.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	40	16	458
Hamilton*.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	2	34	1	4,013	228	4,241
Kingston.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	18	663	32	695
Kitchener.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	16	1	1,017	26	1,043
Lindsay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	7	290	7	297
London.....	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14	3	2,247	143	2,390
L'Orignal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	275	5	280
Milton.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10	10	663	21	684
Napanee.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	247	10	257
Orangeville.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	150	2	152
Ottawa.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	7	38	3	2,532	189	2,721
Owen Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	340	10	350
Pembroke.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	8	776	31	807
Perth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	5	280	5	285
Peterborough.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	16	714	26	740
Pictou.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	104	4	108
St. Catharines.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	36	1,254	44	1,298
St. Thomas.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	560	29	589
Sarnia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	13	664	26	690
Simcoe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	983	36	1,019
Stratford.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	6	269	5	274
Toronto*.....	79	8	87	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	16	156	21	19,430	2,000	21,430
Walkerton.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8	17	345	32	377
Welland.....	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	18	20	1,042	61	1,103
Whitby.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	10	949	26	975
Windsor.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	24	38	1,584	57	1,641
Woodstock.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	1	394	24	418
DISTRICT JAILS																									
Fort Frances.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	5	248	40	288
Haileybury.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1	15	—	427	56	483
Kenora.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	3	1,402	620	2,022
North Bay.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	11	507	20	527
Parry Sound.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	14	6	424	17	441
Port Arthur.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	20	1,619	291	1,910
Sault Ste. Marie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20	7	876	80	956
Sudbury.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	15	1,582	125	1,707
I.F. Monteth (Used as a District Jail)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	24	18	408	—	408
TOTALS	104	9	113	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	68	—	85	1,066	68	—	430	85	56,308	4,546	60,854

*City Jails

SENTENCES—FINES, PROBATION, SUSPENDED SENTENCE, TERMS UP TO 90 DAYS

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	PAID FINE			PLACED ON PROBATION			SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITHOUT PROBATION			UNDER 30 DAYS			30 DAYS AND UNDER 60 DAYS			60 DAYS AND UNDER 90 DAYS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie.....	555	4	559	90	4	94	7	—	7	420	6	426	78	—	78	40	1	41
Belleville.....	150	9	154	—	—	—	30	1	31	158	2	160	56	1	57	32	1	33
Brampton.....	337	9	346	80	5	85	43	5	48	35	1	36	22	2	24	24	1	25
Brantford.....	233	18	251	16	—	16	25	2	30	273	11	284	81	—	81	28	—	28
Brockville.....	52	1	53	4	1	5	25	3	28	111	4	115	36	1	37	6	—	6
Cayuga.....	43	—	43	14	—	14	17	—	17	53	—	53	12	—	12	1	—	1
Chatham.....	149	2	151	3	1	4	102	3	105	159	2	161	61	1	62	8	1	9
Cobourg.....	194	7	201	21	—	21	76	5	81	97	1	98	21	—	21	6	—	6
Cornwall.....	143	6	149	19	1	20	37	—	37	195	7	202	61	1	62	9	1	10
Goderich.....	96	1	97	12	—	12	10	—	10	34	—	34	4	—	4	2	—	2
Guelph.....	60	3	63	12	—	12	51	—	52	144	5	149	42	—	42	19	—	19
Hamilton.....	696	58	754	173	13	186	518	36	554	1,268	29	1,297	411	26	437	61	3	64
Kingston.....	204	6	210	23	4	27	1	—	1	181	11	192	76	—	76	22	—	23
Kitchener.....	126	4	130	37	2	39	101	3	104	434	4	438	35	3	38	19	1	19
Lindsay.....	103	2	105	30	—	30	5	—	5	60	2	62	29	—	29	1	—	1
London.....	304	35	339	56	2	58	—	—	—	617	27	644	413	23	436	39	1	40
L'Orignal.....	23	—	23	9	—	9	15	—	15	42	—	42	13	—	13	4	—	4
Milton.....	245	7	252	40	—	40	55	4	59	78	1	79	20	—	20	11	—	11
Napanee.....	93	5	98	10	—	10	—	—	—	68	2	70	10	—	10	4	—	4
Orangeville.....	90	—	90	15	1	16	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ottawa.....	197	11	208	130	18	148	168	10	178	600	35	635	351	37	388	44	1	45
Owen Sound.....	78	3	81	32	2	34	24	2	26	71	—	71	32	—	32	6	—	6
Pembroke.....	348	15	363	14	2	16	29	—	29	132	5	137	34	—	34	8	—	8
Perth.....	65	—	65	11	—	11	10	1	11	99	—	99	36	—	36	5	—	5
Peterborough.....	130	4	134	83	2	85	—	—	—	178	4	182	89	—	89	25	—	25
Pictou.....	21	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33	12	—	12	2	—	2
St. Catharines.....	203	5	208	33	2	35	74	10	84	562	5	567	53	—	53	11	—	11
St. Thomas.....	159	6	165	47	3	50	13	4	17	202	6	208	19	—	19	6	—	6
Sarnia.....	210	15	225	48	1	49	15	—	15	166	3	169	34	2	36	17	—	17
Simcoe.....	410	16	426	60	4	64	132	5	137	165	4	169	52	—	52	5	—	5
Stratford.....	52	—	52	16	—	16	10	—	10	55	2	57	31	3	34	34	—	34
Toronto*.....	3,371	393	3,764	661	78	739	148	19	167	7,296	588	7,884	2,892	344	3,236	591	75	666
Walkerton.....	93	3	96	—	—	—	16	4	19	20	13	23	52	5	57	11	—	11
Welland.....	298	15	313	77	6	83	96	9	105	110	5	115	69	4	73	16	—	16
Whitby.....	210	8	218	76	5	81	24	—	24	285	4	289	95	—	96	20	—	20
Windsor.....	82	2	84	106	7	113	53	11	64	783	12	795	61	3	64	19	2	21
Woodstock.....	121	7	128	28	5	33	—	—	—	88	5	93	18	—	18	10	—	10
DISTRICT JAILS																		
Fort Frances.....	100	17	117	—	—	—	9	2	11	44	8	52	18	1	19	7	1	8
Haileybury.....	75	9	84	13	—	13	38	2	40	99	16	115	33	10	43	5	—	6
Kenora.....	103	27	130	7	1	8	3	6	9	695	417	1,112	203	101	304	70	11	81
North Bay.....	57	3	60	39	3	42	18	3	21	158	5	163	68	1	69	11	—	11
Parry Sound.....	84	6	90	38	1	39	8	—	8	118	5	123	27	—	27	15	—	15
Port Arthur.....	29	4	33	17	1	18	75	4	79	893	186	1,079	273	53	326	45	—	45
Sault Ste. Marie.....	164	7	171	6	—	6	53	8	61	319	43	362	85	—	85	32	—	32
Sudbury.....	475	32	507	109	3	112	26	8	34	308	29	337	219	15	234	4	—	4
I.F. Monteth (Used as a District jail)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	177	141	—	141	25	—	25
TOTALS.....	11,031	781	11,812	2,315	179	2,494	2,202	177	2,379	18,249	1,516	19,765	6,479	638	7,117	1,353	102	1,455

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	3 MONTHS			4 MONTHS			5 MONTHS			6 MONTHS AND UNDER 9 MONTHS			9 MONTHS AND UNDER 12 MONTHS			12 MONTHS AND UNDER 18 MONTHS			18 MONTHS AND UNDER 24 MONTHS			INDETERMINATE AND WITH DEFINITE OR OTHER SENTENCES		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	Female			Female			Female			Female			Female			Female			Female			Female		
Barrie.....	14	1	14	2	1	3	14	—	14	12	—	12	11	—	11	11	—	11	7	—	7	39	—	39
Belleville.....	17	1	18	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	9	9	3	—	3	3	—	3	5	—	5	20	2	22
Brampton.....	3	7	10	3	2	5	2	2	4	12	2	14	—	—	—	4	—	4	6	—	6	48	—	48
Brantford.....	22	1	23	1	4	5	4	—	4	8	—	8	4	—	4	7	—	7	6	—	6	46	—	46
Brookville.....	21	—	21	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	4	—	4	2	—	2	7	—	7
Cayuga.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	—	4
Chatham.....	13	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	3	14	—	14	4	—	4	6	—	6	12	—	12	4	—	4
Cobourg.....	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Cornwall.....	26	2	28	3	—	3	2	—	2	19	—	19	1	—	1	11	—	11	3	—	3	34	1	35
Goderich.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Guelph.....	3	1	4	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	6
Hamilton.....	111	8	119	26	4	30	28	1	29	34	4	38	15	2	17	43	1	44	7	—	7	50	—	50
Kingston.....	26	1	27	5	1	6	1	—	1	14	—	14	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	83	3	86
Kitchener.....	30	—	30	4	—	4	2	—	2	13	—	13	2	—	2	6	—	6	3	—	3	14	4	18
Lindsay.....	18	—	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	1	43
London.....	89	—	89	2	—	2	3	—	3	36	—	36	2	—	2	26	—	26	19	—	19	49	7	56
L'Orignal.....	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	3	9	—	9
Milton.....	11	—	11	1	—	1	1	—	1	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Napanee.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Orangeville.....	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
Ottawa.....	48	3	51	6	1	7	7	—	7	26	—	26	5	1	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
Owen Sound.....	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	173	6	179
Pembroke.....	27	2	29	3	—	3	1	—	1	13	—	13	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	2	44
Perth.....	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	12	—	12
Peterborough.....	10	—	10	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	44	—	44
Picton.....	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
St. Catharines.....	14	—	14	6	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	8	2	—	2	7	—	7	7	—	7	39	3	42
St. Thomas.....	18	—	18	4	—	4	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	6	—	6
Sarnia.....	16	—	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	3	—	3	11	—	11
Simcoe.....	15	—	15	7	—	7	1	—	1	4	—	4	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—	26	—	26
Stratford.....	67	37	104	107	18	125	39	5	44	249	23	272	107	7	114	193	7	200	124	4	128	8	—	8
Toronto.....	37	—	37	2	—	2	—	—	—	18	—	18	10	—	10	6	—	6	5	—	5	307	28	335
Walkerton.....	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	11
Welland.....	29	1	30	7	1	8	—	—	—	16	—	16	10	—	10	6	—	6	1	—	1	52	—	52
Whitby.....	24	—	24	9	—	9	2	—	2	53	—	53	9	—	9	7	—	7	1	—	1	74	4	78
Windsor.....	27	—	27	14	—	14	2	—	2	7	—	7	—	—	—	29	—	29	9	—	9	48	3	51
Woodstock.....	15	—	15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	12	2	14
DISTRICT JAILS																								
Fort Frances.....	11	3	14	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	16	4	20
Haileybury.....	14	7	21	3	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	11	2	—	2	7	—	7	2	—	2	66	1	67
Kenora.....	42	11	53	7	—	7	1	—	1	27	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	6	78
North Bay.....	17	—	17	5	—	5	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29
Parry Sound.....	18	—	18	1	—	1	2	—	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	—	4	14	—	14
Port Arthur.....	41	3	44	16	1	17	4	—	4	16	4	20	5	—	5	10	—	10	5	—	5	11	—	11
Sault Ste. Marie.....	58	—	58	6	—	6	1	—	1	12	—	12	2	—	2	6	—	6	1	—	1	42	2	44
Sudbury.....	62	3	65	2	—	2	1	—	1	33	—	33	7	—	7	15	—	15	3	—	3	38	2	40
I.F. Monteith (Used as a District Jail)	40	—	40	4	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	12	3	—	3	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	1,696	92	1,788	276	30	306	126	7	133	777	38	815	202	11	213	450	13	463	245	6	251	1,696	92	1,788

*City Jails

SENTENCES 2 YEARS AND OVER

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	2 YEARS AND OVER TO PENITENTIARIES			SENTENCED TO DEATH			TOTAL NUMBER SENTENCED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie.....	11	—	11	—	—	—	1,311	16	1,327
Belleville.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	484	12	496
Brampton.....	16	2	18	—	—	—	630	35	665
Brantford.....	7	1	8	—	—	—	756	33	789
Brockville.....	5	1	6	—	—	—	305	11	316
Cayuga.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	164	—	164
Chatham.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	546	11	557
Cobourg.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	468	14	482
Cornwall.....	14	1	15	—	—	—	570	20	590
Goderich.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	167	2	169
Guelph.....	13	—	13	—	—	—	404	10	414
Hamilton*.....	55	3	58	—	—	—	3,529	191	3,720
Kingston.....	18	1	19	—	—	—	590	29	619
Kitchener.....	15	—	15	—	—	—	869	17	886
Lindsay.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	263	5	268
London.....	21	—	21	—	—	—	1,676	95	1,771
L'Orignal.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	152	—	152
Milton.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	516	13	529
Napanee.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	199	9	208
Orangeville.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	120	2	122
Ottawa.....	68	2	70	—	—	—	1,824	125	1,949
Owen Sound.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	297	9	306
Pembroke.....	11	—	11	—	—	—	640	24	664
Perth.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	250	3	253
Peterborough.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	604	18	622
Pictou.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	86	1	87
St. Catharines.....	18	1	19	—	—	—	1,037	26	1,063
St. Thomas.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	480	19	499
Sarnia.....	11	—	11	—	—	—	549	21	570
Simcoe.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	884	30	914
Stratford.....	5	—	5	—	—	—	218	5	223
Toronto.....	358	11	369	1	—	1	17,117	1,637	18,754
Walkerton.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	305	26	331
Welland.....	9	1	10	—	—	—	876	45	921
Whitby.....	24	—	24	—	—	—	867	23	890
Windsor.....	31	—	31	—	—	—	1,326	41	1,367
Woodstock.....	8	—	8	—	—	—	315	21	336
DISTRICT JAILS									
Fort Frances.....	5	—	5	—	—	—	220	36	256
Haileybury.....	14	1	15	—	—	—	382	49	431
Kenora.....	32	3	35	—	—	—	1,262	585	1,847
North Bay.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	409	17	426
Parry Sound.....	9	—	9	—	—	—	347	14	361
Port Arthur.....	34	—	34	—	—	—	1,474	256	1,730
Sault Ste. Marie.....	17	—	17	—	—	—	806	62	868
Sudbury.....	65	—	65	—	—	—	1,365	93	1,458
I. F. Monteith.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	—	408
(Used as a District Jail).									
TOTALS.....	969	29	998	1	—	1	48,067	3,711	51,778

*City Jails.

**SHOWING NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL AND NUMBER CONVICTED,
ALSO RATIO TO POPULATION OF ONTARIO**

For the Years 1913-1965

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH	APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF ONTARIO	PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL		PERSONS CONVICTED	
		NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1913	2,639,000	19,250	729	11,897	450
1914	2,705,000	22,777	842	14,801	547
1915	2,724,000	20,337	747	12,663	465
1916	2,713,000	16,100	593	9,364	345
1917	2,724,000	12,445	457	7,867	289
1918	2,744,000	13,242	483	7,874	287
1919	2,789,000	13,096	470	7,904	283
1920	2,863,000	14,756	515	8,643	302
1921	2,934,000	16,800	573	9,790	334
1922	2,980,000	14,800	497	9,312	312
1923	3,013,000	13,995	464	8,036	267
1924	3,059,000	15,879	519	8,834	289
1925	3,111,000	18,023	579	11,306	363
1926	3,164,000	18,033	570	11,371	359
1927	3,219,000	20,578	639	13,927	433
1928	3,278,000	23,786	726	16,358	499
1929	3,334,000	25,980	779	17,626	529
1930	3,386,000	29,126	860	21,421	632
1931	3,432,000	26,358	768	18,127	521
1932	3,473,000	25,235	727	15,804	455
1933	3,512,000	22,484	640	14,538	414
1934	3,544,000	20,916	590	13,509	381
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST					
1936	3,606,000	25,043	696	16,356	454
1937	3,637,000	27,592	759	20,618	567
1938	3,672,000	30,345	826	23,649	644
1939	3,708,000	34,914	942	27,926	753
1940	3,747,000	33,075	883	26,543	708
1941	3,788,000	30,875	815	25,627	677
1942	3,884,000	27,225	701	19,652	506
1943	3,915,000	25,411	649	18,551	474
1944	3,963,000	25,975	655	19,159	483
1945	4,000,000	26,229	655	19,132	478
1946	4,093,000	29,409	719	21,614	528
1947	4,176,000	32,541	779	25,355	607
1948	4,275,000	36,598	856	30,613	716
1949	4,378,000	39,429	900	33,627	768
1950	4,471,000	43,662	977	37,607	841
1951	4,598,000	46,858	1,019	40,743	886
1952	4,788,000	46,143	964	40,486	849
1953	4,941,000	46,003	931	40,573	821
1954	5,115,000	49,352	965	43,558	851
1955	5,266,000	52,818	1,003	46,899	891
1956	5,405,000	51,166	946	45,376	839
1957	5,633,000	52,111	925	46,194	820
1958	5,821,000	59,196	1,017	52,684	905
1959	5,969,000	56,565	948	50,022	838
1960	6,111,000	57,085	934	50,671	829
1961	6,236,000	61,704	989	54,555	875
1962	6,321,000	62,136	983	55,177	873
1963	6,448,000	60,536	939	53,785	834
1964	6,586,000	62,522	949	55,756	847
1965	6,746,000	58,431	872	51,776	773

NOTE.—The Fiscal Year was changed in 1935 to end March 31st.

NUMBER AND DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS; ACCOMMODATION; GREATEST, LEAST, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS COMMITTED DURING YEAR	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS IN TRANSIT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS	DAYS' STAY OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES	DAYS' STAY OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES	ALL DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS	MALE ACCOMMODATION	FEMALE ACCOMMODATION	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	GREATEST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION
Barrie.....	306	1,143	1,449	25	4,026	9,106	13,179	50	9	59	59	13	13	36.1
Belleville.....	278	364	642	7	4,264	3,194	7,469	18	3	37	36	7	7	20.5
Brampton.....	475	296	771	11	6,475	1,483	8,028	34	6	37	37	8	8	22.1
Brantford.....	482	406	888	2	6,281	3,428	9,713	49	4	43	42	16	15	26.6
Brookville.....	129	219	348	173	2,204	2,689	5,133	24	4	24	24	3	3	14.1
Cayuga.....	27	159	186	223	383	2,061	2,773	10	3	15	15	2	2	7.6
Chatham.....	173	445	618	16	2,568	4,840	7,415	35	6	42	42	8	8	20.3
Cobourg.....	205	380	585	1	3,373	2,742	6,135	45	4	48	47	6	6	16.8
Cornwall.....	220	492	712	1	1,190	8,318	9,512	16	3	41	41	11	11	26.1
Goderich.....	53	172	225	13	376	1,140	1,516	9	3	12	11	6	6	4.2
Guelpch.....	148	300	448	13	2,469	2,757	5,247	28	3	22	22	3	3	14.4
Hamilton.....	1,019	3,136	4,155	20	8,161	30,785	38,946	131	18	133	129	63	62	106.7
Kingston.....	201	468	669	7	3,101	4,583	7,738	33	8	35	35	10	10	21.2
Kitchener.....	344	662	1,006	304	2,246	9,011	11,297	41	5	50	50	18	18	31.0
Lindsay.....	80	209	289	91	1,015	1,607	2,631	24	6	18	17	1	1	7.8
London.....	529	1,783	2,312	3	6,203	22,454	28,926	72	9	109	105	49	47	79.2
L'Orignal.....	77	195	272	179	1,651	3,383	3,383	18	6	27	26	2	2	9.3
Milton.....	53	587	640	83	1,854	5,723	7,756	28	5	34	33	6	6	18.5
Napaneee.....	14	238	252	13	419	2,234	2,787	18	3	18	18	1	1	7.6
Orangeville.....	22	111	133	320	614	614	1,024	5	6	9	9	1	1	2.8
Ottawa.....	863	1,728	2,591	3	6,988	24,369	32,182	116	5	127	121	61	54	88.2
Owen Sound.....	47	278	325	23	3,426	3,426	5,017	30	2	24	24	3	3	13.7
Pembroke.....	181	591	772	106	2,997	3,859	6,902	24	8	33	33	5	5	18.9
Perth.....	196	80	276	343	1,849	1,712	3,677	18	6	20	19	1	1	10.1
Peterborough.....	239	469	708	335	4,564	382	9,496	18	6	42	41	13	12	26.0
Pictou.....	24	82	106	285	364	1,008	1,818	18	6	10	10	1	1	5.0
Pt. Catharines.....	375	886	1,261	566	5,840	7,042	13,485	60	8	62	60	13	13	36.9
St. Thomas.....	130	436	566	2	2,705	2,950	5,658	17	4	23	23	3	3	15.5
Sarnia.....	181	485	666	6	3,770	3,682	7,452	48	7	43	42	9	9	20.4
Simcoe.....	264	733	997	6	1,872	5,042	6,945	22	5	58	54	4	4	19.0
Stratford.....	92	171	263	7,726	1,544	2,673	4,221	26	4	22	22	5	5	11.6
Toronto.....	5,288	15,257	20,545	8	103,209	139,311	250,631	656	94	898	845	407	380	686.7
Walkerton.....	69	298	367	4	1,063	2,758	3,829	28	4	26	25	3	3	10.5
Welland.....	184	871	1,055	43	5,101	10,049	15,320	47	9	61	61	21	20	42.0
Whitby.....	542	410	952	7	7,677	4,363	12,052	50	4	61	60	13	13	33.0
Windsor.....	678	897	1,575	96	14,530	7,728	22,537	92	15	95	91	39	36	61.7
Woodstock.....	151	241	392	—	761	4,085	4,846	28	5	35	33	2	2	13.3
DISTRICT JAILS														
Fort Frances.....	59	215	274	268	1,018	1,817	3,256	10	2	20	15	7	7	8.9
Haileybury.....	207	259	466	77	4,602	3,679	8,530	31	3	50	46	8	8	22.9
Kenora.....	176	1,660	1,936	19	5,376	23,213	29,144	51	10	117	86	37	30	79.8
North Bay.....	175	309	484	411	4,037	4,177	9,674	59	5	36	36	10	9	26.5
Parry Sound.....	144	265	409	6	3,458	2,036	5,504	20	2	27	26	2	2	15.1
Port Arthur.....	379	1,470	1,849	128	6,544	14,342	21,543	82	9	100	84	24	18	59.0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	264	667	931	19	2,647	6,283	9,011	32	7	38	37	11	11	24.7
Sudbury.....	672	985	1,657	686	7,808	7,185	16,882	53	9	92	85	21	18	46.3
I.F. Monteth (Used as a District Jail).....	66	342	408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	16,581	41,850	58,431	12,073	259,624	411,755	689,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

THE ONTARIO PLAN In Corrections



DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS



REPORT OF THE MINISTER
1966



**DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS**

**REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER**

**For The Year Ending 31st March
1966**

Printed By Order of
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO
Sessional Paper No. 37, 1967

**TORONTO
1967**



THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1966.

The Report contains details of progress made during this period, as well as giving an overall picture of the many programmes and facilities of the Department.

Once more there is included the Statement of Purpose, which is the policy guide for all staff in the devising and maintaining of programmes. The Statement of Purpose emphasizes that our basic need is to modify the attitudes of those in our care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be law-abiding rather than law-breaking, and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will give them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment.

We cannot afford to overlook the importance of any part of this Statement. Our Training programmes are successful only to the extent that we are able to modify attitudes of offenders. Equally, our hopes for successful rehabilitation are minimized if we simply change attitudes without giving the training on which to base social adjustment.

This Document reports a year of steady progress in all aspects of our work.

Details of this progress are provided by the Deputy Minister's reports on the multifaceted work of this Department. I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the Deputy Minister and the staff of the Department for the wholehearted support I have received from them, in furthering the work of corrections in this province.

At this time I would like to point to the outstanding service performed by the members of the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, the Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee, the Training Schools Advisory Board, and the newly formed Trades and Industries Advisory Committee. Members of these Committees give freely of their time and abilities offering valued guidance and continuing assistance to myself and the Department. They maintain the strong link with the community that is so vital to our work. I wish to express my personal gratitude for the outstanding service they are performing in the development of the field of corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, featuring a prominent loop and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Reform Institutions

Statement of Purpose

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-biding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes. Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological

barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November 1959. The members are from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions. The Council acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding matters which are referred to them by the Minister.

Since its inception the council has held 157 meetings, 74 in the last two years. In the course of its activities every City and County Jail in the Province has been visited as well as all Reform Institutions. Studies undertaken by the Council have covered such subjects as the County Jail System, after-care services, and officer's uniforms.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
L.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years, headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN KINNEAR,
B.A., Q.C., L.L.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman appointed K.C. in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.



MONTE H. HARRIS, B.A.

A defense lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School. He was a volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. A member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and recently elected an Alderman of the City of Toronto.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is a director of the Ontario County Children's Aid Society and Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



VEN. ARCHDEACON
MYRODYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville for 42 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he also participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



THE REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father John Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, was a secondary school teacher for several years. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto and was a member of the Department of Philosophy of the University of St. Michael's College for many years. He has been President of the College since 1958, and is a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.



GERALD E. NORI, L.L.B.

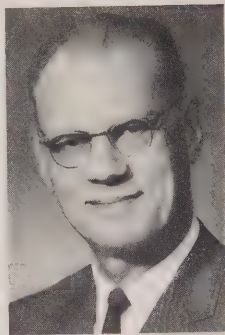
Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.

THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
Minister of Reform Institutions

Sir:

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966.

Our major concern during this period was the development of policies and programmes in keeping with the Department's "Statement of Purpose". This statement was formulated a year ago at your request.



Prime emphasis has been placed throughout the Department on the need to modify the behaviour patterns of those in our care so that they may adopt a more useful and purposeful life in the community when released from our institutions. This report indicates the many areas in which this factor has been given prominence. We also report to you a year of progress in programmes designed to provide inmates with the skills and training that may be useful to them in re-establishing themselves in society.

To support this purpose we established three new training centres in conjunction with existing industrial farms, bringing the total of vocational training centres for young male offenders to five. The new centres, developed at Monteith, Fort William and Burritt's Rapids, will enable us to offer a programme of trade training to young men in their locality. It is hoped that this will better enable them to maintain family ties and give them better opportunities for local employment subsequent to release.

In general, older inmates are not very interested in academic instruction, nor can they always benefit from it. However, since the growing technological demands of society require more advanced academic levels, we are making this available to all within our care. During the current year we have appointed academic teachers to all institutions that previously lacked this facility.

During the year there has been a reduction in the average population of our large institutions, which resulted in some improvement in the overall programme. This reduction was gradual and deliberate, and was brought about by many factors. The main purpose of the reduction in population was to attempt to achieve a healthier level of staff-inmate interaction as a basis for attitude change. By and large, the higher the population in an institution, the lower the degree of personal contact between the staff and inmates. The reduction which has been effected in the Guelph

population is illustrated by the graph on the opposite page.

An additional forestry camp was opened during the year at Portage Lake in the District of Parry Sound. This brings the number of forestry camps to five for adults, and one for teen-age boys. In addition to providing a worthwhile programme of conservation work and relieving the larger institutions of some of their population, the forestry camp programme can be used in connection with the district jails as a minimum security work area similar to those which will be provided in the new Regional Detention Centres.

Progress on Regional Detention Centres has been encouraging. Most counties have already held discussions with officials of our Department and, of course, you have led many of these discussions yourself. Plans and sites submitted by two Regional Detention Centre Boards have been approved, and the architects have reached the working drawings stage. Two other groups have signed agreements and there are prospects of further agreements in the near future. Unquestionably there is a great need to replace unsatisfactory jails, now serving individual counties, with detention centres designed to suit the needs of a wider region.

For the past few years we have tried to evaluate our programmes and to improve upon them where indicated. We are aware, of course, of the difficulties of establishing adequate criteria for assessing our operations. We have spearheaded a move to make dominion-wide reporting of statistics sophisticated enough to permit reasonable evaluation of our work. Until this system becomes completely operational, we must rely on such figures as are available concerning our own operations, either by record or by survey. One survey at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, showed that, of 282 students released in one particular year, 66 per cent had no further convictions during a five-year period, and that of those who did commit further offences, almost 40 per cent had only one further conviction during this period. Other surveys and records are given throughout this report in either tabular or graph form. Of particular note is the graph indicating the decreases over the last five years in the percentage of our population being sentenced to prison. Not only is the percentage of those convicted at its lowest level since 1949, but the increased use of probation has served to reduce the number of those sentenced to imprisonment.

In our work with children we have revised our programmes somewhat. We have amended further the classification of children admitted to each training school. Our system of classification has never been static but has been, and will be, modified to meet new conditions. A chart of the schools and classifications is included in this re-

port. In the last year or two we have placed increased emphasis on variety in our programme. This is illustrated by the one in effect in "The Village" at Hagersville. Placed in this setting with a homelike atmosphere are young boys deprived of their social, emotional and educational needs; needs that the Judges of the Juvenile and Family Courts were convinced could best be satisfied by "The Village" programme. The units in this setting are small, with a relatively high staff to child ratio. "The Village" is part of the staff living-complex, and the social interaction between the boys in the school and the community is high. We are in the process of evaluating this programme through our Research Department, not only with a view to assessing its effectiveness, but with a view to identifying facets of the programme that might be profitably used elsewhere. The

relatively small size, its early stage of development, and the nature of the setting, permit intensive evaluation.

Throughout the year we have been grateful for the support that our work has received from social agencies and other groups, and from individuals working both inside and outside our institutions.

I would also like to commend the efforts of a dedicated staff, who have worked together to produce a year of achievement. The credit belongs to them.

Sincerely yours,

BB Macal
Deputy Minister.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH

POPULATION FROM: APRIL 1st, 1963 to JULY 1st, 1966

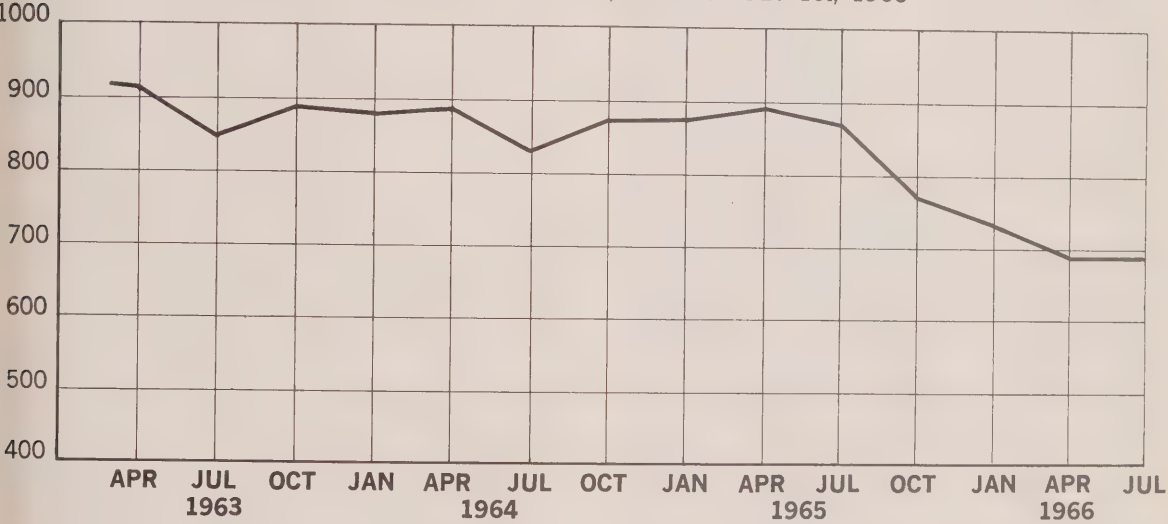


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EDUCATION

Educational programmes were expanded this year. The Department now employs one hundred and ten full-time qualified teachers in some twenty institutions, as well as forty full-time trade instructors and a number of part-time teachers. Courses have been made more comprehensive in several institutions and some completely new programmes have been introduced.

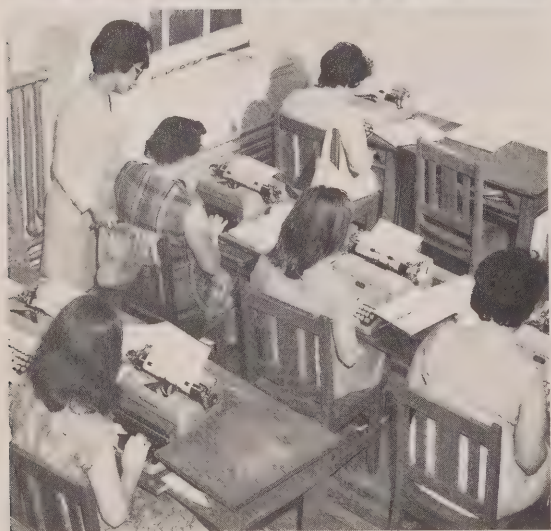
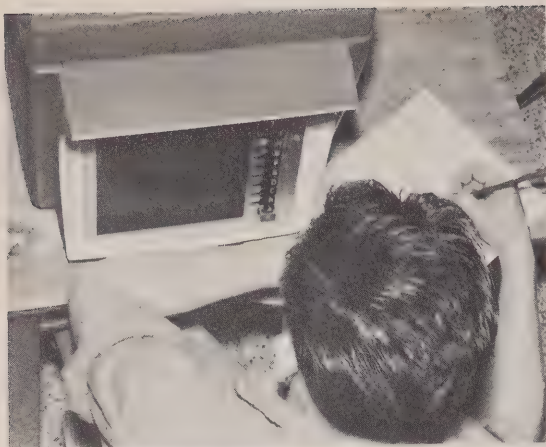
Experiments in programmed instruction and team teaching are being carried out. The result of these studies will guide the utilization of such advanced educational practices in the system. Teachers have been carefully trained in the appropriate use of equipment and methods as a part of the development of this type of instruction. The use of programmed instruction allows an inmate or student to take a subject in a class which has been underway for some time, and to catch up to the level of the class quickly. With programmed instruction the student's speed of learning is governed only by his intelligence and motivation. He progresses at his own level, and his abilities can easily be assessed. Motivation towards learning by inmates and students as well as improved teacher efficiency have already become evident.

The first inter-institutional, co-educational public speaking contest was held this year in the training schools. Trophies and other awards were provided for outstanding speakers. Driver education will be introduced in the near future in appropriate training schools to provide students with an opportunity to learn to drive safely and well. Live Theatre by the Crest Hour Company will be provided to give training school students a cultural opportunity available in many high schools. Educational television programmes have been used to advantage this year.

Most of the courses taught in our schools are identical to those provided in community schools. All training school academic courses follow the Ontario Department of Education curriculum, and all educational programmes are fully inspected by the Department of Education. By and large, a student who was enrolled in school at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution can attend a comparable education programme within the training school. It is gratifying that many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

Departmental schools are equipped with modern educational equipment. A main office library of educational materials is being developed to assist teachers.

Specialist teachers are used where necessary to teach guidance, remedial reading, and special edu-



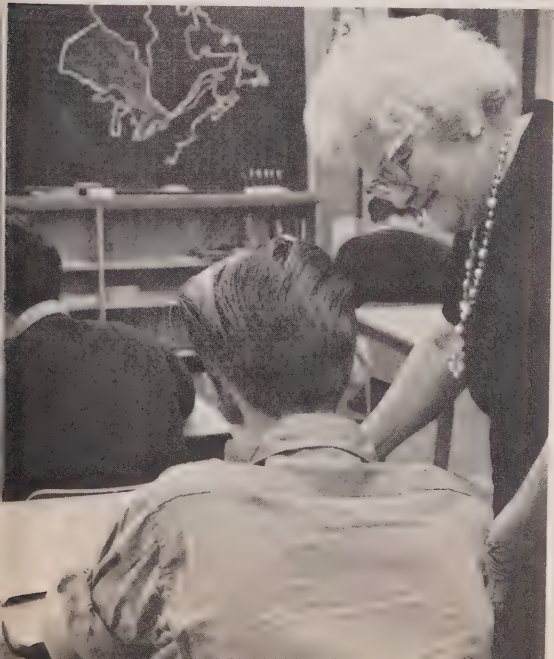
cation. A full-time remedial reading teacher has had considerable success in Bowmanville.

In Training Schools, depending on students' aptitudes and abilities, boys have available the Five Year Arts and Science programme at Simcoe, the Five Year Science, Technology and Trades Programme at Hagersville, and the Two Year Occupations Course at Bowmanville. Juniors in elementary school are enrolled in special programmes in Cobourg and Hagersville. Girls are provided with courses in Business and Commerce at Lindsay, and Occupations at Galt.

In adult institutions special academic upgrading courses are taught. In the Mercer Reformatory women can attend classes in commercial work, home economics, quantity cooking, sewing and regular academic subjects. At Ingleside a business accounting machine provides advanced training, along with courses similar to those in Mercer. Training Centres combine academic upgrading and shopwork leading towards apprenticeship. Hours spent in the trade training shop may be credited towards apprenticeship. All Training Centre students attend school on a full weekly schedule.

All teachers, in addition to their specialized work, play their part in the total programme of attitude modification of inmates and students. In both the academic classroom and the vocational trade training shop, teachers' abilities are recognized by students and their influence is a positive force in changing attitudes.

Regular Head Teacher Meetings, staff meetings, and conference attendance provides liaison within the Department and with the educational community. Every effort is made to maintain the best possible correctional education programme.



TREATMENT SERVICES

Treatment Services continue to expand the programme of clinical help that plays an important role in the rehabilitative process. Psychiatrists, Psychologists and Social Workers assist with evaluation of inmates and wards, their classification and the assignment to study and work programmes within the various institutions. They offer counselling and therapy on both an individual and group basis. Medical doctors and dentists ensure that those who come into the Department's institutions are given complete physical care.

Among the new aspects of the treatment service programme that began in 1965-66 was the opening of a Diagnostic and Treatment Centre at the Ontario Training School for Girls at Galt. In this Centre, those girls who have special problems, usually the result of a disrupted home life, are given intensive, individual counselling and other assistance by the members of the treatment team.

A pilot treatment programme for sexual deviates was started at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic. Working in conjunction with the Lakeshore Hospital, our staff are assisted by members of the staff of the Psychology Department at the University of Waterloo. Special aversion therapy as well as psycho-therapeutic methods are being used to meet the needs of all those inmates able to benefit from the treatment programme.



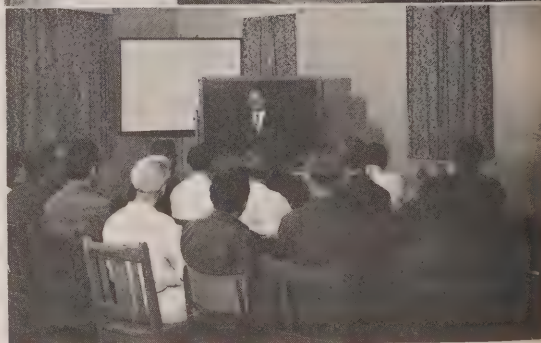
VALDEMAR HARTMAN,
L.L.B., M.S.W.

Mr. Hartman was appointed Director of Social Work in May 1966. Prior to this he was Chief Psychiatric Social Worker at the Forensic Clinic where he was responsible for the Clinic's advanced teaching programme in group psychotherapy. He has been active in research, teaching and treatment, particularly with sex deviates. He pioneered the group treatment for sexual deviates. He graduated from the University of Heidelberg with a Major in Criminology. He worked for the United Nations Refugee Headquarters in Germany prior to coming to Canada in 1948. He received his Master of Social Work from McGill University. Mr. Hartman is a field instructor with the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto.

Psychiatric Assistance For Wards in the Community:

Wards of Training Schools on placement in the Toronto area continue to receive such psychiatric assistance as they may need during the critical time of adjustment to the community. An agreement between the Department and psychiatrists in private practice gives these youngsters supportive help where necessary in their application of the new values and attitudes they have learned in the Training Schools.

The Departmental Research Committee met regularly during the year to consider research proposals and to extend liaison with interested University Departments. They also considered applications for Departmental University Training Fellowships and made recommendations for the awarding of such Fellowships.



RESEARCH

Working in close liaison with the universities of Ontario, the Research Department continued studies to provide a better understanding of criminal behaviour and to evaluate treatment procedures in the field of corrections.

A report of the study of social and emotional needs of children cared for in training schools in Ontario, carried out under the auspices of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, was directed by Professor Tadeusz Grygier, Director of Research to the Department. All training schools (including private schools) in existence at the time of the study were included. A report on the study, with numerous implications for social policy, legislation, prevention, treatment, and research, was completed in the fall of 1966. An extension of this study to Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, and to several reformatories is in progress, involving several faculty members and students of the School of Social Work, as well as research personnel of the Department.

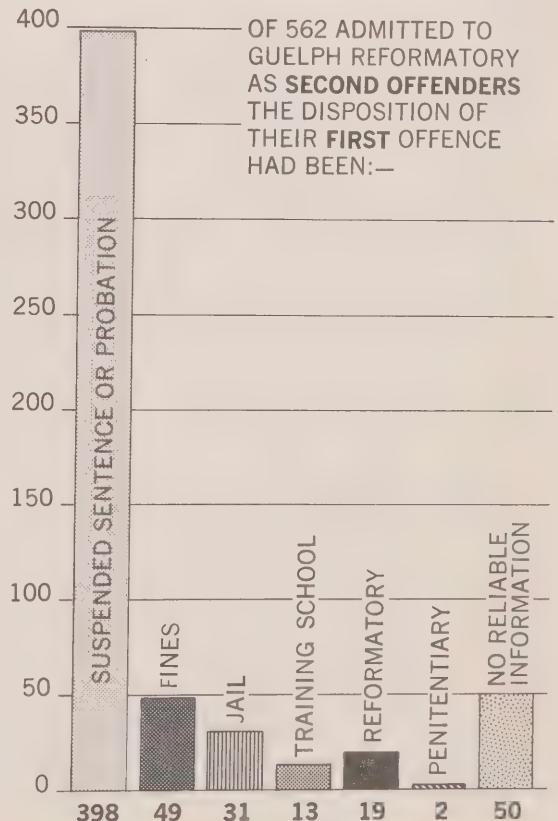
The Third Annual Conference on Addictions was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in late April, and was well attended by those involved in work with individuals with problems of addiction. Members of the treatment staff attended both the Rutgers University School of Alcohol Studies and the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation's Summer School on Alcoholism.

With the expansion of Treatment Services, the need for more highly trained personnel became obvious. The Department was fortunate in being able to recruit an increased number of highly trained treatment staff.

A significant addition to the Treatment Staff was the appointment of Mr. V. Hartman as the Director of Social Work. The practice of Social Work in the institutions is primarily directed to help the confined person to be better equipped to relate to his fellow-man upon discharge. The Social Workers' skills are being used both in the diagnostic assessment process, as well as in effecting better motivation towards acceptance of the offered treatment. They use individual and group treatment methods, particularly in the areas of addiction and sexual deviation. Social Workers are participating in Departmental research projects and some graduate students at the request of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, are doing their field work in the Mercer Reformatory under the supervision of qualified staff members.

The role of Treatment Services in the ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS is truly of major importance. The highly qualified staff are dedicated to the task of rehabilitation of the offender. Their efforts to this end exemplify their concern for each individual's adjustment and progress.

SECOND OFFENDERS (GUELPH)





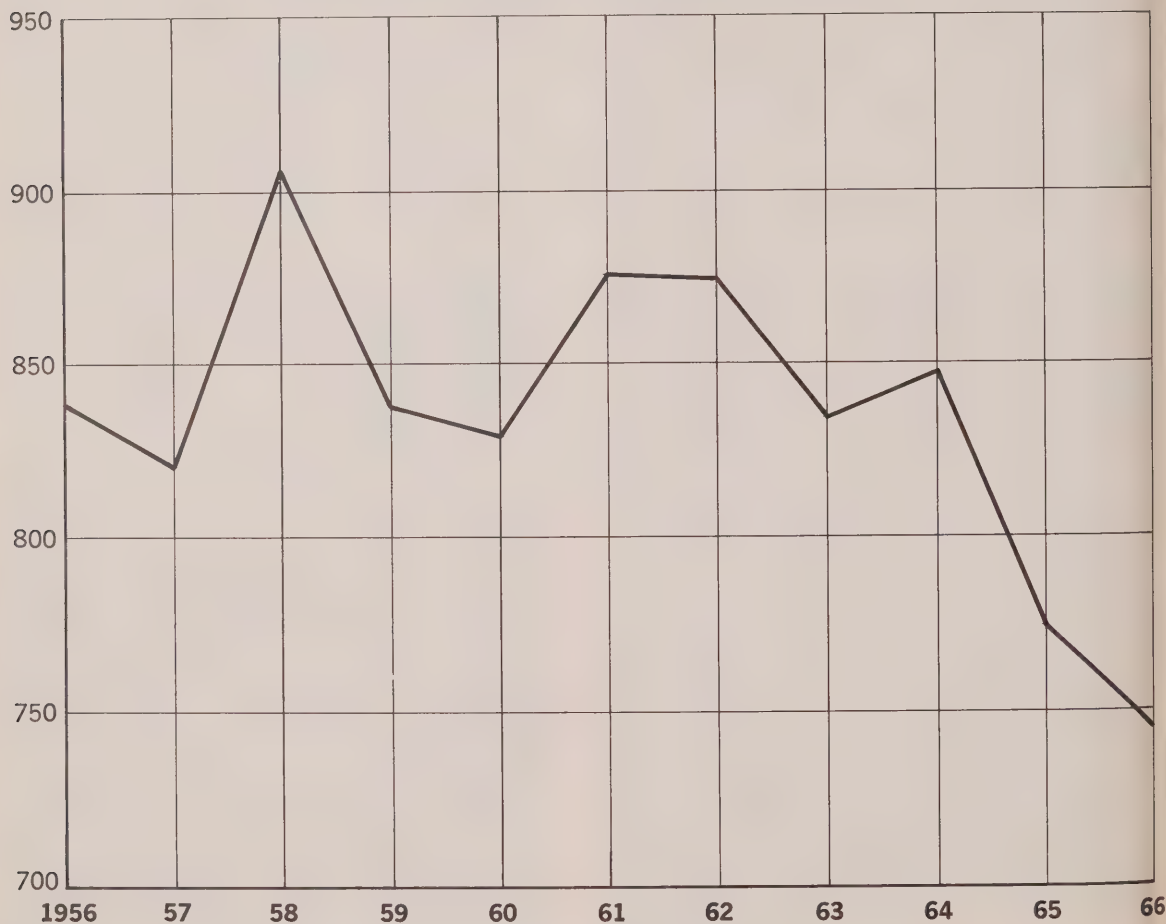
Agreements have been concluded regarding the necessary scientific procedures to carry out a

study of apparently stable delinquents, who exhibit model behaviour while in training school but return to antisocial activities upon release, and a study involving treatment of reading retardation and an evaluation of its effect on social adjustment (both under the auspices of the Psychology Department, University of Guelph). The University of Waterloo will be involved in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour therapy on girls resident at the Training School in Galt. Plans are afoot to expand projects to other Canadian universities, the Director of Research acting as a coordinator and technical adviser to the university departments involved.

In keeping with the emphasis on the use of research in our Statement of Purpose, programmes are constantly reviewed in the light of research studies.

RATIO OF PERSONS CONVICTED

PER 100,000 OF POPULATION FROM 1956 - 1965



STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Training and Development programme is designed to develop attitudes, knowledge and skills in keeping both with modern correctional values and practices and with the philosophy and purpose of the Department as expressed in our Statement of Purpose.

These aims are achieved by use of formal courses, seminars and conferences at the Staff Training School; on-going training programmes within institutions; extension courses, summer schools, seminars, workshops, etc., offered by universities and other teaching institutions.

New employees undergo orientation training at each institution. This training is designed to ensure that all new employees are adequately prepared for working with wards and inmates. After completing the orientation programme, the new employee moves to training on the job under the close supervision of senior staff. This is followed by attendance at a formalized training course at the Staff Training School. On-going training programmes are conducted by institutions to meet their specific needs, and to ensure that staff members are advised of new techniques and developments.

Staff Training School

The Staff Training School is maintained by the Department on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It is designed to provide facilities for Staff Training Courses for Correctional Officers and Training School Supervisors, and for seminars, conferences and workshops at all levels within the Department. Twenty-two students can be accommodated in single staff quarters. All Correctional Officers must successfully complete the five-week staff training course during the first year of employment before being appointed to the regular staff.

Course Content

The content of the staff course can be divided into three levels, as follows: the organizational structure of the Department and Government Service; job training and skills; and sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees. Subject matter ranges from courses on human behaviour to First Aid Training.

Increasing emphasis is being placed by the Staff Development programme on providing training at levels above the basic new employee level. Conferences and seminars at senior levels have been designed to provide a forum for discussion of common problems, to disseminate information concerning advancements and trends in the field of corrections, and to provide the opportunity to hear

the views of specialists in various pertinent fields. A summary of all training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by employees during the fiscal year 1965/66 is shown at the end of this section.

County Jail Governors' Seminar

The first City and County Jail Governors' seminar was held at the Department's Staff Training School at Guelph in late May. This marked a milestone in municipal jail and Provincial Government relationships with an exchange of ideas between both the Governors and various members of the Department. Many problems experienced by the Jail Governors were resolved during discussion groups. It is noteworthy that of the Province's thirty-seven City and County Jails, only three Governors were unable to attend the seminar.

Treatment and Counselling Staff

Treatment staff meetings are held regularly in institutions that offer direct clinical service. Participants discuss treatment problems, follow-up programmes, and research projects. An in-service course in group counselling has been conducted at the Mercer Reformatory.

It is intended that each inmate, on arrival, will be assigned to a counsellor, whose responsibility it will be to ensure that the inmate's questions are answered clearly and factually, and that the inmate is correctly orientated to the institution and well informed as to services and programmes available. In addition to dealing with individual requests, counsellors will meet with their group once each week. Professional staff members will offer didactic teaching and tutorials and seminars where the problems of the individuals and the group to which the counsellor has been assigned will be discussed.

Conferences

The Third Annual Conference on Addictions was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico, on April 28th and 29th, 1966. The purpose of these annual conferences is to offer current research findings and clinical information to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems of addiction. In keeping with the high standards set by two previous conferences, a number of eminent specialists were invited to participate. These included: Dr. Cyril M. Franks, Director of the Psychology Service and Research Centre, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute; Dr. Marvin A. Block, Chairman of the Sub-Committee (on Alcohol and Drugs), of the President's Com-

mittee on Traffic Problems, Chairman of the New York State Medical Society Committee on Addiction to Alcohol and Narcotics, and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the School of Medicine of the State University of New York in Buffalo; Dr. Frances Cheek of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute; Dr. S. J. Holmes, Consultant Psychiatrist to the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation; and Professor J. Giffin, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto. In addition, psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers from the Department participated in panel discussions.

Full advantage has been taken of courses conducted by the Department of Civil Service. Departmental employees have participated in the Senior Officer's conference, Management courses, Supervisory courses, Personnel Officers' courses, Senior Orientation programme, and Position Administration courses.

Parole and Rehabilitation Officers' Conference

A Conference for Parole and Rehabilitation Officers of the Department was held at Vineland during October. This event afforded the opportunity for officers from all parts of the Province to meet together to discuss problems and to evaluate new techniques. Special discussions and presenta-

tions were made by members of the Department and guest speakers.

Executive Trainees

A two-year training programme for executive trainees is conducted by the Department. University graduates, preferably with some knowledge of the functions of government and our work, and with some experience in business, industry, or government, undertake a comprehensive in-service programme. The programme is designed to prepare incumbents for subsequent appointment to executive positions in main office, adult institutions or training schools.

Training Fellowships

Assistance to students undertaking graduate studies in the Social Sciences is provided through Training Fellowships. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time at least equal to the years of support. A number of members of the present staff have been recruited or retained by means of these fellowships.

McMaster Certificate Course

The three-year Certificate Course in Corrections offered by the Department of Extension,

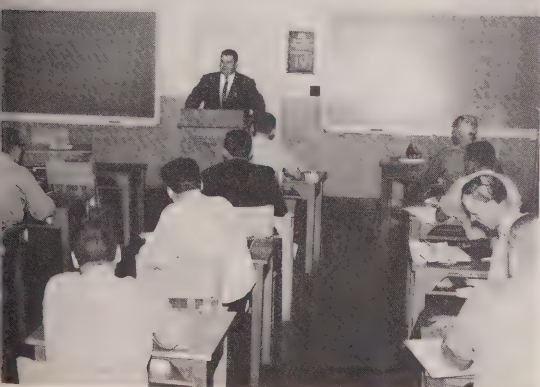




McMaster University, was designed in co-operation with the Department with our needs in mind. Since September 1965, this course has been offered in correspondence form and is therefore available to all staff.

Outside Training Activities

The Department supports the attendance of appropriate staff members at professional and non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences and workshops where presentations of value to the departmental programme will be given. To this end, employees have attended conferences, seminars and workshops conducted by organizations such as the Canadian Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association, the Correctional Education Association, the Canadian Congress on Corrections, the Ontario Welfare Council, the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, and many other professional associations.



To meet the ever increasing need for trained personnel, the programme of staff training is constantly under review and will be expanded to ensure that staff of the highest calibre will be available to the Department.

Courses, Seminars, Conferences, Etc., Attended By Department of Reform Institutions Employees 1965-66

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers	90
Training School Supervisors	25
Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University	
Total enrolment 1965/66	107
Extension Courses leading to B.A.	29
Summer Courses for Teachers at Ontario College of Education	
Department of Education Summer Courses for Teachers	14
Certificate Course in Public Administration	28
Graduate Studies in Social Work, University of Toronto	5
Lecture Series in Criminology and Corrections, University of Toronto	1
Extension Course on "The Child in Group Care", University of Toronto, and Ontario Welfare Council	17
Position Administration Courses	5
Systems and Procedures Courses	3
Personnel Officers Course	1
Clinical Pastoral Training Programme	1
Senior Officers' Conference, Guelph	5
Typing and Shorthand	2
Summer School of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers, The State University	4
Refresher Course in Dermatology, University of Michigan	2
Supervisory Training Course	1
Certificate Course in Practical Cooking	1
Recreation Seminar	17
Association Conventions, etc.	79
Clinical Pastoral Training Course, Wisconsin School for Boys	
Training Fellowships for Graduate Studies in Social Services	1
	6

In addition to the above, the Department has held seminars for Senior Staff, the Alex G. Brown Conference, Superintendents' Conferences, and a Rehabilitation Conference.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

Chaplaincy Services in the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions has, during the past two years, focussed on three areas of major concern:

- The ministry to those in custody
- The selection, education, and training of Chaplains and associated services
- Community Relationships.

Chaplaincy Personnel

During the past twelve months the following participated in conducting weekly visits to the 46 City, County and District Jails in the Province: 48 Salvation Army Officers, 42 United Churchmen, 42 Roman Catholics, 41 Anglicans, 39 Baptists, 35 Lutherans, 34 Presbyterians, and 15 Rabbis.

A total of 41 Chaplains are on staff, including: 12 full-time and 15 part-time Protestant Chaplains, and 5 full-time and 9 part-time Roman Catholic Chaplains.

Ministry to Inmates

In an average month during the year, the above 41 Chaplains, accepting responsibility for the spiritual care of an average inmate population of some 6,800 in 36 units, accomplished the following:

MINISTRY TO GROUPS	NUMBER	ATTENDANCE
Worship Services	196	9,187
Religious Instruction	41	1,388
"Teaching" Groups	179	1,927
Human Relations Groups	178	1,657

MINISTRY TO INDIVIDUALS	NUMBER
Admission Interviews	675
Follow-up Interviews	473
Counselling Interviews	585
Terminal Interviews	148

The Number of Man-Hours spent in the institutions monthly by Chaplains 3,061 Hours

The Number of Man-Hours spent on Chaplaincy duties outside the institution 335 Hours

TOTAL OF HOURS IN A SINGLE MONTH 3,396 Hours

These Chaplains were involved in 6,823 Personal Ministrations in the 31 day period.



Education and Training

The training courses offered to Chaplaincy personnel fall into four categories:

- Seminars in Inter-Personal Relationships in Corrections
- Seminars in Group Dynamics for Chaplaincy Personnel
- Clinical Pastoral Training of Clergy and Related Professions
- Intern Chaplaincies.

Sixty-four University Students, Pastors, Chaplains, and personnel from related professions, have taken these courses. At present our Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain is on "educational leave" in an endeavour to obtain certification as an Associate Chaplain Supervisor in Clinical Pastoral Training.

Community Relations

Chaplains engaged in a full-time ministry in institutions address on an average of 150 public meetings in a month, write some 3,000 letters annually concerning their ministry, participate in some 75 monthly ministerial conferences, and share in an average of 10 inter-professional conferences daily.

The Training Programme, which is well attended by university personnel and clergy from pastorates, encourages a more effective after-care ministry to released prisoners.

The generous support given to the Chaplaincy Department has resulted in an increase in personnel, the addition of better worship facilities in most of the units, a more informed chaplaincy department with an extensive daily contact with the persons committed to the care of the Department.



LIBRARY SERVICES

A good library in an institution is an important factor in the overall programme of rehabilitation. It helps to relieve some of the inevitable tensions of institution life, and also provides a link with the outside world. In addition, it assists academic and vocational programmes by supplying background and supplementary reading material.

Libraries have been designed to meet the needs of the inmates and students of each individual institution, and range in size from over 6,000 books, at the larger institutions, to more limited collections at some of the smaller institutions.

The staff library provides books and other materials in the field of penology. The extension of the staff training programme and the number of staff attending courses has led to an increased use of this service.

During the year 1965-66 a new library was opened at the Ontario Training Schools at Hagersville. The opening of new institutions, added to the other demands made on the library service, led to the planning of a system of centralized cataloguing and processing. This went into effect

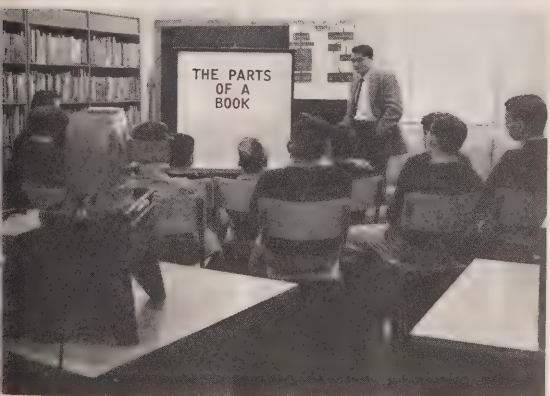
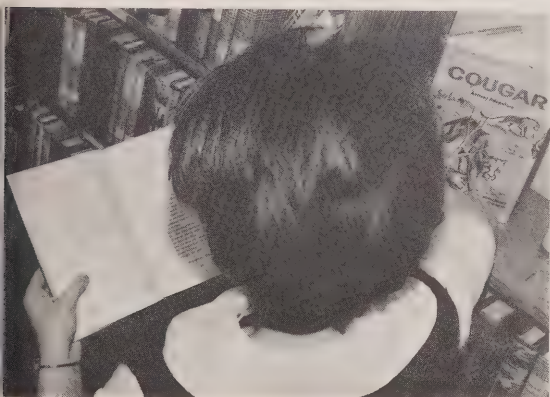


in the early summer of 1966. This system has relieved librarians of some of the routine tasks associated with libraries and has enabled us to have library services available when new institutions started their operations.

During the fiscal year 1965-1966, 11,023 new books were purchased for institutional libraries and the staff library, and over 250,000 books were borrowed by inmates, students and staff.

This service is maintained by professional librarians who also teach inmates to carry out routine tasks in the libraries in their institutions.

Formal classes in "Library Usage" are given to students in Training School so that they may make more effective use of the Library Services, not only in school, but also in the community.



*Inmates and students
read an average of
50 books each year.*

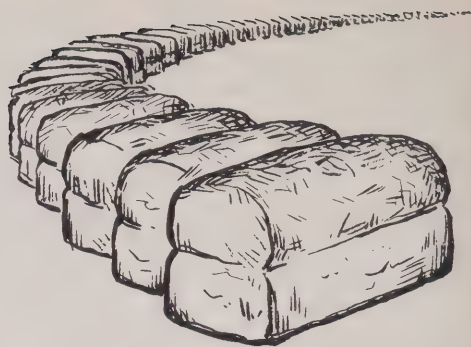
FOOD SERVICES

Of the two main aims in the Food Services Branch, the first and most important is to supply food for the inmates and students which will provide and maintain good health. The menu planning is under the direction of the Food Services Administrator and one hundred and forty-one staff cooks and food service helpers are employed in thirty-six institutional kitchens to prepare and serve the food in an appetizing and wholesome manner. Inmates and students help in all of these kitchens except at the maximum security reformatory at Millbrook.

Much of the food served is grown or produced by various institutions. Many institutions maintain gardens of their own to supply their vegetable needs during the summer months and the surplus is frozen, pickled or canned for use during the winter. Bread is baked in three large institutional bakeshops. The farms raise cattle and hogs, produce milk and grow potatoes and other vegetables, while fruit, vegetables, fruit juice and jam is processed in the canneries at Guelph and Burtch. The produce from these various food industries is distributed for use in other institutions.

Teaching and Instruction

The second aim is to teach and instruct. We have formal courses in quantity cooking for students and courses in baking are provided for young adult males. A re-training programme for staff cooks is underway to help them become better instructors in their trade. In most institutions on-the-job instruction in cooking and baking is available, and in several we offer on-the-job instruction in butchering. As a result of this training, many of the inmates get jobs in the food service industry when they leave the institutions.



Over half a million loaves of bread baked annually.



Three-quarter of a million pounds of mixed vegetables.



Over 4,000,000 pounds of milk produced annually.

FARMS

The Farm Programme of the Department provides a useful occupation and training for inmates as well as fulfilling a major function of providing food for departmental and other government institutions.

Of the eight major farms, dairy herds are located at six institutions and beef herds at three.

Despite the serious drought in some areas during the summer of 1965, the return from the farms was only slightly lower than the previous year. This was mainly due to maintenance of high levels of livestock production. 448,178 gallons of milk were produced for institutional use and 289 cows completed official records with a production average of 34% above the national average. The beef herds produced 141,529 lbs. of dressed beef; 254,119 lbs. of pork were produced; and poultry flocks maintained at five farms produced 64,378 dozen eggs. Vegetables grown on all farms play a major role in the diet of all our institutions. Several apple orchards supply fruit for eating, cooking and canning.

The Beef Cattle Breeding Project, started eight years ago at Burwash in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has now been expanded to the Industrial Farms at Burtch and Fort William. The main object of this project is the development of a strain of cattle which will produce beef more economically under Ontario conditions. This is obviously a long-term project but results so far have been most satisfactory and provide good indications of eventual success.

In co-operation with the Agriculture Research Institute of Ontario and University of Guelph personnel, a breeding programme for dairy cattle was started in 1965. Its purpose is to increase the rate of genetic progress in milk yield by the use of carefully selected production-proven sires.

Participating in these projects assists inmates and students to develop an interest in the progress of agriculture and to gain a knowledge of modern agricultural methods.



64,378 dozen eggs produced last year.



Quarter million pounds of pork.



Trades and Industries Advisory Committee



Chairman:
FORD G. BRAND
Commissioner
Toronto Transit Commission

The Trades and Industries Advisory Committee for the Department of Reform Institutions was established in June, 1966.

The Committee will conduct studies which will assist the offender in receiving the best possible training while incarcerated, and encourage him to continue this training upon his release. They will also advise on policies which will aid the offender in finding suitable employment that will allow him to make full use of his training on his return to the community.

The Committee will evaluate the existing vocational and industrial training and farm production within Reform Institutions. They are to examine the general trends in industries, the availability of trades and vocational training, trends in the labour market and production and sales, in order to establish their effects on the training offered by the Department.

They will investigate and advise the Minister on operations of industries and trade training within Reformatories, Training Centres and other correctional institutions in an attempt to achieve the best results in the rehabilitation of the offender. They will examine and report on types of vocational training which are, or should be, in Reform Institutions and how they are geared for continuation upon an offender's release from institutional care.

They will outline the type of equipment which best meets the needs of production and vocational training with a view to assisting offenders find employment on similar equipment after release.



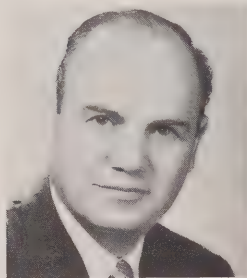
PAUL M. KENT
Staff Specialist
Department of Manpower
and Immigration



MISS JO ANN POGITSH
Research Officer
Women's Bureau
Ontario Department of Labour



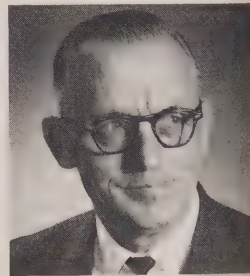
S. A. NORTON
Administrator
Technical Centres
Ontario Department of Education



JOHN DAVID FIENBERG
President
Consolidated Building
Corporation



WALTER F. DAVY
Director
Industrial Training Branch
Ontario Department of Labour



ALEX McKINNEY
Director
Ontario Plowmen's Association



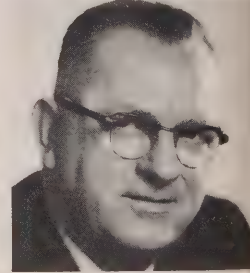
OAKAH L. JONES
President and General Manager
The Consumers Gas Company



RALPH E. SEWELL
President
Coca Cola Ltd.



HARRY C. HUTCHISON, M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male
Institutions
Department of Reform Institutions



HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour

INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

One of our rehabilitative responsibilities is to help the incarcerated individual to maintain his work skills and to help the untrained offender to develop abilities and good work habits. Such assistance is invaluable to the offender in obtaining employment upon his release.

Here we are not referring to highly skilled trades training, but the development of maintenance of such skills as are effective in the operation of industrial machinery, assembly-line procedures, etc.

Every effort is made to plan a forty-hour week for each inmate, recognizing that in some cases, special counselling, treatment and family visits take priority in the rehabilitation programme. Of course, academic or vocational training are considered part of the "work programme" of any inmate.

The therapeutic value of pride in efficiency of production and quality of produce is stressed as the major factor in such employment, along with attitudes of responsibility and concern about the task being performed.

A number of small buildings were completed, such as a new 60-bed dormitory at the Industrial Farm in Fort William; a new laundry building at the Industrial Farm, Burtch; new chapels, complete with furnishings, at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph and the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton; and buildings for a new Forestry Camp at Portage Lake are under construction by inmates of the Industrial Farm in Burwash. A new abattoir at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph is in operation. A six-line snow fence operation was set up at the Ontario Reformatory, Mimico. The licence plate plant at Millbrook has had to operate a night shift to meet production demands. The tailor shops at Burwash, Burtch, Rideau and Guelph have redesigned a number of clothing patterns to conform to present day styles, using several pieces of new equipment to increase production and improve the quality of the garments produced. A new 24-inch processing line, and a new juice extractor for tomato juice production was designed, fabricated and installed at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. At the Burtch cannery, new apple peeling and washing equipment and new stainless steel tanks to make pectin for jams were purchased and installed.

The value of industrial production was \$1,826,058 in the past year, and included: canned fruit and vegetables; furniture; clothing; blankets; brick and tile; slippers; books in braille; picnic tables; bedding; socks, barbecues; licence plates; towels and snow fences.



Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee

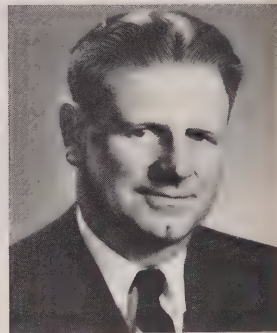


JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

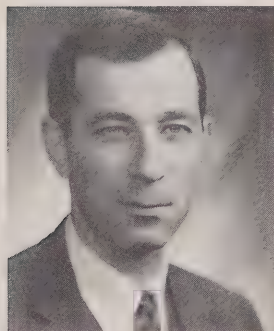
This committee has been formed to act in an advisory capacity in all stages of the planning of the new Regional Detention Centres which will replace antiquated municipal jails. This is a co-operative programme between the province and the counties.



MRS. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.,
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCK,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.



H. DAVID ARCHIBALD, M.S.W.,
Executive Director,
Alcoholism and Drug
Research Foundation.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



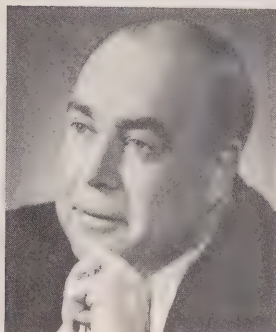
JOHN C. SPENCER, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor, School of Social
Work, University of Toronto.



A. H. BIRD,
Chief Superintendent,
Field Division,
Ontario Provincial Police.



LIEUT. COL. FRANK MOULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, The Salvation Army.



G. ARTHUR MARTIN, Q.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



G. G. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.

ASSISTING THE COMMITTEE ARE:

Consulting Architects:

H. B. KOHL, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Architecture, Toronto.

D. G. CREBA, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works.

From Department of Reform Institutions:

F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman,
Ontario Board of Parole.

DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

F. V. OTT,
Director of Maintenance
and Industries.

DAVID DOUGALL,
Administrator,
Inspection and Jails.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

During the year, meetings were held with most counties in the Province on the establishment of Regional Detention Centres. Agreements were signed by the following counties:-

(1) Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward on November 23, 1965, to construct the Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

(2) Durham and Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria on January 7, 1966, to construct the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre.

(3) Halton and Peel on August 16, 1966 to construct the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre.

It is expected that agreements will be signed in the near future between the City of Hamilton and the County of Wentworth, between the City of Ottawa and the County of Carleton, and between the County of Lincoln and the County of Welland.

In addition to the above, discussions were held with local officials in the following municipalities with respect to the establishment of Regional Detention Centres in their areas: Counties of Brant, Leeds and Grenville, Kent, Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry, Wellington, Waterloo, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Norfolk, Essex, Simcoe, Middlesex and Pembroke.

The Department has consistently encouraged counties to co-operate in building Regional Detention Centres and contributes 50% of the actual cost of construction providing that the planned Centre is in keeping with the Department's policies and standards.

The purpose of the Regional Detention Centre Plan is to bring modern correctional practice to the local municipal jail level. There is an urgent necessity for replacing Ontario's county and city jails, many of which are more than 100 years old. A number of adjacent counties are encouraged to replace their present individual jails with modern Regional Detention Centres which will have maximum, medium and minimum security units and facilities for adequate segregation. There will be treatment and visiting facilities and a positive work programme along with physical and other recreational facilities. With the aid of the Department, these combined units will also make for a more uniform selection and training of staff. The new units, besides providing an overall efficiency of operation, will permit greater economy in original construction and general maintenance.

Inspection Branch

This Branch is responsible for regular inspection of all reformatories, industrial farms, training centres, training schools, private training schools, and district, county and city jails. During the year inspections were carried out at all institutions.

Inspectors were made available to County Councils to assist in, and make recommendations on, the administration of the jails and to advise on new appointments to, and promotions within, the jail staff. Mental ability tests and written examinations were given to all persons applying for positions in the county and city jail services. Special investigations were conducted as required.

Bailiff Service

During the fiscal year over 10,000 transfers were effected to and between reformatories, industrial farms, training centres and clinics from county, city or district jails.

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JAILS OF ONTARIO

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1966

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton)	2
County Jails	35
District Jails	9
Total Number of Jails in Ontario	46
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	\$5,854,727.97
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	5,463,066.56
3. Average maintenance cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	8.49
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	9.44
4. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965 ....	.5828
For the year ending March 31st, 1966 ....	.6031
5. Number of prisoners committed:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	58,431
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	58,230
6. Number of prisoners convicted:	
For year ending March 31st, 1965	51,778
For year ending March 31st, 1966	51,311
Decrease	467
Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment	35,616

COMMITMENTS TO CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS

Commitments

	1964-65	1965-66
Murder	39	36
Manslaughter	26	19
Crimes:		
Against the person	2,689	2,726
Against property	11,723	11,182
Against public morals and decency..	1,826	1,668
Against public order and peace	5,775	6,057
Against Liquor Control Act	31,345	31,079
Against Highway Traffic Act	4,071	4,213
For Mental Examination	186	104
Number of days' stay of prisoners	689,452	684,903
Escaped and not recaptured	2	2
Escaped and recaptured	3	7
Deaths in jails	4	5

Educational Status

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Illiterate	808	182	990
Elementary Education	36,045	2,823	38,868
Advanced Education	16,659	1,713	18,372
TOTAL			58,230

Occupations

	TOTAL
Agriculture	846
Clerical	1,995
Commercial	2,353
Construction	4,098
Domestic	3,313
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	299
Labourers	28,892
Manufacturing	2,236
Mechanics	2,903
Mining	662
Personal Services	2,485
Professional	526
Transportation	3,168
No Occupation	1,960
Others	2,494
TOTAL	58,230

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abstainers	2,255	286	2,541
Temperate	21,934	2,188	24,122
Intemperate	29,323	2,244	31,567
TOTAL			58,230

Sex

	1964-65	1965-66
Male	54,037	53,512
Female	4,394	4,718

Ages of Prisoners Committed

Under 16 years	115	109
16 years		1,584
17 years	6,889	2,653
18 years		3,177
19 years		2,878
20 years	4,566	2,280
21 years to 24 years inclusive	7,734	7,035
25 " " 29 " "	5,944	5,874
30 " " 34 " "	5,662	5,351
35 " " 39 " "	6,295	5,952
40 " " 49 " "	11,717	10,972
50 " " 59 " "	6,646	7,310
60 " " 69 " "	2,424	2,661
70 years and over	439	384

Number of Times Committed

	1964-65	Percent	1965-66	Percent
First Time	15,551	26.6	15,994	27.5
Second Time	7,853	13.4	7,757	13.3
Third Time	5,480	9.4	5,070	8.7
Over Three Times	29,547	50.6	29,409	50.5

Number of Prisoners Committed Reported as Drug Addicts

Belleville	1	London	2
Guelph	3	Toronto	176
Hamilton	36	Fort Frances	1
Napanee	1		
St. Catharines	2	TOTAL	222

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Corporal Punishment NIL.

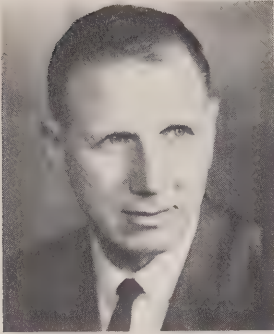
List of Jails

COUNTY	LOCATION	BUILT
Brant	Brantford	1852
Bruce	Walkerton	1866
Carleton	Ottawa	1862
Dufferin	Orangeville	1881
Elgin	St. Thomas	1853
Essex	Windsor	1925
Frontenac	Kingston	1855
Grey	Owen Sound	1869
Haldimand	Cayuga	1851
Halton	Milton	1878
Hastings	Belleville	1838
Huron	Goderich	1841
Kent	Chatham	1850
Lambton	Sarnia	1961
Lanark	Perth	1864
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	1842
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	1865
Lincoln	St. Catharines	1866
Middlesex	London	1843
Norfolk	Simcoe	1857
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	1906
Ontario	Whitby	1958
Oxford	Woodstock	1853
Peel	Brampton	1867
Perth	Stratford	1887
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	1828
Prince Edward	Pictou	1834
Renfrew	Pembroke	1866
Simcoe	Barrie	1843
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	1833
Victoria and Haliburton	Lindsay	1863
Waterloo	Kitchener	1853
Wellington	Guelph	1853

CITY JAILS

Hamilton City Jail	Hamilton	1875
Metropolitan Toronto Jail	Toronto	1862

ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERINTENDENTS AND GOVERNORS OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS



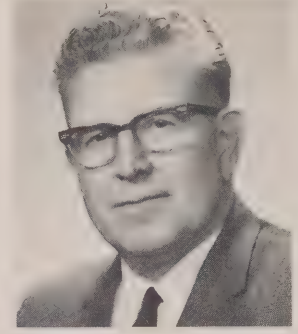
HARRY C. HUTCHISON, M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male Institutions

Appointed in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Association for the Advancement of the Behaviour Therapies; Consultant to the Canadian Mental Health Association Committee on Legislation and Psychiatric Disorder; and a member of the Canadian Corrections Association Interdisciplinary Committee for the Study of Treatment and Training in Correctional Institutions. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.



AIDEN NICHOLSON, A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in 1965, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Appointed June 1965.



DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator, Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

Superintendents of Industrial Farms, Training Centres, and Clinics



R. B. MASECAR
Burtch



C. J. GAUTHIER
Fort William



G. B. SILCOCK
Monteith



G. R. STEWART
Brampton



J. D. HEDDLE
Burwash



D. GRIGGS
Mimico Clinics



J. IRVINE
Rideau

Superintendents of Reformatories



JAMES MARSLAND
Millbrook



J. R. MORRIS
Mimico



GLENN THOMPSON
Mercer Complex



C. SANDERSON
Guelph

Governors of District Jails



A. L. FARQUHAR
Sudbury



J. CROZIER
Parry Sound



J. R. KEDDIE
Fort Frances



C. M. GILLESPIE
Port Arthur



W. JAMES
Sault Ste. Marie



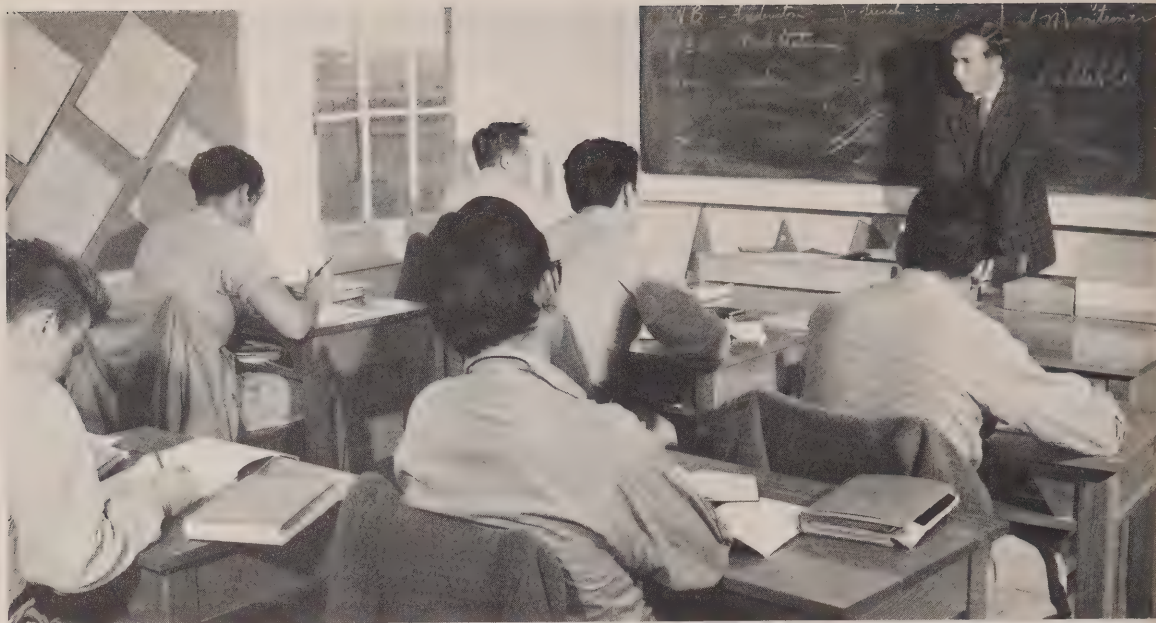
G. R. RUTT
Haileybury



A. CELENTANO
North Bay



L. W. GOSS
Kenora



ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

For the Adult Male Offender, the Department's facilities are distributed throughout a variety of institutions. This permits adequate classification and segregation of men committed to Reformatory terms. Classification takes into account the uniqueness as well as the common factors of personality problems and is important for the concentration of rehabilitative efforts. Individual programmes may take the form of trade training as the dominant factor in one case; psychiatric treatment in another; or a routine of outdoor work and camp life in a third.

Meeting the Offenders' Needs

Great emphasis is placed upon the first offender and the young offender. Very often these youths and men are at a critical phase of life, a point at which they are amenable to influences which will re-orient them towards acceptable forms of social adjustment in the future.

While there is great emphasis on the offender whose criminal behaviour has not yet crystallized into a fixed pattern, there is a constant striving to meet the needs of the older recidivist.

In the older recidivist population, a spectrum of personality problems is once again encountered. With some, there are indications for the psychiatric approach; others need a controlled and predictable work environment which will tolerate the offender's faulty habits and allow him an op-

portunity to adjust through learning, and so on throughout the range of personality problems.

The institution to which an offender is initially assigned is determined by his age; criminal record; the area of the Province in which he resides; the factors contributing to his anti-social behaviour; and the rehabilitative potential he demonstrates.

Rehabilitation

The Department's rehabilitation programmes reflect the changing attitudes of the community toward the offender. Imprisonment provides a form of punishment which may have a deterrent effect upon the offender and others who are prone to anti-social forms of behaviour, but imprisonment alone is rarely sufficient. More long-range and permanent solutions must be found to meet the concerns of society regarding the offender. The interests of society and the offender are both served when the term of imprisonment can be used to bring about a successful readjustment of attitudes and behaviour on the part of the offender. This is the goal of the Department, and its efforts, although not always successful, are directed to that end.

There is no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. The factors contributing to a crime and its motivation must be sifted out by highly trained and experienced personnel. Individual programmes must be set up on the basis of these

assessments, and research must be brought to bear to evaluate the efficacy of the Department's rehabilitation efforts.

Institutions

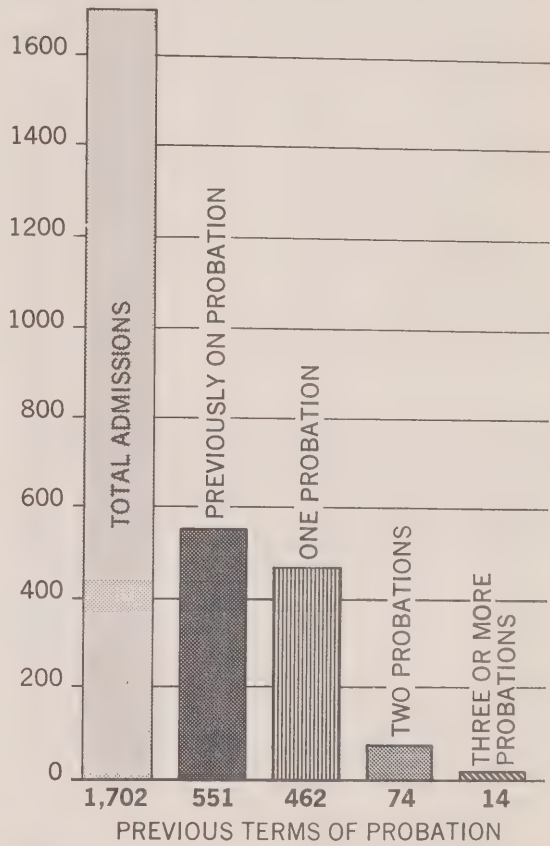
To outline briefly the salient features of the various adult male institutions:

The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, receives all adult first offenders and recidivists aged sixteen and seventeen years. The population is about 700 inmates at any given time, although we are attempting to reduce this figure systematically. New arrivals under the age of twenty-one are evaluated as to their suitability for the specialized training programmes available at the Ontario Training Centres at Brampton and Burtch. Likely candidates are subjected to psychological testing, a case history is taken, and interviews are conducted. These are followed by an appearance before a Selection Committee, after which a decision is made as to whether the offender will be offered such a Training Centre programme.

In the case of the offender who is not selected for placement at a Training Centre, by virtue of age or custodial concern, assignment to a form of work is decided by an Employment Committee. It is possible for such persons to receive trades training at Guelph Reformatory. In addition to trades training and educational programmes, there are a number of industrial and general maintenance operations which employ inmates in useful work.

Trades training is offered in bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal and upholstery. Inmates who show the ability and inclination, are placed in small trade groups under the guidance of a skilled

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO GUELPH
1800



instructor. If the inmate's educational level is not up to the normal requirements of the trade, he may divide his training between the shop and the school. Subjects which are part of the trade, such as shop mathematics and engineering drawing, are taught by the instructor in conjunction with the theory and practice of the trade.

Written and practical examinations are given by the trade instructors to assess an inmate's progress. There is frequently an opportunity for the inmate to use his new knowledge in routine maintenance or new construction projects being carried out at the institution.

The academic school within the institution complex provides day and evening classes in subjects up to Grade 9. Day students attend for half of each working day. Grades 10 and over, and vocational subjects such as accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution, are studied through correspondence courses. Vocational and personal guidance services are provided to help students make wise vocational choices.

There is a Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant servicing this and other institutions.

Experienced chefs supervise the work of inmates in the large kitchens, and provide training in cookery. Bread is baked for the use of other institutions.

Inmates perform some of the clerical work, and are employed in the Power House and in the Barber Shop.

The industries at Guelph Reformatory provide an opportunity for the inmates to learn the use of modern machines and tools under commercial conditions, and to gain experience in modern industrial routines. These industries comprise a woollen mill, a planing mill, tailor shops, a machine shop including welding, and a cannery.

The farm property covers approximately 1,000 acres and includes a dairy, piggery, horse barns, and vegetable production gardens. Inmates who are employed in the general farm work gain experience in the operations involved in crop production, the use and care of farm machinery, plowing, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, storage and animal husbandry.

There are extensive gardens and greenhouses, and inmates are engaged in the upkeep of trees, shrubbery and flower beds on the institution grounds while learning the essentials of horticulture.

Medical services within Guelph Reformatory consist of a well-equipped general hospital, staffed by physicians and nurses; a dentist's clinic; and an isolation ward for inmates suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition, the Neuropsychiatric Clinic, which operates as a separate unit, but in close relationship to the hospital, provides facilities for the diagnosis



and treatment of mental disorders on both an out-patient and an in-patient basis. The Neuropsychiatric Clinic is staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, assisted by part-time consultants in psychiatry.

The religious life of the inmate is provided for by the full-time services of a Protestant Chaplain, a Roman Catholic Chaplain, and a Salvation Army Officer, with a Rabbi on part-time staff.

Camp Hendrie, a 40-bed forestry camp located approximately 95 miles from Guelph, is administered by the Reformatory. Inmates selected from the reformatory are placed in the minimum security environment of the Camp, to work on various forestry projects in the adjacent townships.

The Department's Training Centres provide for the educational and vocational development of the youthful offender who can be motivated toward these goals. The emphasis is upon approximating normal living as closely as possible within a group atmosphere conducive to the formation of positive social attitudes.

The Brampton Training Centre accepts male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24 years, selected from the Reception Wing of Guelph Reformatory. Two hundred students can be accommodated.

The committee which selects students for Brampton consists of the Staff Psychologist and the Superintendents of the Brampton and Burtch Training Centres. It considers such factors as intelligence, custodial risk, criminal record, personality stability, together with age and length of sentence.

Orientation lectures are provided on first arrival at Brampton, and following this the Allocation Committee will place the student in a suitable residence and in an academic and trades training shop programme.

An academic staff of four fully qualified teachers provide classes up to Grade 10. For students beyond the Grade 10 level, study through correspondence courses is obtained through the Ontario Department of Education.

There are thirteen trades training shops at the Centre, each being under the supervision of a qualified tradesman. The trades taught are sheet metal, welding, radio and television servicing, machine shop, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, barbering, woodwork and carpentry, bricklaying, electricity, maintenance and food servicing. Normally the student spends a half day in school and a half day in shop. With the recent acquisition of a horticulturist, a formal course in horticulture is being developed.

The students were able to see the products of their newly developed skills in the interdenominational chapel which was opened in September 1966; this attractive centre of worship was completed by students under the direction of the appropriate trade instructors.

Hobbycraft and recreation is a significant aspect of the Brampton programme. Sports activities, track meets, ceramics, modelling, camera, science, variety and book clubs are active, as is St. John's Ambulance training and Leaders' Corps groups.



Personal counselling at the clinical level is provided by a Chaplain, a psychologist and a social worker.

The Ontario Training Centre, Burtch, draws youths from the ages of 16 and 24 years from Guelph Reformatory, as does the Brampton Training Centre. However, the Burtch students are below average in intelligence, and the Centre's programmes are designed accordingly. Some 40 students are accommodated.

The academic courses offered are at an elementary level and they emphasize individual instruction due to the low intelligence of the students. Vocational training covers Sheet Metal work, Woodworking and Bricklaying.

An active counselling programme is carried out by a Chaplain, a psychologist and experienced correctional officers at this institution.

The Industrial Farm, Burtch, is located on the same property as the Training Centre, but strict separation is maintained between the two groups: industrial farm inmates and training centre students.

There is accommodation for 200 at the Industrial Farm, where industries consist of a tailor shop; farm and livestock barns; and a cannery.

This medium-sized industrial farm accepts recidivists of 18 years and over, who are serving definite and indefinite sentences, which when combined, total not more than 15 months. It serves the southwestern area of the Province, providing the inmates with employment in productive forms of work.



The institution is small enough and the sentences of a length as to allow the staff to become acquainted with the offender and involved in a personal way in his rehabilitation. A full range of clinical, spiritual and medical services is provided.

The Training Centres at Fort William, Mon-teith and Burritt's Rapids serve the northwest, northerly and eastern regions of the Province respectively.

These Centres are modelled along the principles of the Brampton and Burtch settings. They are capable of housing up to 60 offenders of suitable personality between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

The Fort William Training Centre opened in the autumn of 1965. Its newly completed classroom-shops building contains modern equipment and teaching aids for vocational instruction in carpentry; the electrical trade; welding and drafting; and bricklaying and masonry.

Selection of students is made by the senior personnel of the Centre who visit the Port Arthur District Jail to interview and administer psychological tests to potential students. The academic

achievement of the young offenders who can profit from this programme shows wide variation. Some youths who cannot read or write, although of normal intelligence, come into these northern Training Centres, and it is a gratifying experience to staff when these students write their own first letter home.

Classroom teaching from Grade 1 to Grade 10 is given. The teaching staff consists of two academic teachers and three vocational teachers. Grades 11 and 12 subjects are studied through correspondence courses.

Fort William Industrial Farm, is one of the three such institutions located strategically in the northern and western areas of the Province. Fort William serves the northwestern region; Monteith the northerly region; and Rideau the eastern region.

Fort William Industrial Farm can accommodate 70 to 90 recidivists 18 years of age and above. It is located on the same property as the Training Centre, but strict separation of Industrial Farm inmates and Training Centre students is observed here as elsewhere.

Inmates are involved in farming activities and general maintenance functions, and periodic classroom instruction by a qualified teacher is given to inmates who wish to upgrade their education through correspondence courses.

The Ontario Training Centre, Monteith, was opened officially in September 1966. The trades training programmes offered at this Centre are

bricklaying, carpentry, and small motor mechanics with gas welding. The academic programme is typical of the Training Centres, viz: the day's activities are divided equally between shop and classroom. Sixty students can be accommodated. There are two academic teachers and three trades instructors.

Steps have been taken to relate the Ontario Training Centre programmes to the Canadian Vocational Training programmes in such a way that on discharge, the student should be able to proceed with his studies in the community under the supervision and with the support of the latter agency.

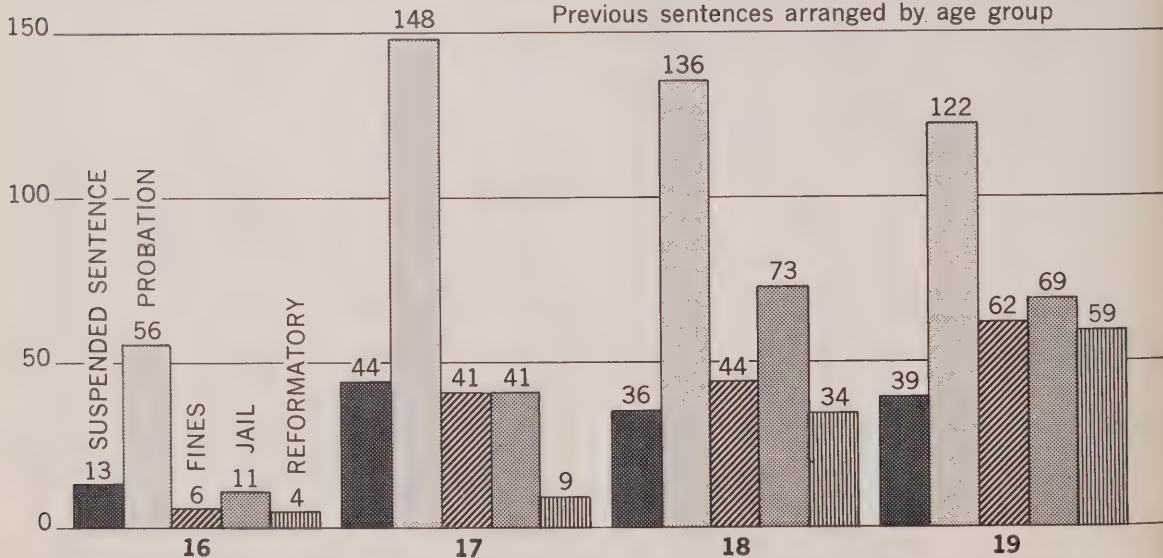
The Industrial Farm, Monteith, accepts recidivists age 18 years and above. The main occupations are general farming, including hog raising, dairying, and egg production. Land reclamation, reforestation and general maintenance are other work activities.

Up to 120 inmates are accommodated at the Industrial Farm. The emphasis is on a work programme with spiritual counselling services and a variety of recreational activities. Inmates who take advantage of extension courses to upgrade their education are assisted by teachers from the Training Centre.

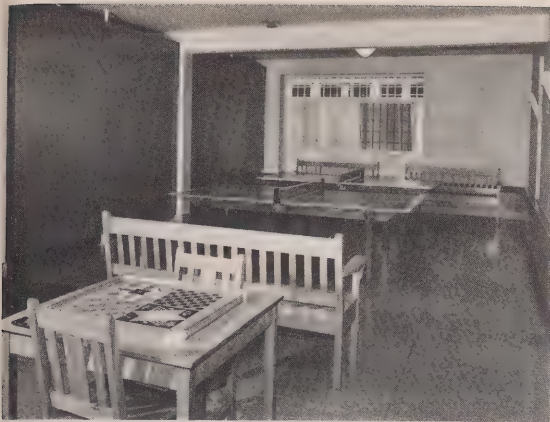
Rideau Training Centre, was opened in November 1966. It can accommodate up to 60 students, these being recidivists of 16 and 18 years and first offenders aged up to 21 years.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Between the dates April 1st to September 30th, 1966
Previous sentences arranged by age group



SEE GRAPH ON OPPOSITE PAGE FOR TOTAL ADMITTED IN THESE AGE GROUPS



New shops and classrooms are in the process of construction. Existing facilities were adapted in order to receive the first group of students.

Academic instruction and trades training in bricklaying, carpentry, and welding are included in the original programme which will be expanded as the need becomes apparent.

The students for this Centre are drawn from the Ottawa-Kingston area of the Province.

Rideau Industrial Farm is a 160 bed institution for recidivists of age 18 years and above.

The work activities are encompassed by a tailor shop, laundry, mixed farm, and reforestation and land reclamation projects.

A well-rounded recreational programme supplements training in work habits. Inmates are encouraged to enrol in correspondence courses, and are given tuition by the academic teachers of the Training Centre.

Various building projects on the grounds provide inmates with an opportunity to gain experience in carpentry and bricklaying under the guidance of a qualified staff member.

Millbrook Reformatory is a maximum security institution designed to receive those offenders who require segregation from the normal inmate populations of the various institutions, coupled with strict control and supervision.

The capacity of this reformatory is 200, representing the following groups, which are kept separate from each other within the institution:

(a) **Disruptive Inmates** — These offenders have clearly shown an inability to adjust to the programme of a medium security type of institution. They are typically impulsive, violent individuals who pose severe threats to the well-being of their fellow-inmates, and they have engaged in repeated acts which have disrupted the security and order of other institutions. The usually effective counselling and/or withdrawal of privileges at the institution from which they came has had no influence upon their behaviour or attitudes, and their presence at the parent institution could no

longer be tolerated in the interests of the main stream of offenders. Many of the inmates in this group have been diagnosed psychiatrically as psychopathic personalities.

These disruptive inmates are exposed to a regime of physical work and strict supervision, with cell rather than dormitory accommodation, although they are allowed normal privileges of tobacco, movies, etc., and they may earn good conduct remission of sentence.

Each individual's case is studied by clinical personnel and is reviewed regularly by a classification committee. If the inmate has indicated that he can adjust to a less secure institution, he is transferred accordingly. Many such transfers to a less secure institution are carried out, attesting to the effectiveness of the Millbrook programme as a form of control of the disruptive inmate.

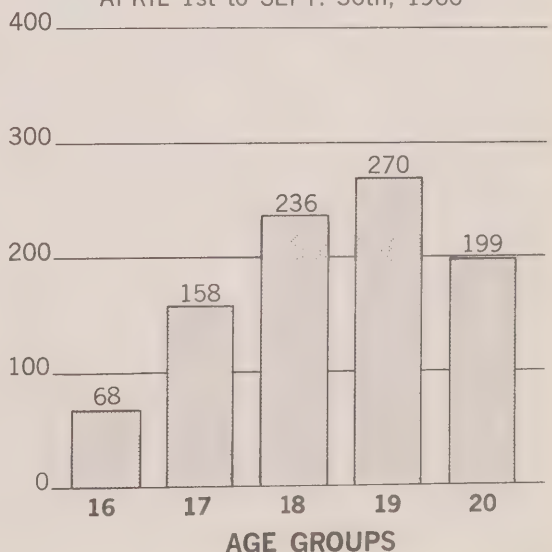
(b) **Sexual Deviates** — This group consists of homosexuals and pedophiles. A treatment programme for pedophiles was established in September 1965 at the Mimico Clinic and candidates are selected at the Ontario Reformatory Millbrook for treatment here.

(c) **Drug Addicts** — These offenders are segregated at the Ontario Reformatory Millbrook where they are assessed as to their suitability for treatment. If suitable, they are transferred to the Alex G. Brown Clinic for such treatment during the last three months of their incarceration.

(d) **Arsonists and Escapers** — Both these groups of offenders require screening by psychological tests and interviews and a period of observation,

AGE GROUPS

OF 931 YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED
TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS
APRIL 1st to SEPT. 30th, 1966



prior to reaching a conclusion as to their suitability for a medium or minimum security institution. This is done at Millbrook Reformatory.

The industrial and maintenance activities of Millbrook are an automobile licence plant; a small tailoring plant; a general maintenance shop; a book-binding and Braille printing shop; a laundry; and a drycleaning and pressing plant. Inmates are assigned to a work routine by an Employment Committee.

There are two academic teachers on staff as well as two psychologists, a part-time social worker, and a part-time psychiatrist. All inmates are encouraged to take the opportunity to upgrade their educational levels.

The staff are responsive to any shift in attitude on the part of the disruptive type of inmate, and seek to bring him into a counselling relationship with a staff member in order to assist the offender toward more stable interpersonal relationships.

Camp Durham, a small 14-bed minimum security unit on the Millbrook grounds is serviced by the Reformatory. This unit accepts short-term prisoners serving jail sentences.

Burwash Industrial Farm, provides a variety of industries, trades and maintenance activities for recidivists over the age of 18 years. The institution has a capacity of 670 inmates.

The institution complex consists of two main units and two forestry camps. The industries are intended to inculcate good habits of work, and to provide experience in industrial settings through

the manufacture of useful products and the provision of necessary services.

These industries consist of a logging and saw mill operation; a large tailoring shop; a laundry; farming; and dairy and beef cattle production. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electrical, carpentry, vehicle repair and maintenance, and food services.

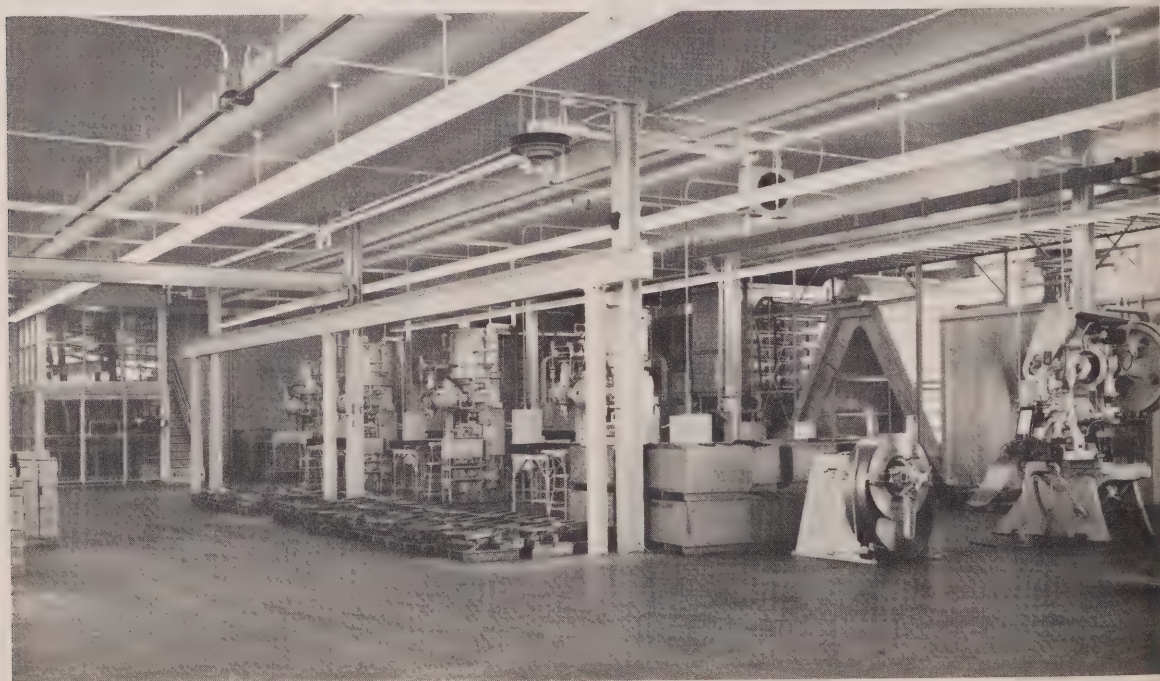
Inmates who show an aptitude and interest may be given formal training in the machine shop, sheetmetal, or bricklaying trades, with theory being taught in classes and practice given on institutional projects. Two teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their academic education.

A full range of medical and dental services are provided: a 20 bed hospital ward and a dental office and dispensary, these being staffed by two physicians, a dentist, and nursing staff.

Full-time Roman Catholic, Protestant and Salvation Army Chaplains are on staff to provide spiritual counselling and guidance services.

Camp Wendigo and *Portage Lake Camp* are 40-bed minimum security institutions serviced by Burwash Industrial Farm. They provide work in forestry operations for inmates selected from the main Burwash body, and from the District Jails of North Bay and Sudbury.

The Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, accepts recidivists of 18 years and over who are serving short sentences of under one year. There is a constant change in the population of the 350 in-



mates of this institution, due to the short sentences and the use of the institution to accommodate offenders from other institutions who require medical treatment of a type available only at a large metropolitan hospital. For example, candidates for plastic surgery are sent to Mimico from other institutions. Men are customarily held here for a few days just prior to entering the alcoholism treatment programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinic nearby.



Under these conditions of a changing population, trades training is not feasible. The emphasis is on work activities which can be undertaken without lengthy initial training or skills. These include farming and gardening operations, the manufacture of bricks, slippers and snow fence. There is a laundry and the usual maintenance industries of machine shop and food servicing.

In July of 1966 a new 16 bed hospital was established. It is staffed by a full-time physician and nurses. Consultant psychiatric services were initiated in September 1966 with the appointment of a part-time psychiatrist.

A new classroom was opened in October 1966, and a full-time teacher now offers academic instruction on a basis of selected inmates spending half-time in class and half-time in work activities. Extension courses are also provided.

A full-time chaplain trained in pastoral psychology was appointed in 1966. He conducts group therapy with selected inmates. In addition, spiritual counselling is provided by all three chaplains. A new chapel was dedicated in 1966.

Camp Hillsdale, in the Medonte Township area, is a 30 bed minimum security forestry camp to which inmates selected from Mimico Reformatory are sent.

CLINICS

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics at Mimico offer treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual deviation (pedophilia).

The Clinics provide intensive treatment to patients referred from other Departmental institutions, this being carried out by a staff of four consultant psychiatrists, seven psychologists, two social workers, and clinically trained chaplains and rehabilitation officers.

The alcoholism treatment programme of 30 days duration is presently being compared with the results of a 90 day programme; this research undertaking commenced in December 1965. In content, group therapy and didactic therapy are employed in conjunction with chemical forms of treatment.

The 90 day drug addiction treatment programme relies heavily upon group psychotherapy, while the pedophilia treatment programme, commenced in 1965, combines group therapy at the Clinics with aversive behaviour therapy conducted at the Ontario Hospital, Lakeshore. Occupational therapy and extensive recreational activities are a feature of this minimum security centre.

The Clinic setting has taken its place as a centre for the accumulation and assimilation of knowledge concerning the addictions and sexual deviations. One feature of the programme which creates interest in professional circles is the annual addictions conference sponsored by the Department of Reform Institutions and held at the Clinic. International authorities in the treatment field are invited as guest speakers. The conference is attended by large numbers of professional workers, and much exchange of information and current thinking is fostered.



Adult Forestry Camps

The Department operates five minimum security Forestry Camps where inmates are able to accept a measure of responsibility and respond to the freedom of working out of doors.

In these camps inmates work very closely with Department of Lands and Forests personnel in conservation work, including the pruning, thinning, clearing and cleaning of country forests. Public work projects done in conjunction with our forestry camp programme have included work on the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and the development of public park facilities. Selected short-term inmates from Burwash and from North Bay District Jail are assigned to the camp at Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake. They are employed in timber improvement work in Crown Forests adjacent to the camps. At McCreight's Dam there has been a steady programme of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the area.

All Forestry Camps are administered by a larger institution. Camp Hillsdale operates as an annex of the Mimico Reformatory; Camp Hendrie as an annex of the Guelph Reformatory; McCreight's Camp is located on the Little Thessalon River, taking inmates of the Sault Ste. Marie District Jail who are suitable for a minimum security work programme; the two Camps attached to the Burwash Industrial Farm, one at Portage Lake and one at Wendigo Lake, are also available for use as minimum security work units for District Jails in the locality.



Summation

This review of the existing facilities of the Department will indicate that considerable advances have been achieved in meeting the offenders' rehabilitation needs. Yet there can be no pause in our efforts to improve upon these gains. Policies and plans are continually reviewed in the light of research findings and reports, not only of Ontario experience but also that of other jurisdictions throughout the world.





BRIEF STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS

April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody April 1, 1965.....	3,014
Committed during year.....	9,533
National Parole Violators re-admitted	10
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	59

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY..... 12,616

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	6,330
Discharged by payment of fines.....	1,077
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	3
Discharged by Order in Council.....	18
Discharged by Governor-General	1
Released by National Parole Board.....	377
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,118
Released on Bail	18
Deported	10
Released or Transferred.....	791
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1966..	15
Died while in custody.....	6

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED,
DIED, ETC..... 9,764

NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY,
MARCH 31, 1966..... 2,852

12,616

Marital Status

Married	3,281
Single	5,766
Widowed	251
Divorced	235

Educational Status

Illiterate	212
Elementary	5,146
High School	4,085
College or University	90

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstainers	1,067
Temperate	3,412
Intemperate	5,054

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstainers	9,353
Addicts	180

Criminal History

No adult institutional history or record available	5,261
First offence.....	802
Second offence.....	1,021
Third offence.....	761
More than three offences.....	3,881

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite

Under 30 days	390
30 days and under 60	3,038
2 Months and under 3	1,379
3 " " " 4	955
4 " " " 5	296
5 " " " 6	230
6 " " " 9	652
9 " " " 12	296
12 " " " 15	217
15 " " " 18	96
18 " " " 21	64
21 " " " 24	107
Other Definite Sentences	38

TOTAL 7,758

Indefinite

3 Months to 6 months	76
3 " " 9 "	24
3 " " 12 "	12
4 " " 6 "	15
4 " " 7 "	7
4 " " 8 "	6
4 " " 10 "	7
4 " " 12 "	13
6 " " 8 "	1
6 " " 9 "	128
6 " " 10 "	12
6 " " 12 "	159
6 " " 15 "	15
6 " " 18 "	33
6 " " 24 "	7
9 " " 12 "	101
9 " " 15 "	98
9 " " 18 "	25
9 " " 24 "	1
12 " " 15 "	78
12 " " 18 "	259
12 " " 21 "	11
12 " " 24 "	56
18 " " 21 "	12
18 " " 24 "	54
18 " " 30 "	25
24 " " 30 "	40
24 " " 36 "	23
24 " " 48 "	14
Not exceeding 3 months	17
" " 6 "	25
" " 12 "	62
" " 24 "	122
Other Indefinite Sentences	237

TOTAL 1,775

TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES 9,533

Occupation

Agriculture	151
Clerical	357
Commercial	597
Construction	980
Domestic	478
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	152
Labourers	3,584
Manufacturing	504
Mechanics	550
Mining	225
Personal Services	448
Professional	96
Transportation	725
No Occupation	287
Others	389

Ages of Prisoners

16 Years	230
17 "	474
18 "	539
19 "	489
20 "	369
21-24 years inclusive	1,244
25-29 " "	977
30-34 " "	843
35-39 " "	958
40-44 " "	1,050
45-49 " "	868
50-54 " "	601
55-59 " "	476
60-64 " "	257
65-69 " "	120
70 years and over	38

FARM RECOVERIES

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1966

(Field and Garden Crops — Milk — Livestock)

Ontario Reformatory, Brampton.....	\$ 1,052.19
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	139,055.47
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	719.32
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	65,657.79
Burtch Industrial Farm, Brantford.....	29,608.13
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	108,430.42
Industrial Farm, Fort William	30,870.21
Industrial Farm, Monteith.....	32,750.33
Rideau Industrial Farm, Burritt's Rapids.....	59,070.36
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	342.25
TOTAL.....	\$467,556.47

Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1966
In Adult Institutions

Superintendents	12
Assistant Superintendents	7
Office Managers	10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.	100
Supply Supervisors	14
Correctional Officers 7 (Male)	9
Correctional Officers 6 (Male)	30
Correctional Officers 5 (Male)	61
Correctional Officers 4 (Male)	83
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Male)	700
Correctional Officers 5 (Female)	7
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female)	49
Psychiatrists	4
Psychologists	11
Social Workers	7
Counsellors	1
Teachers	32
Trade Instructors	29
Physicians	12
Dentists	6
Nurses	13
Cooks, Chefs and Assistants	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants	43
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.	68
Tradesmen and Mechanics	30
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen	54
All other employees	22
TOTAL	1,489

NOTE: As the above Table refers to Institutional employees it does not include Rehabilitation Officers, who are included in a separate service.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REHABILITATION OFFICERS AS OF
MARCH 31st, 1966 64

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	\$ 551,444.49
Ontario Reformatory Millbrook	616,496.64
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico	52,731.86
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	148,390.16
Industrial Farm, Burwash	120,552.15
Rideau Industrial Farm	87,974.57
Burtch Industrial Farm	248,468.23
TOTAL	\$1,826,058.10

More detailed Statistics on Adult Institutions
will be found in Appendix I (pages 80 to 89)

ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1965 and March 31, 1966

		TOTAL DAYS' RESIDENCE OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COST	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COST	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH	1964/65	336,760	922.6	3,989,661.34	1,559,737.52	2,429,923.82	7.21
	1965/66	310,294	850.1	4,211,047.53	1,621,315.17	2,589,732.36	8.34
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO	1964/65	148,111	405.8	1,411,036.00	106,678.75	1,304,357.25	8.80
	1965/66	147,662	404.5	1,497,228.47	80,060.80	1,417,167.67	9.59
ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE BRAMPTON	1964/65	59,825	163.9	589,776.16	8,375.93	581,400.23	9.71
	1965/66	53,077	145.4	643,464.25	8,387.61	635,076.64	11.96
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	1964/65	74,622	204.5	1,238,459.57	558,927.54	680,262.81	9.11
	1965/66	76,753	210.2	1,395,504.04	640,943.77	754,560.27	9.83
ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE *	1964/65	19,280	70.1	246,772.39	4,677.80	242,094.59	12.55
	1965/66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO	1964/65	34,806	95.4	592,273.14	279,336.36	312,455.59	8.97
	1965/66	30,040	82.3	558,750.29	162,753.38	385,914.95	12.84
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON	1964/65	10,593	29.0	121,514.21	1,735.48	119,778.73	11.30
	1965/66	8,878	24.3	144,580.76	1,193.46	143,860.76	16.20
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	1964/65	261,153	715.5	2,313,042.73	325,787.93	2,007,960.74	7.68
	1965/66	256,655	703.1	2,504,522.94	353,325.80	2,142,879.88	8.34
INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	1964/65	46,094	126.2	450,758.11	34,730.30	416,027.81	9.02
	1965/66	42,716	117.0	524,948.77	30,330.00	494,618.77	11.57
INDUSTRIAL FARM RIDEAU	1964/65	45,003	123.3	503,845.27	155,705.43	348,139.84	7.73
	1965/66	39,065	107.0	544,561.92	168,399.20	376,162.72	9.62
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURTCH	1964/65	73,301	200.8	808,791.60	296,420.47	512,371.13	6.99
	1965/66	71,835	196.8	837,803.74	251,731.38	586,072.36	8.15
INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	1964/65	24,154	66.2	293,895.43	26,300.86	267,594.57	11.07
	1965/66	28,436	77.9	404,238.20	16,325.08	387,913.12	13.64

* Closed January 31, 1965



Adult Female Institutions

At present there are three institutions for women which together make up the Mercer Complex. These units are the Mercer Reformatory at 1155 King Street West, Toronto 3, the Ontario Women's Guidance Centre "Ingleside" and the Ontario Women's Treatment Centre, Brampton. In all three units the aim is to provide a living experience which is truly corrective treatment, in that sensitive, well-trained staff make every effort to understand the individual woman and her needs and to plan a programme for her which is most likely to be of assistance in bringing about positive behaviour changes.

Classification

Every woman is first admitted to the Mercer Reformatory on King Street where, following a

medical examination, she is seen by a graduate social worker, psychologist, teacher and, in some cases, by the psychiatrist. Following these interviews, there is a Case Conference which is attended by the professional staff and also by the correctional officers who have been involved with the woman since her admission and who are considered very important members of the team. At this conference a decision is made concerning inmates to be transferred to Ingleside or the Treatment Centre. Whether a woman remains at Mercer or is to be transferred to the other units, recommendations are made on planning her work and education programme and a tentative decision is made even at this early stage about the particular after-care agency which seems most suitable to her needs and those of her family.

Health

Every woman is examined by the physician soon after admission. Considerable use is made of general hospitals for special investigations and treatment. There are four registered nurses on staff within the complex. A public health nurse also visits to conduct courses in baby care and physical preparation for child bearing.

Educational Programme

In an institution for women with short sentences, the educational programme must be realistic and geared to adults. Facilities are available for any inmate wishing to further her education, either by academic upgrading or in commercial subjects. Liaison has been made with the Adult Training Centre and the Canadian Manpower Centre in order to assist women to continue their training after leaving the institution. Since so many of our inmates have less than Grade 10 education, we encourage those who can to aim at Grade 10 equivalent which is the minimum requirement for an opportunity for an apprenticeship or for office employment.

There are usually, in the institution, a small number of women who have had a minimum of education. Special literacy classes are available for this group.

Home Economics

Help with planning and organization in the home must be an important part of a programme



for women. A full-time Home Economics teacher is employed for the complex. Every inmate is encouraged to attend home economics classes, and short talks and demonstrations are held covering topics such as "Home Management", "Feeding the Family" and "Budgeting".

Courses in quantity cooking and restaurant services are taught for women who plan to work in hospitals, restaurants or other institutions.

Library

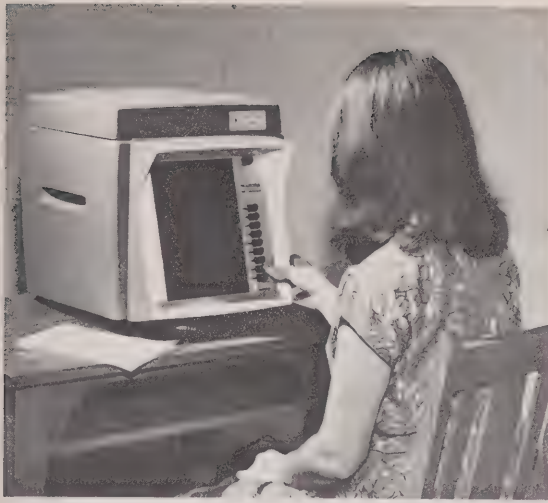
Library and teaching staff have regular supper meetings with inmates to discuss music and books and encourage the women to read more widely and critically.

Recreation and Volunteers

An adequate programme of recreation is essential in an institution, not only to pass the inmates' time but to help them to broaden their horizons, to develop social skills and interests, and to find healthy and constructive methods of self expression. The recreation programme is co-ordinated by a staff member who receives generous assistance from volunteers who bring a variety of training and skills to the programme.

The use of volunteers is an important aspect of a well run recreational programme provided, of course, that the volunteers are screened and given adequate orientation. It is essential that the inmates have contact with stable people who have varied interests and sound values so that they will influence the inmates' social behaviour.

A Drama group at the Mercer is led by a volunteer and this project has aroused much enthusiasm among the inmates. Two qualified Physical Education instructors coach organized sports. Flower arrangement demonstrations and help in planning



Christmas decorations are given by volunteer groups. Recreational and educational films are shown regularly.

Naturally, in any programme for women, attention to appearance must be regarded as an important part of social education. Women are encouraged to use cosmetics and to take care of their appearance. Part-time hairdressers are employed both at Mercer and Brampton who teach girls to set, cut and tint their own hair.



Toronto Rotary Club

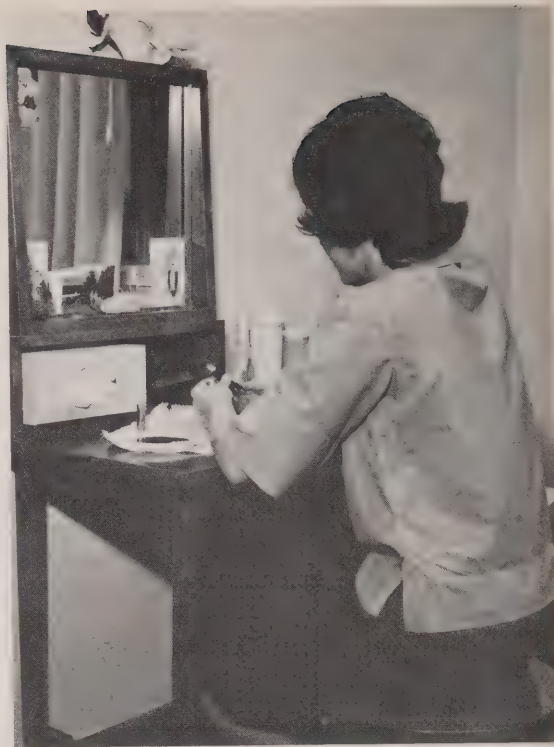
In the last year the Toronto Rotary Club have developed an interesting and comprehensive programme in preparing inmates for employment. This course appeals to inmates because it is both imaginative and practical. It has included: talks given by insurance experts on bonding — personnel selection — a demonstration by a beauty editor of a women's magazine of makeup suitable for a job interview and a self-improvement course given by the head of an agency for fashion models. This kind of involvement by the community is a very valuable part of the programme.

University Affiliation

In the academic year, 1965-66, the Mercer Reformatory was, for the first time, used as a field placement by the University of Toronto School of Social Work. The two students who did their field work at Mercer have now each received a Masters degree in Social Work. This year four graduate students, who will be preparing for the Masters degree, are being placed at the Mercer Reformatory — three in case work and one in research.

Group Therapy

Group therapy with drug addicts is carried on by the Director of Social Work. Another therapeutic group is conducted by the Chief Social Worker at the Mercer Complex.



Training of Correctional Officers in Individual and Group Counselling

Training in individual and group counselling has been offered to selected Correctional Officers who have demonstrated considerable ability to combine responsible use of authority with being helpful to inmates.

The aim of the programme is to ensure that on arrival at the institution each inmate will be assigned to a counsellor who has been trained. It will be the counsellor's duty to assist the inmate with information on problems such as "Good conduct remission", "Eligibility for parole", and particularly to ensure that the inmate is correctly orientated to the institution and its policies and is clearly informed of the programmes and services available to her.

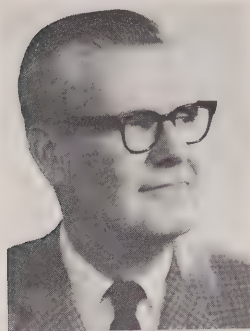
This is seen to have advantages to the inmate in establishing a relationship with someone on whom she can rely for correct information. In addition, the status of the Correctional Officer is enhanced. She is accepted as a capable and knowl-

edgeable person and a responsible team member, and this enables her to see the duality of her role as an authority figure and a helpful person.

Group meetings with the Correctional Officer will provide an opportunity to handle complaints, problems, personality conflicts between inmates, and will encourage discussion about employment, family life and other aspects of life outside the institution. In contrast to therapeutic groups conducted by professionally trained staff, the counselling group will be conducted by Correctional Officers with a practical problem-solving approach. The counsellors will be offered considerable help from professional staff. After the initial sixteen hours of classroom instruction, each counsellor will be assigned to a consultant on the professional staff through whom she may have on-going advice. Although this programme has only been introduced recently, it has already proven beneficial both to staff and inmates.

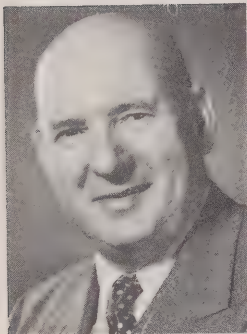


Ontario Board of Parole



FRANK POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman

Served as Chief Psychologist at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph from 1947 to 1958 when he was appointed Director of Psychology for the Department until his appointment as Chairman of the Parole Board, September 1st, 1966.



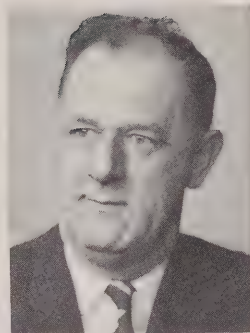
REV. DAVID KERR



MRS. J. ISOBEL ROSS



GEORGE NAGY, PH.D.



D. C. MASON,



JOHN S. MORRISON,
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.

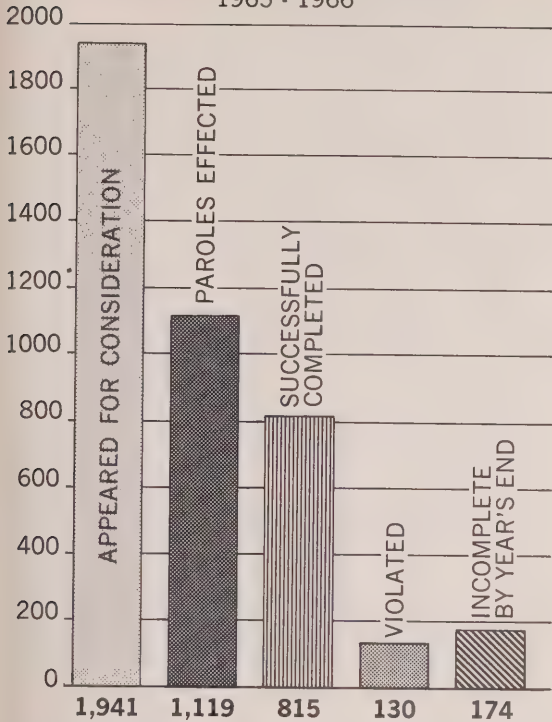
ANDREW ALEXANDER SCHRAG,
Newly appointed Member of
the Board

Mr. Schrag is the author of three books and has worked in the newspaper field. He was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps during the last war. For the past ten years he has engaged in a study of penology and has worked in the rehabilitation of inmates of federal institutions by assisting in their re-establishment in the community.



ONTARIO PAROLE STATISTICS

1965 - 1966



NOTE: LESS THAN 12% OF PAROLEES VIOLATED THEIR CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

PAROLE SERVICES

Modern penology demands two basic requirements:

- (a) to provide adequate protection to society,
- (b) to focus its objective on the rehabilitation of the offender.

All prisoners in our institutions will eventually be released, therefore, it is much more helpful if we can maintain some control of an inmate after release through supervision. This can only be done legally through parole.

Economically, it is unsound to keep people in custody for longer than is necessary. If it is felt that they could live in the community, under supervision, as law-abiding citizens, they should be given the opportunity to do so. Under the conditions of parole, they may be returned to the institution in the event they fail to adjust satisfactorily.

For parole to achieve fully its purpose, the period of imprisonment should be used to prepare the individual vocationally, physically, mentally and spiritually, for return to society. The paroled person should be carefully supervised by persons

trained and experienced in the task of guiding social adjustment. The public must recognize the necessity of giving the parolee a fair opportunity to earn an honest living and maintain self respect, to the end that he may be truly rehabilitated. This is a positive factor in the reduction of crime.

The Ontario Board of Parole interviews, without exception, every inmate in Ontario Reform Institutions who is serving an indefinite sentence. During the year a total of 172 meetings were held; these consisted of Main Office Review Meetings and Institutional Meetings where the Board met with those inmates being considered for parole.

The personal interview with the prisoner is considered an important factor in parole selection. Every effort is made to put the prisoner at his ease during the interview and he is encouraged to discuss his reactions to imprisonment, to the programme he has available at his institution, and particularly his plans for the future. Prior to the meeting, the Board has studied Pre-Sentence Reports, Magistrates Report, Circumstances of the Offence, R.C.M.P. Fingerprint Report, Psychiatric and Psychological Assessments, Community Assessments, and the Institution Report. These are further considered after discussion with the inmate and are used in conjunction with the interview to assess the prospects for successful rehabilitation.

Parole is a major link in the chain of rehabilitative techniques. Training and treatment in an Institution is part of the over-all plan of rehabilitation and this is best followed by a period of guidance and supervision in the community. It is an accepted fact that the period immediately following release is the most crucial for a prisoner. Assistance must be available to help him solve the many problems he will face. Without proper planning and guidance a good institutional programme can be nullified.

It is significant that of over the 1,000 paroles that were granted by the Ontario Board of Parole during the past fiscal year, less than 12% violated their parole.

The complement of the Board during the year was as follows:

Mr. D. C. Mason	Chairman
Mr. J. S. Morrison, B.A., M.E.C.	Full-time Member
Reverend D. M. Kerr	Full-time Member
Mrs. J. Isobel Ross	Part-time Member
Dr. G. Nagy, Ph.D.	Part-time Member

Parole Board Re-Organization

During the year an "Act To Amend the Parole Act" was passed by the Legislature. This increased the complement of the Ontario Parole Board from five to seven members.

The Board interviews, personally, everyone within the provincial institutions eligible for parole. With the services of seven members instead of the present five, two teams will be available for such work, thereby, increasing the number of institutions at which meetings will be held.

With the smaller board, visits to Northern Ontario were impractical and young men eligible for parole who required vocational and academic training were sent to institutions in Southern Ontario, where they could be interviewed by the Parole Board. The Department is now providing such training in the new Training Centres at Monteith, Fort William and Rideau, with the added advantage that this training can be closely related to the job opportunities available in those areas. This also has assisted in the reduction of the number of inmates in Guelph Reformatory.

With this re-organization, Mr. Don Mason, the Director of Rehabilitation Services, relinquishes his chairmanship of the Ontario Board of Parole so as to concentrate on the developments taking place in the field of after-care rehabilitation within the Department. Mr. Frank Potts has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Parole Board, having served the Department as Director of Psychology from 1947 until the present time.

Year Ending March 31, 1966

No. of Meetings held	172
No. appeared for Parole Consideration (Men and Women)	1,941
No. of Paroles effected during Fiscal Year:	
Men	1,040
Women	79
	1,119
No. successfully completed Paroles:	
Men	768 or 73.8%
Women	47 or 59.4%
Total	815 or 72.8%
No. violated Parole during Fiscal Year:	
Men	118 or 11.3%
Women	12 or 15.2%
Total	130 or 11.6%
Paroles incompleated as of March 31, 1966:	
Men	154 or 14.9%
Women	20 or 25.4%
Total	174 or 15.6%
Total Number under Supervision on Parole during Fiscal Year:	
	MEN WOMEN TOTAL
On Parole as April 1, 1965	398 12 410
Paroled during Fiscal Year	1,040 79 1,119
Total	1,438 91 1,529

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during fiscal year were authorized during the previous year and some authorized in the year 1965-66 were not made effective until the following year.



Rehabilitation and After-Care Services

In 1961 a new rehabilitation programme amalgamated staffs of Placement and Parole Services under one combined Rehabilitation Service.

Rehabilitation staff were located at each of our institutions, and in addition outside offices were established in London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie.

The province was divided into four regions with a Supervising Rehabilitation Officer in charge of each region.

Each officer is now responsible for an area of the province and accepts supervision of all cases returning to the area or referred by other rehabilitation staff.

In four years the staff complement has tripled and will be further increased as the caseload dictates and additional offices are established.

The Rehabilitation Service is responsible for the supervision of children released from Provincial Training Schools, parolees from adult institutions, and a follow-up programme of patients from our Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Sex Deviate Clinics. In addition a programme is available to assist those prisoners released at the expiration of their sentences.

During the child's stay in an institution, the Rehabilitation Officer maintains a regular contact with the home. This information is valuable to the school staff in determining the teaching and training programme for the child. It also presents the opportunity to offer guidance to parents in preparation for their child's return.

On graduation from the school the child's needs are many and varied. Rehabilitation staff maintain contact with the principal and teachers at the school to which the child will be returning, secure foster homes for those children not able to return to their own homes, obtain employment for older students and arrange spare time activities in order to keep the children occupied in constructive programmes. During the past year an additional psychiatrist was appointed in the Toronto area to assist rehabilitation staff with their caseloads. This has increased the number of youngsters who may be assisted with psychiatric help when they have problems of adjustment in the community.

In the adult institutions Rehabilitation Officers are responsible for completing release plans for

those prisoners who have been granted parole. Careful preparation of the environment into which the offender is to go is a prerequisite to release. This requires acceptable living conditions, either with the offender's own family or elsewhere; a neighbourhood in which the prospects of successful re-adjustment are promising; opportunities for either work or school if needed; provision, in so far as practical, against an immediate period of financial difficulty; and an attitude of understanding and helpfulness on the part of those with whom the offender will come into contact.

Patients released from Department Clinics are involved in a voluntary follow-up programme for one year. This permits the Rehabilitation staff to offer guidance and counselling to the patients and to assist them with their problems.

Prisoners released at the expiration of their sentence are afforded the same assistance as those released on parole. Assistance will be given in finding accommodation and employment; grants for clothing and tools, etc., are available to those requiring them who show a sincere desire to effect a satisfactory rehabilitation.

The Rehabilitation Service is commencing a three-year programme whereby children released from Private Training Schools of the Province will also be supervised by our rehabilitation staff. This will necessitate establishing additional offices and recruiting more staff to cope with this increased responsibility.

Reorganization of the administration of the Rehabilitation Service includes the relinquishment by the Director of the Service of his additional duties as Chairman of the Ontario Parole Board. This will enable him to direct his efforts more completely to the administration of After-Care Services.

Following are some statistics relating to the Service:

Total Number of Interviews	19,439
Total Number Assisted	6,839
Type of Assistance Given:	
(a) Employment Arranged	2,062
(b) Board and Lodging Arranged	1,213
(c) Meals	214
(d) Tools	40
(e) Clothes	1,365
(f) Other Types of Assistance	3,060
Employers Contacted	3,732
Community Investigations Completed	3,512

SOCIAL AGENCIES

A number of social agencies, working in close liaison with the Department of Reform Institutions and our rehabilitation programme, offer assistance to the inmate prior to and after his release. This aid may take the form of counselling, helping the inmate find employment, housing, or offering other means of assistance.

Alcoholics Anonymous carry on a weekly programme at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for Alcoholics in Mimico and at most adult institutions.

The Salvation Army visit all our institutions, and in some cases, maintain full-time personnel within the institution.

The John Howard Society workers help adult male offenders in planning for parole and offer practical aid to many more upon their release.

Adult female offenders often are assisted in pre-release planning by the Elizabeth Fry Society, and offered guidance and help in returning to the community by the Society's workers.

The assistance of such agencies is a very important factor in the successful rehabilitation of



the offender. The Department gratefully acknowledges the help and co-operation of all such agencies and half-way houses, including the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Canadian Manpower Centre, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House and the Scott Mission.



Visits and Special Events

During the period from May 1st, 1965 to May 1st, 1966 there were 3,161 visitors to institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Reform Institutions, not including teams and groups who visit the institutions regularly to compete in sports with the inmates or to provide entertainment.

Among the visitors were 21 Judges and Magistrates; 121 teachers and school inspectors; 647 students, including nursing, welfare, psychiatric, law, and teacher's college students; 180 psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers (other than staff members); 62 Grand Jury members; 13 visiting policemen; 43 clergymen; 2,008 members of Service Clubs, Women's Clubs and Professional Associations; 1 Mayor; 13 members of the press; 2 Members of Parliament; and 47 people from other countries.

A number of the visitors from abroad, involved in correctional work in their own country, were here, either sponsored by their governments or on fellowships, to observe and study what is being done in Ontario and other jurisdictions. The Department co-operated fully with these individuals, assisting them to get an over-all picture of the Ontario Plan in Corrections by consultations and visits to institutions. These visitors included a Probation Officer from Singapore; a Superintendent of a Remand Home from Jamaica; a Governor from Trinidad; a teacher from Guyana; a Magistrate from Pakistan, with several members of the District Commissioner's office; from England, a Probation Officer, a lawyer, a Justice of the Peace, and a teacher; and from Australia, the Minister of Forestry for the State of Victoria, who toured one of our Forestry Camps.

Others who visit institutions regularly are a group of 20 workers from the Hamilton Children's

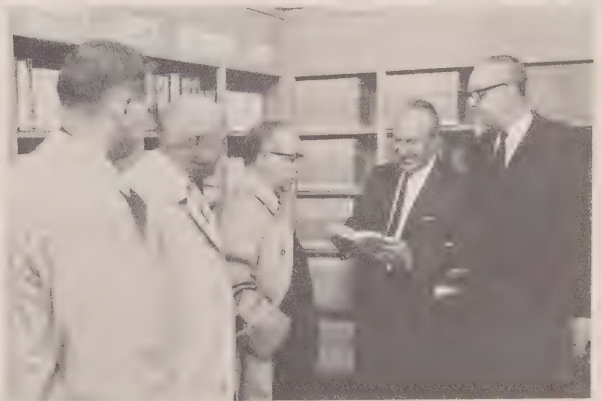
Aid Society who tour the Ontario Training School for Girls in Galt each year as part of their staff training programme.

Students in the new Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Guelph work for a short period of time in nearby institutions as part of their field work.

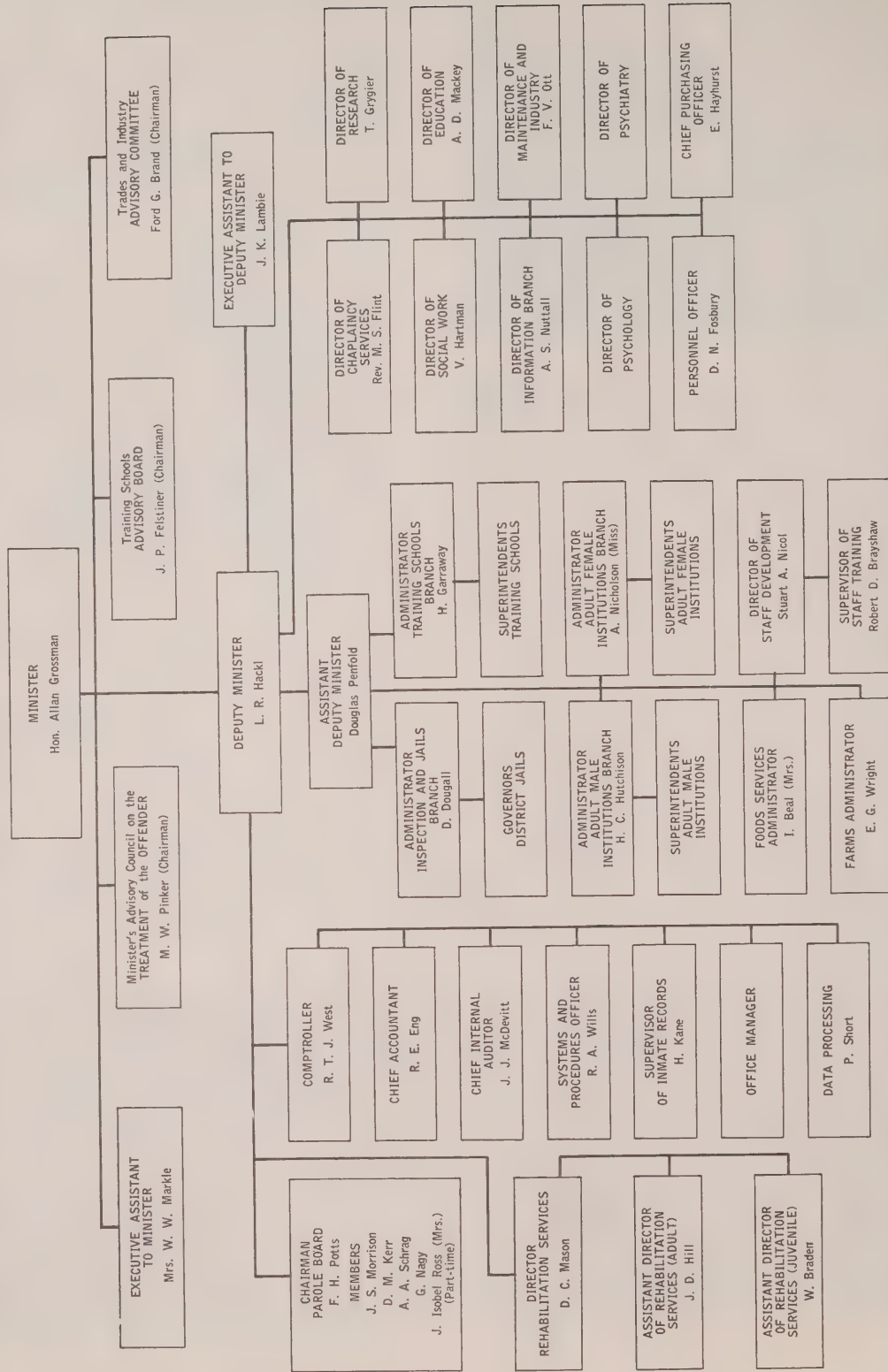
On April 28th, Her Excellency, Madame Georges Vanier visited Ingleside, a branch of the Mercer Complex, and saw the site for the Vanier Institution for Women, which is to be built adjacent to the Guidance Centre in Brampton and which will replace Mercer Reformatory. Madame Vanier toured Ingleside and visited with the students.

In October a Public Exhibition was held at the Ontario Training Centre in Brampton, where the work of several institutions and the various services of the Department were displayed. About 1,000 people attended the opening night of the exhibition, which continued for the next two days. Visitors saw exhibits built by inmates, depicting various institutions, their programmes and services, such as medical treatment, education, chaplaincy, library services, food services, parole and rehabilitation, and clinical treatment. Tours were conducted throughout the trade training shops where demonstrations were in progress. Outside agencies concerned with rehabilitation exhibited their aims and work among released offenders.

The Ontario Welfare Council held their Regional Meeting at the Ontario Training School in Hagersville. Ninety members attended and toured both the Senior and Junior Schools. Problems common to institutions' staff and volunteer agencies were discussed.



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS — MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION





ADMINISTRATION

The integrated accounting system that this Department enjoys today is the result of careful planning. Great emphasis is placed on the importance of coding all expenditure items so that detailed and up-to-the-minute data are available to officials of the Department for management and decision purposes.

Another significant development has been the preparation of regular payroll by computer processing. The use of modern programming techniques will eliminate many tedious clerical duties and make it possible for the Accounts Branch to centralize revenue accounting without any significant increase in staff. Consequently existing workloads at the institutional level will be reduced.

The Department is now using modern data processing equipment to institute a centralized stock control system, which will control inventory in nineteen institutional stores throughout the Province from the Head Office in Toronto.

Studies are being made by departmental staff of forms design and control.

The Organization and Methods Services Branch of the Treasury Department is studying records management and the information system. The Department is also participating in the Government-wide Records Management Programme.

We are developing a system, using punched cards, for recording historical and statistical data of adult offenders and juveniles, in order that such information might be more readily available for research projects and feasibility studies.

A Systems and Procedures Officer has been appointed to analyze and review existing systems and methods, examine any existing problems, and make recommendations for the adoption of new and revised techniques and modes of operation.

These factors combine to provide maximum efficiency and economy in departmental procedures.

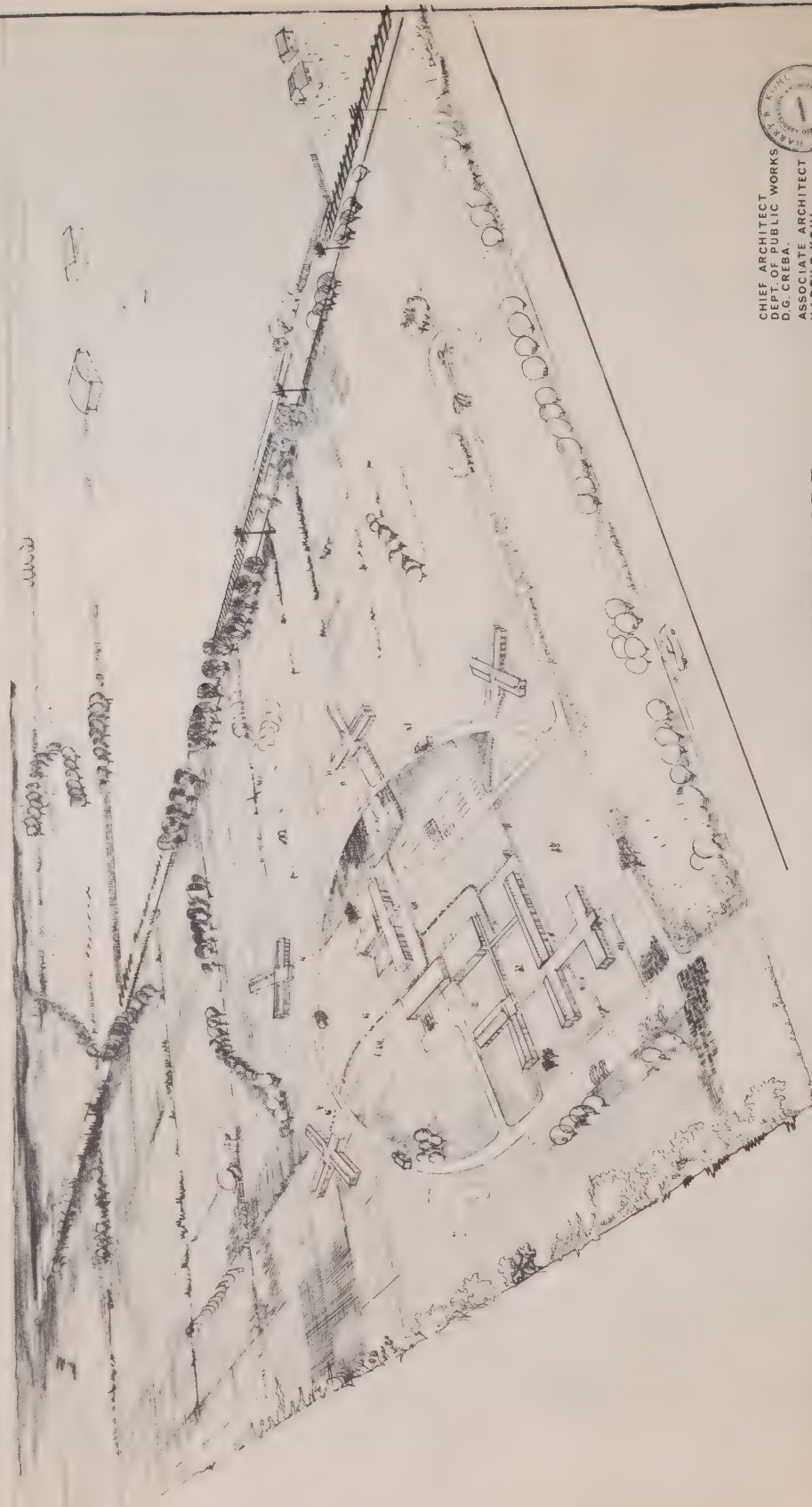
PERSONNEL

Two Personnel Officers are presently being trained in the Main Office to take on the duties of Regional Personnel Officers. In this capacity they will assist and advise Superintendents and Governors in personnel practices and procedures.

An Employment Relations Officer is being trained to maintain good staff relations through meetings with staff groups and to attempt to satisfy those with formal grievance at an early stage of the grievance procedure.

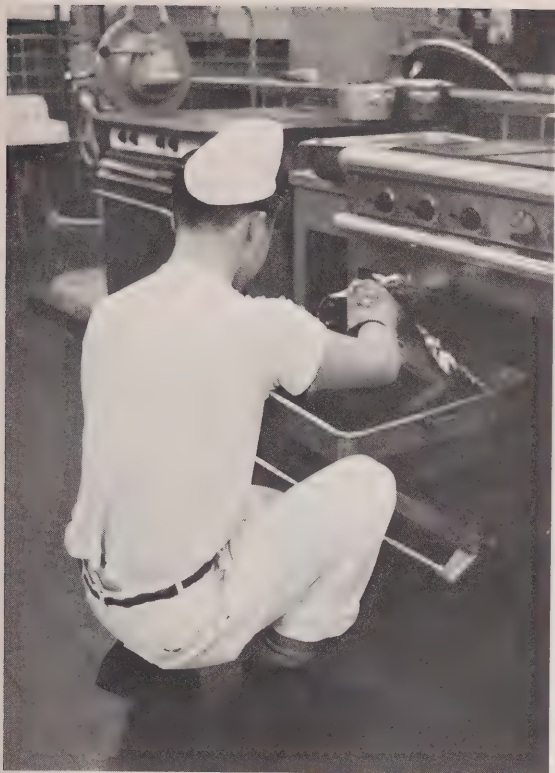
In accordance with an agreement arrived at in the Ontario Joint Council, the Civil Service Association of Ontario formed committees in institutions to discuss working conditions with management at the local level. This was expanded when a staff negotiating committee was appointed to deal with management, at the departmental level, on subjects relating to the Department as a whole.

The Department of Reform Institutions was selected as the first in which to develop this type of negotiation and there are indications that many staff problems can be identified and solved as a result. There appears to be substantial benefits to be derived from such negotiations and no adverse effects are evident. It is felt that the time spent discussing the problems is negligible compared to the time which would be required to deal with grievances arising from the problems.



VANIER INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

CHIEF ARCHITECT
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
D.G. CREBA.
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT
HARRY B. KOHL.
B. Arch. M.R.I.C.

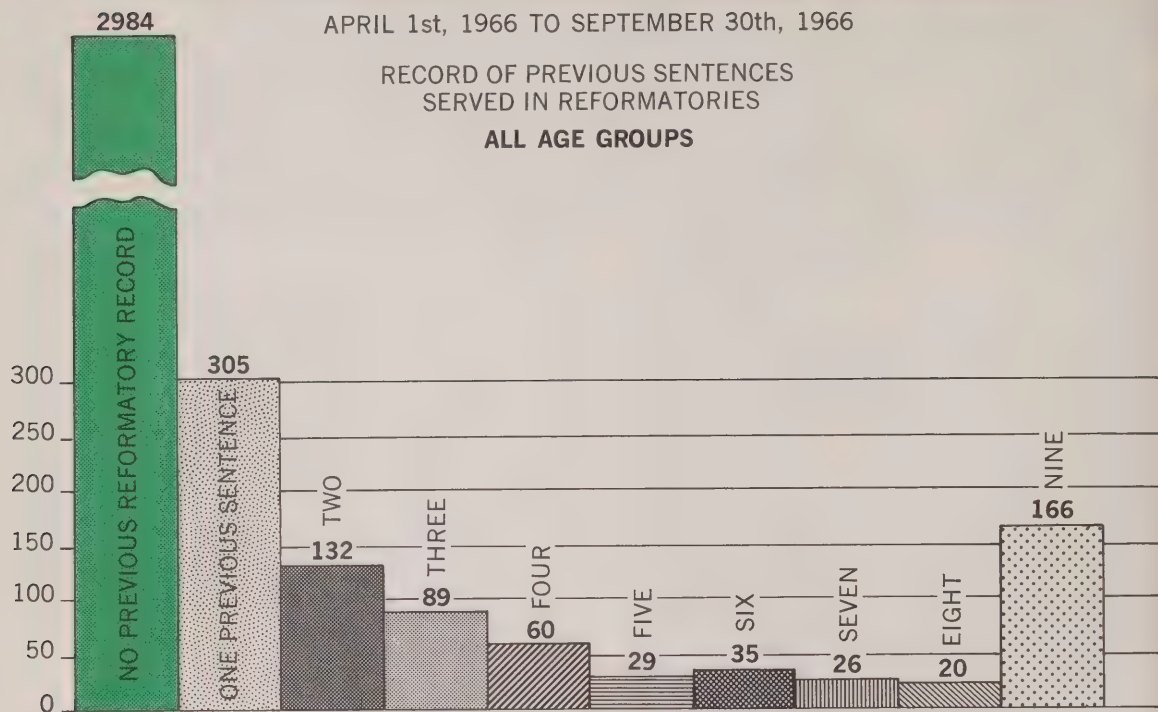


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

ALL AGE GROUPS

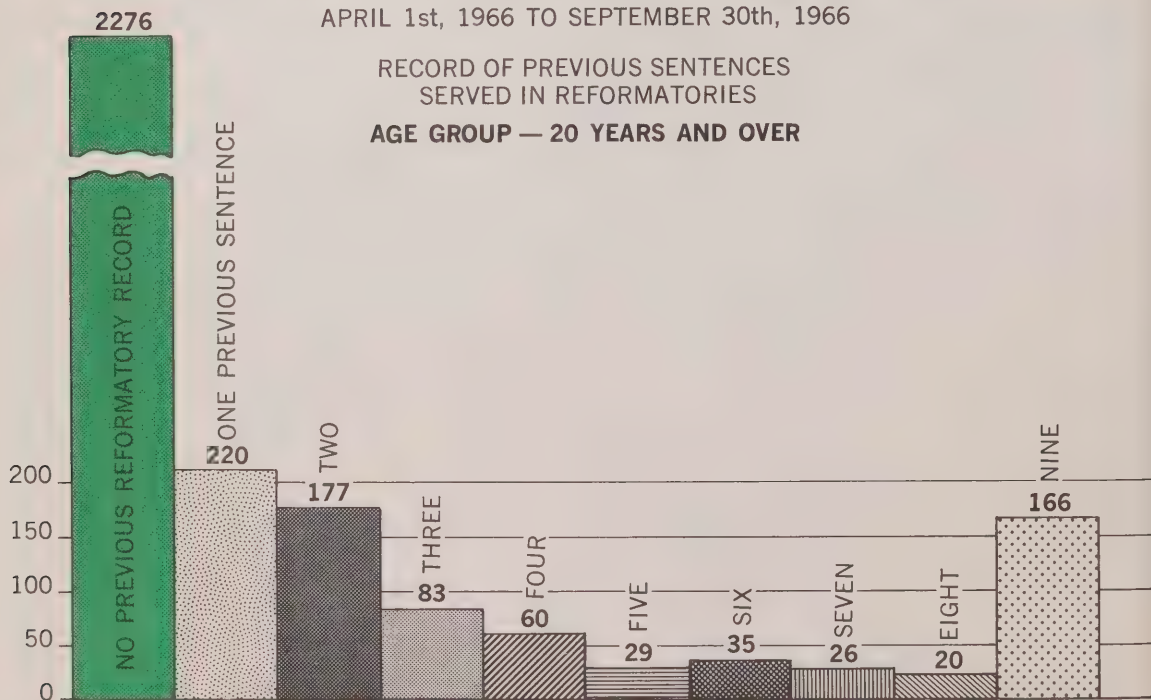


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 20 YEARS AND OVER

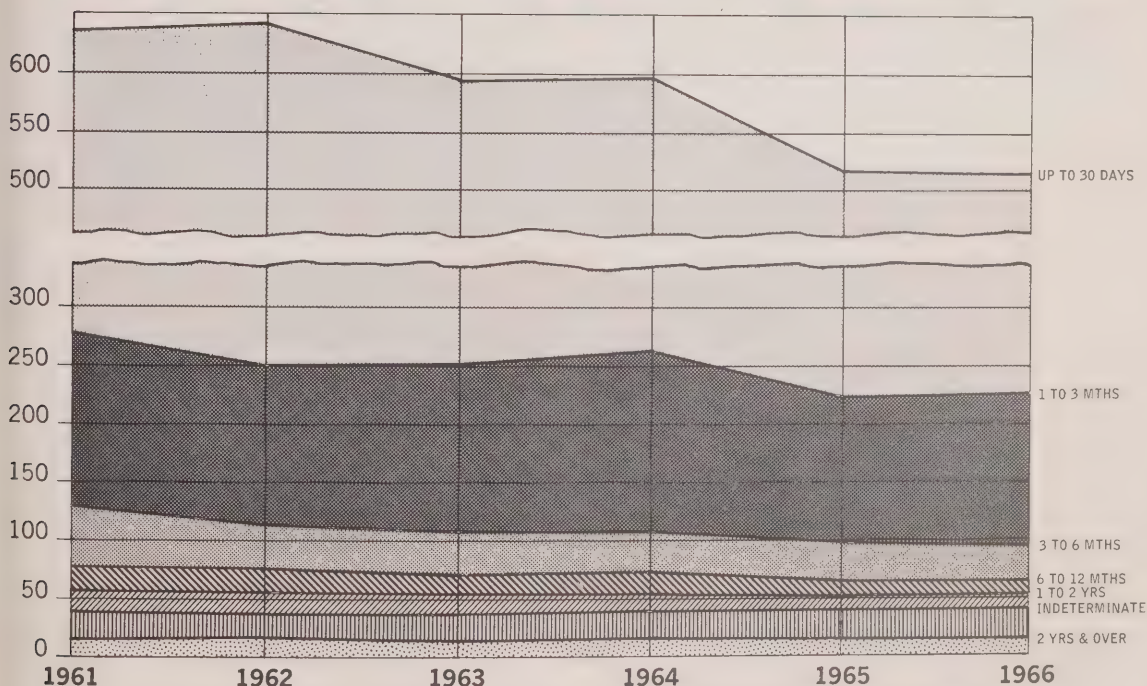
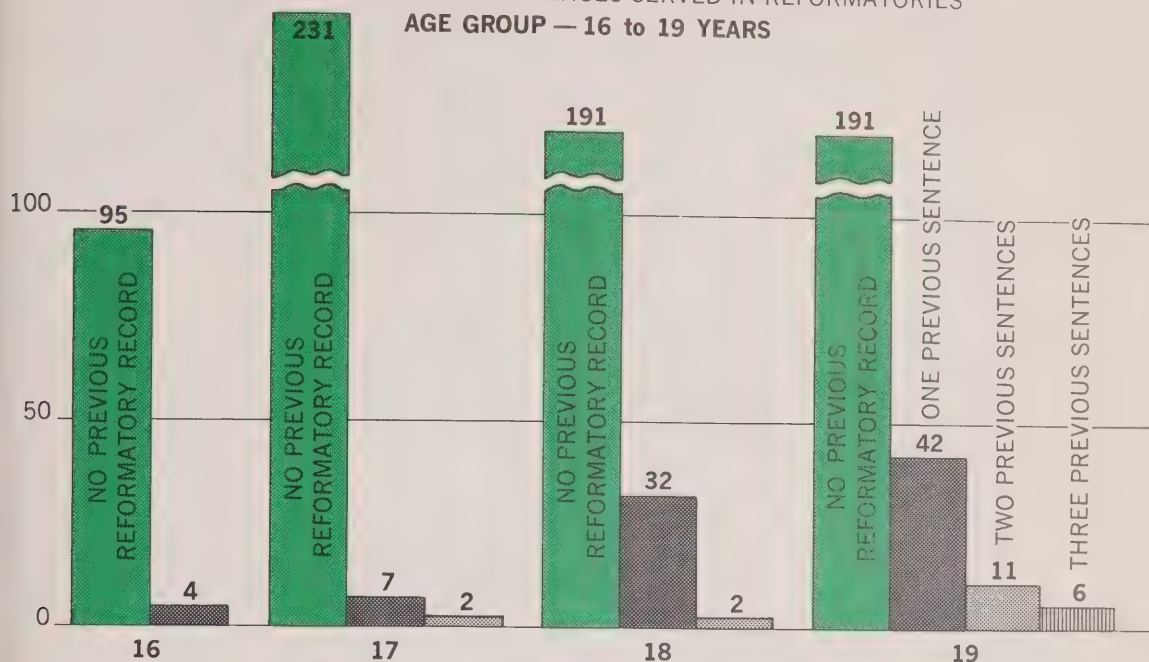


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

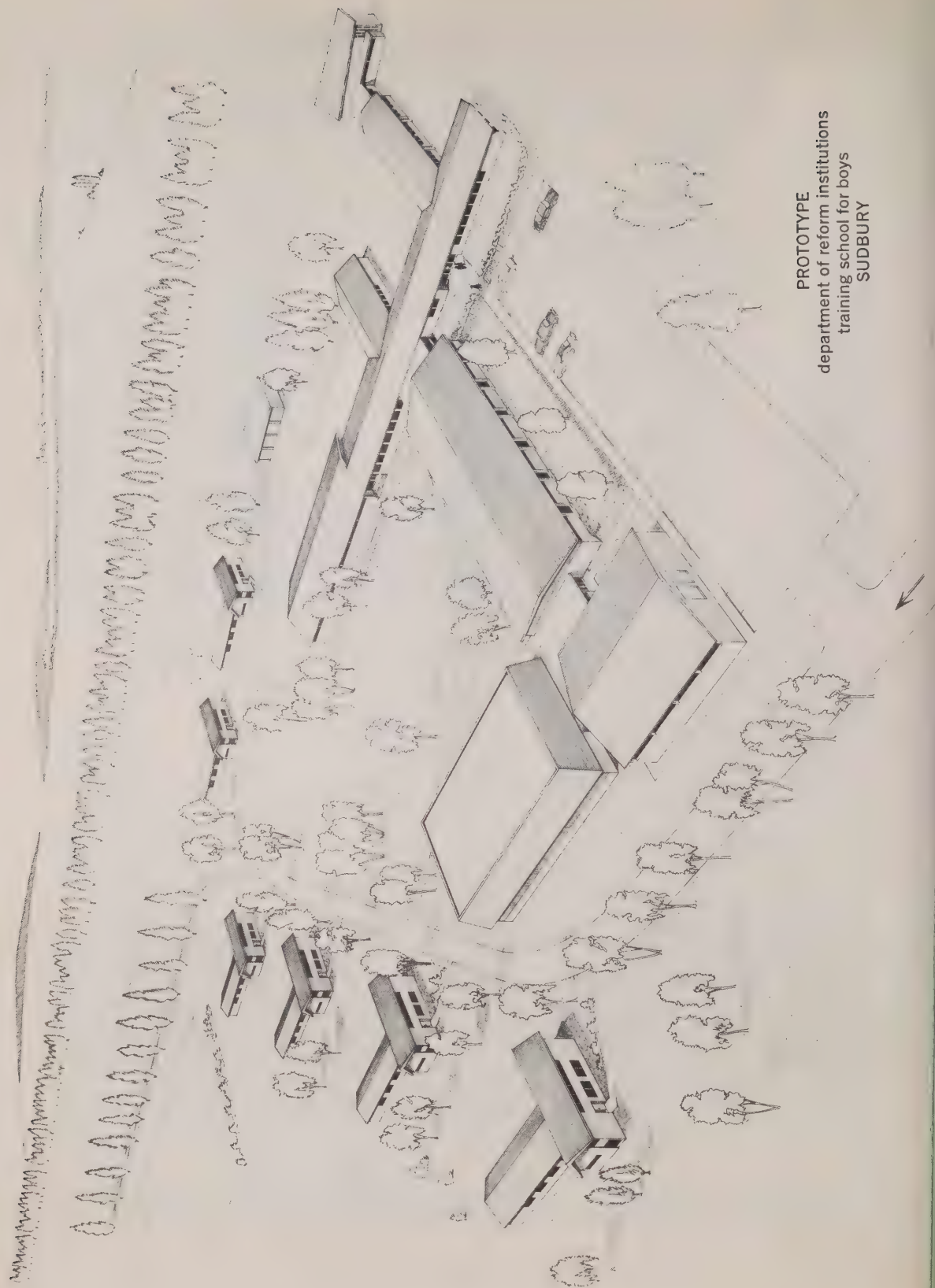
RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 16 to 19 YEARS



RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION OF THOSE SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

PROTOTYPE
 department of reform institutions
 training school for boys
 SUDBURY





THE ONTARIO PLAN In Training Schools



TRAINING SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO

(Operated by the Department of Reform Institutions)

Ontario Training School for Girls	Galt	Ontario Training School for Boys	Bowmanville
Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls	Galt	Ontario Training School for Boys	Cobourg
Ontario Training School for Girls	Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Boys	Georgina
Ontario Training School for Girls (known as "Trelawney House")	Port Bolster	Ontario Training Schools for Boys	Hagersville
Coldsprings Forestry Camp	Ganaraska	Ontario Training School for Boys	Simcoe

PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

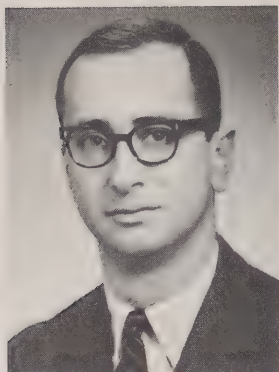
(Operated by Roman Catholic Religious Orders)

St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto
(Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd)

St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge
(The Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle)

St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Niagara
(The Christian Brothers of St. John De LaSalle)

Training Schools Advisory Board



JAMES P. FELSTINER, B.A., L.L.B., M.S.W., CHAIRMAN

Mr. Felstiner graduated from Haverford College, Penn., and also received his L.L.B. from Harvard Law School, Mass. Later he obtained a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Toronto after contributing to the research of Sheldon Glueck, a leading authority on juvenile delinquency. He has served as a social worker with the Big Brothers of Toronto, the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the University Settlement. He is now a Consultant on Unreached Youth for the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto.



BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton County. A Member of the Board of Directors of the Social Planning Council; Chairman of the Budget Review Committee of the United Community Fund, Mr. Lowes has been a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education since 1962 and is Chairman of the Board at present.



C. H. LEWIS, B.A., M.D., D. PSYCH.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Branch of the Department of Health and serves on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



MRS. C. R. SANDERSON, R.N.

The first public health nurse to practice in England, Mrs. Sanderson was among the first to graduate in the then - new public health course after becoming a Registered Nurse. She is a past-president of Dixon Hall and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board for 22 years.



J. M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.

Dr. Bennett served the Department of Education, Ontario, as a school inspector for 42 years. He is a member of the Toronto Public Libraries Board and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board since 1942.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Training Schools Act, 1965, Chapter 132, of the Statutes of Ontario, forms the legal background for the administration of the Ontario Training Schools. It is clearly stated in this Act that the purpose of a Training School, shall be, "to provide the children therein with training and treatment and with moral, physical, academic and vocational education".

The value of a Training School to the child sent to it by the courts is that the school provides a setting which combines controls, protection and a totality of treatment which he has not experienced in the community. The child often is not aware of these values at first and has a very different attitude and outlook with respect to his admission than has the community which sends him. Although the reasons for his admission may have been explained and interpreted to him by the court and community agencies, he usually views his admission as punishment for wrongdoing and arrives at the school fearful, suspicious and distrustful of its intentions towards him. He does not see the Training School as a place which can provide him with the care and treatment he requires to get along in society.

It is the task, therefore, of our Training Schools to show the child that the reason he was sent to the school was not for punishment, but rather as a means of helping him.

The aim of our Training Schools is to provide a climate in which the children may have their needs fulfilled, a climate which will help to modify their attitudes towards other people; toward themselves and toward society, in such a way that their behaviour can be directed to a more socially accepted expression. This programme of training and treatment to return youngsters to society as respected and respectful members of their communities, is the most important aspect of our work.

During the past year, a number of important changes have been made in the extension of facilities and development of programmes within our schools to increase their effectiveness, including:

Training Schools Act

Of major importance during the past year to the administration and future development of training schools was the proclamation of the new Training Schools Act on November 1st, 1965, which is completely new and written in accordance with modern concepts of child welfare based on extensive research in the juvenile field. The new Act carefully avoids labelling children either as delinquent or neglected, as all such labels are found to be detrimental. The Act creates an atmosphere in which positive, progressive pro-



Administrator and Superintendents of Training Schools

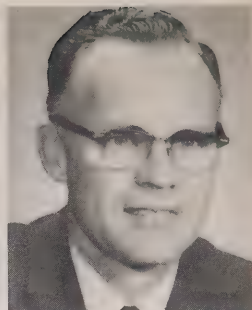


H. M. HOOPER
Bowmanville



HARRY GARRAWAY
Administrator of Training Schools

Mr. Garraway joined the Department in 1947 as a supervisor at the Ontario Training School, Galt. He rose through housemaster and senior supervisor at the boys' training school at Cobourg, meanwhile gaining a Teacher's Certificate during summer and extension courses. He became Head Teacher at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg in 1955 and was appointed Superintendent at the Ontario Training School, Simcoe in 1962. In 1964 he was appointed Administrator of Training Schools.



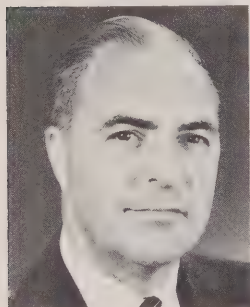
G. W. POLLARD
Cobourg



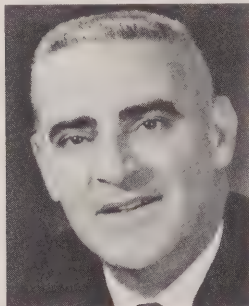
REV. K. J. MACDONALD
Galt



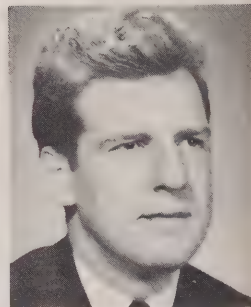
SCOTT KEANE
Guelph



J. BAIN
Hagersville



D. WILLIAMS
Lindsay - Port Bolster



G. C. McCracken
Simcoe

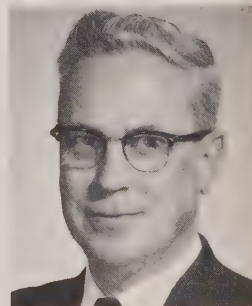
Private Training Schools



BROTHER ALFRED
St. John's, Uxbridge



MOTHER MARY AGATHA
St. Mary's Training School



BROTHER MAURICE-JACQUES
St. Joseph's, Alfred

grammes of treatment and training are an essential facet in dealing with the overall problem of juvenile delinquency. Although the new Act has only been in force a comparatively short time, first observations would indicate that we can anticipate progress from its practical application.

Treatment Centre

Extensive renovations at the Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt, have converted one of the buildings at the school to a completely separate, self-contained treatment centre for girls.

This permits an expansion of treatment services and relieves the other schools of those girls who require more extensive treatment than can be provided in the normal school programme. This unit is developing as a therapeutic community containing facilities for extensive testing, counselling, group therapy and psychiatric evaluation.

A further advance in the programme at Galt has been the provision of a pre-placement programme in the building formerly used as the Superintendent's residence. This unit provides guidance and assistance to the girls in developing responsibility before leaving the school to take their place in the community.

Vocational Training Programmes

Under the guidance of our Director of Education, vocational training programmes at a number of the schools have been expanded. At Bowmanville, the vocational training programme for the boys has been completely revised to provide training courses in keeping with the course studies for students enrolled in the Occupational Training Programme at the Grade 9 and 10 level as prescribed by the Department of Education. This has been possible as a result of the developments at Hagersville where we will now provide vocational training on a higher level for those boys enrolled in the Science, Technology and Trades Programme of study for secondary school students.

At the Galt Training School, we have added courses on the operation of business machines and practical nursing. Since the introduction of these two new courses, a number of girls have progressed in these programmes to the stage where they have been able to find employment in these services after leaving the school.

After-Care

During the past years, the Private Training Schools have been faced with an increasing problem of providing satisfactory after-care supervision. This has been a particular problem at St. Mary's Training School, Toronto, as it has been necessary for this school to provide after-care supervision to Roman Catholic girls on placement



throughout the entire Province. The Department has now offered after-care assistance to St. Mary's, and this assistance will be extended to include the two Private Training Schools for Boys. This has been made possible by the Province assuming full operating costs of these three schools and putting them on a similar basis to the ten Ontario Training Schools operated by the Province.

Hagersville Training Schools

Last year we reported the acquisition of property which was formerly the R.C.A.F. Station at Hagersville. This property has been converted into two training schools. One is for boys under the age of twelve, and the other is to provide a vocational training school for boys in the fourteen to sixteen age group.

The facilities provided at the home-like Village School offer an opportunity to the staff to work with small groups and permit these young boys to receive a much more intensive and individualized programme than is possible in the larger schools.

Organization of Training Schools

In the Province there are thirteen Training Schools. Six for boys and four for girls are the direct responsibility of the Department, and two for boys and one for girls are operated by Roman Catholic Orders.

The programme in each school is designed to meet the needs of the particular children admitted to its care. Degrees of supervision differ in each school, routines vary, and community integration is balanced to suit the facilities of the locality and the needs of the children. Although each school places different emphasis on various aspects of the basic programme to meet the needs of its students, all schools provide academic, vocational and recreational training, as well as spiritual and psychological counselling.

The school plays many roles in the lives of the youngsters under its care. It provides high



standards of every day necessities. It plays the part of the community school in providing academic and vocational training. It provides the wider recreational activities normally supplied by community clubs and organizations for sports, hobbies and other interests. Library and other community services are made available as are full medical and dental services. The spiritual life is provided for by both regular church visits and individual counselling.

Supervisors and other staff substitute for parents in providing a stability for youngsters; to a youngster they are someone who really cares what he does and how he does it.



Classification in Ontario Training Schools

Classification is the procedure and method employed in arriving at a treatment programme for each child. It is also the basis in determining the Training School to which a youngster will be placed in order that he can receive the type of programme that best suits his needs. This is accomplished by first analyzing the problems presented by each child through the use of social histories, medical, psychiatric and psychological examinations, educational, vocational, religious and recreational histories, and secondly, by deciding, in staff conferences, on a programme in treatment and training based upon these analyses.

Classification takes place at the Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt, and the Reception Centre for Boys, Bowmanville. The average length of stay is between two and three weeks.

One form of classification commences at the time of admission by the Juvenile and Family Court Judge who has the authority to order a child sent to either a private training school (for Roman Catholic children) or to the appropriate Reception Centre in one of our Ontario Training Schools.

GIRLS

Reception and Diagnostic Centre — Galt

This Centre is composed of three units and all new admissions are placed in Unit 1 which is the Reception Section of the School. While in Unit 1, each girl receives a complete assessment to determine the type of programme she needs. This includes a complete medical examination, mental, educational, aptitude, interest and personality tests. The psychiatric examination comes as soon as possible after the results of the psychological testing are available to the psychiatrists. Early examination reveals special cases which may need a further examination and interview by the psychiatrist. This is supplemented by information obtained from the Court, the family, the Probation Officer and the last school the girl attended.

During her stay in Unit 1, the girl will enter upon a regular scheduled programme which will





last throughout most of her stay in the centre. This includes educational classes, work and vocational activities and both inside and outside recreation.

As soon as the results of all the tests, interviews and observations of the staff are available, this information is then presented to the Classification Committee which consists of the following personnel:

1. Assistant Superintendent
2. Psychologist
3. Social Worker
4. Teacher
5. Chief Supervisor

The Assistant Superintendent acts as Chairman of this Committee and meetings are held at least once every week. The report which guides this committee in their decision or recommendation includes material under the following headings:

- Social Background
- Court Evidence or History
- Initial Adjustment to the Reception Centre
- Medical Examination
- Psychological Study
- Vocational Study
- Educational History and Analysis
- Religious Background and Attitudes
- Recreational Interests and Abilities
- Psychiatric Evaluation

One important function of this Committee is its summary of specific recommendations with regard to the type of programme that should be provided for the individual girl. The school to which the girl will be transferred will have emphasis on the particular programme which is recommended for her and will be able to offer her the treatment required.

The Committee may recommend the transfer of a girl from Reception to one of the following facilities:

1. *Unit 2 of the Reception and Diagnostic Centre* — when further evaluation and assessment is required.
2. *Unit 3 of the Reception and Diagnostic Centre* — a treatment centre for those girls who require more extensive treatment than can be provided in the normal school programme. This therapeutic unit contains facilities for extensive testing, counselling and group therapy.
3. The Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt.
4. The Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay.
5. The Ontario Training School for Girls. Port Bolster (Trelawney House).

Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt

The normal capacity for this school is 120 girls who are accommodated in separate bedrooms in three houses, each with its own lounge and recreation area.

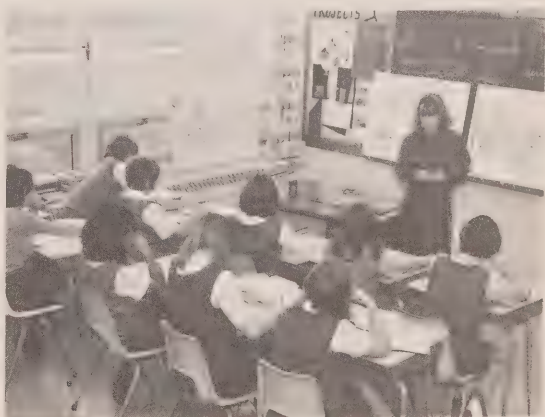
Programme

To this school are transferred:

- (a) girls who can benefit from full-time academic and vocational training in the One and Two Year Terminal Occupational Training Courses at the Secondary School level; and
- (b) girls who require academic training in Junior and Senior Opportunity Classes at the Elementary School level.

The curriculum of the Occupational Training programme includes Home Economics, Sewing, Quantity Cooking, Commercial Subjects, Business Machines, Beauty Culture, Practical Nursing and Music.

The girls are provided with a full recreational programme, both indoors and outdoors, including swimming instruction at the local Y.M.C.A., and a camping programme during the months of July and August.



The girls make a great deal of their own clothing, especially the colourful blouses and skirts which are worn throughout the week. Each girl is permitted the opportunity of selecting clothes from the local department stores, to be worn on week-ends and during visits in the community. The girl's progress in her training at the school is assessed by a review board which meets once a week. When it is felt that the girl has progressed far enough in her training to be returned to the community, a recommendation is forwarded to the Training Schools Advisory Board.

The Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay

This school was opened in 1962. The attractive, modern building houses the classroom area, dining room and administration section, and accommodation wings.



The school is divided into four houses or groups with accommodation for 120 girls in single bedrooms and in a few small dormitories.

Programme

Lindsay takes those girls who are sufficiently mature to accept a greater degree of responsibility with programme emphasis on academic training. The academic programme covers Grades 9 and 10 at the Secondary School level in Arts, Science and Business and Commerce. At the Elementary School level, Grades 6, 7 and 8 are taught.

One of the houses is set aside as a pre-placement unit which prepares the girl for her return to the community by giving her greater responsibilities.

An active indoor and outdoor recreational programme includes swimming instruction at the local swimming pool, summer camping, competitions in sports with district schools and attendance at community functions.



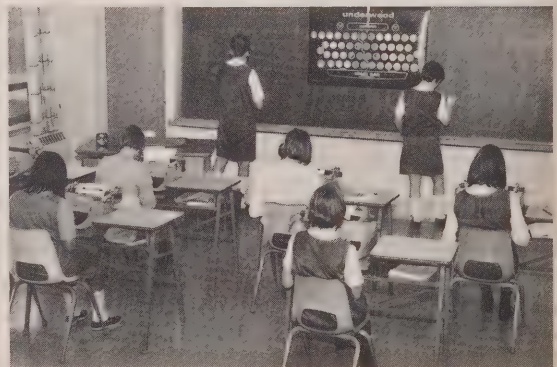
The Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster (Trelawney House)

This school consists of a large converted house known as Trelawney House, with a prefabricated portable school classroom. It will accommodate 20 girls in bedrooms of 2, 3 and 4 per room. Girls are transferred here when it is indicated they would most benefit from the influence of group living in a home-like atmosphere. These girls tend to be socially deprived, young and immature.

Programme

All girls attend full-time academic school at the Elementary School level and remedial teaching is provided during the summer months for those girls requiring additional tuition. Trelawney House girls are closely integrated into community activities. They use the local library, appear in local concerts and are members of the community church. Every attempt is made to reproduce a home atmosphere at Trelawney House.

Recreational activities include a programme of crafts, hobbies and sports. This is supplemented with ice-fishing in winter (the girls have their own ice-fishing hut) and swimming in the summer in nearby Lake Simcoe, as well as educational trips and tours.



	Ontario Training School Bowmanville	Ontario Training School Cobourg	JR. Ontario Training School Hagersville	SR. Ontario Training School Simcoe	Ontario Training School Guelph	Ontario Reception and Diagnostic Centre Galt	Recep- tion	Treat- ment	Ontario Training School Galt	Ontario Training School Lindsay	Ontario Training School Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School Toronto	St. John's Training School Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School Alfred	TOTALS
In Residence	245	203	18	.....	96	40	21	11	84	72	10	152	204	168	1,324
On Placement	317	317	.....	.....	86	33	.....	.....	162	89	30	200	311	239	1,784
In Ontario Hospital	13	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	5	3	40
TOTALS	575	527	18	.....	182	74	21	11	246	162	40	362	520	410	3,148

BOYS

Reception Centre, Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville

Students receive psychological, intelligence and aptitude tests and information is acquired from the courts, home, church, school and community agencies. The results of all the tests, interviews and observations of the staff of the centre along with the information received from outside sources is then presented to the Classification Committee.

The members of the Classification Committee consist of the following personnel:

1. Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent O.T.S. Bowmanville.
2. Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent O.T.S. Cobourg.
3. Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent O.T.S. Simcoe.
4. Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent O.T.S. Hagersville.
5. Psychologist.
6. Guidance Teacher.

The committee can assign a boy to one of six schools or the Forestry Camp.

The Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville

The school has accommodation for 190 boys, 14 years of age and over, in dormitories, each with its own day lounge and recreation room.

Programme

This school provides vocational training for boys enrolled in the Occupational Training Programme at the Grade 9 and 10 level. The course was revised this year and now includes vocational training in Welding, Carpentry and Building Construction, Painting and Decorating, Sheet Metal, Auto Servicing and Horticulture. The academic programme includes academic-vocational classes along with Senior Opportunity classes at the Elementary School level. A specialist in remedial reading and guidance contributes to the special education required for many of the boys. Audio-visual aids, library and Physical Health Educa-

tion facilities augment and enrich the training programme.

The school maintains a large farm which provides a number of boys with agricultural training, and produces a variety of farm products for use in many of our schools. Bowmanville has an extensive sports programme, a gymnasium and swimming pool, a Scout Troop and a Cadet Corps and Band.

For many years, Service Clubs, Church Groups, Community Organizations, etc., have formed an integral part of the programme of school activities.

Coldsprings Forestry Camp

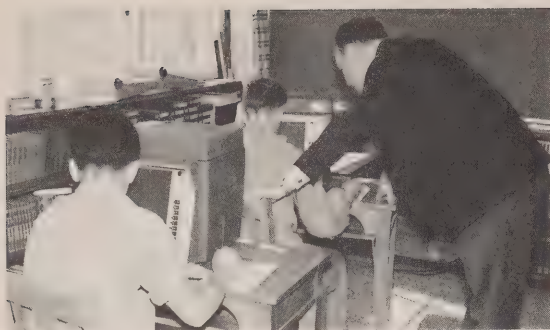
The camp, located in the Ganaraska Forest approximately 20 miles north-east of Bowmanville, comes under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Bowmanville school and has accommodation for 40 boys. Boys transferred to this unit are selected from the students at Bowmanville on the basis of their aptitude for this type of training.

Programme

Students receive part-time training in forestry from skilled instructors and part-time academic instruction. Recreational and craft programmes play an important role in the leisure activity of the students.

The boys at Coldsprings Camp have contributed to the economy of the area while benefitting





from the open-air programme. Trained in fire fighting, they have assisted in controlling several fires in the Ganaraska Forest. Their contribution to reforestation, road and park improvement is most evident.

The Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg

Administrative offices and living areas are located in four large adjacent houses with extensive park-like grounds. Other buildings contain the academic school, stores and gymnasium. The programme of the school is designed to meet the needs of boys 12 and 13 years of age on admission. There is accommodation for 175 boys who live in small house groups.

Programme

All boys attend academic classes full-time covering grades 1 to 8 of the elementary school. Junior and Senior Opportunity Classes offer special education and a form of remedial teaching is provided. On admission to the school, all boys spend a short period of time in an orientation class before being placed in the normal academic programme. The Industrial Arts classroom provides an opportunity for each boy to spend a period of time each week in the varied handicraft programme. The usual outdoor sports are played according to the season and many teams from the

school are entered in community organized leagues in hockey and baseball. Extra-curricular activities also include Scout and Cub Packs, summer camping, school choir, hobbies, etc. The school has a review board which sees every boy on a regular basis and reviews his progress in the total training programme. Where advisable this programme is changed to meet the changing needs of the child.

The Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe

The school has accommodation for 120 boys, in 4 "Houses" each with single bedrooms and two dormitories for 5 boys, and its own day lounge and recreational areas.

Programme

The school provides an academic programme for boys 13 years of age and over who are most likely to continue their academic education. The 4 and 5 year Arts and Science and Business and Commerce Courses in Grades 9 and 10 are offered as well as academic classes for Grades 7 and 8 of the Elementary School programme. Industrial Arts and Mechanical Drafting courses are provided at Simcoe. There is a full outdoor sports programme including Ice Hockey, Baseball, Basketball and inter-school league competition with Secondary Schools in the district. Extra-curricular activities include the school band, chess club, school newspaper, Leaders' Corps, crafts, hobbies, etc. The recreational programme is planned so that every boy has an opportunity for social interaction in the community through youth groups and community programmes.

The Ontario Training Schools for Boys, Hagersville

The school consists of two distinct divisions; a village community for boys under the age of 12 and a school for senior boys, 14 years of age and over.

The Village

This consists of a number of cottage homes for young boys under the age of 12 admitted under the provisions of the new Training Schools Act. The facilities enable the boys to be housed in small groups of 8 to 10 to a cottage. A number of dwellings in the one setting provides a living situation approximating that of a small community. The cottages are set up in a home-like atmosphere with each unit having a team of five staff (three men and two women) who are able to give more individualized attention and can develop the strong and positive relationships between adults and children which are so necessary in this programme. The boys receive academic training at their individual grade level. The programme of organized recreational activities is not too exten-



STATISTICAL REPORT
GIVING DETAILS AND SHOWING THE NATURE AND VOLUME OF WORK DONE BY THE
TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966

NATURE OF WORK DONE BY T.S.A. BOARD	Ontario Training School for Boys Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys Simcoe	Ontario Training School for Boys Guelph	Ontario Reception & Diagnostic Centre for Girls Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School for Girls Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys Alfred	TOTAL
Application for Admission recommended												
Application for Admission refused	1				2					1		1
Placement recommended and authorized	472	364	159	61	51	279	146	41	256	330	282	2,441
Placement refused	8	3	1			2	1			1	1	17
Placement deferred	24	8	4	7	2	5	6		18	7	4	85
Deferred placements authorized	13	6	4	1		3	5	1	10	6		49
Deferred placements refused												
Special Cases	47	40	17	8	5	28	19	8	13	15	10	210
Returns from placement considered ..	82	118	25	8	14	46	22	4	58	110	61	548
Recommendations for Transfer authorized	251	65	7	3	178	17	21	16	2	16	11	587
Recommendations for Transfer refused										1	1	2
Placement Reports	1,217	1,249	370	96	65	455	327	101	111	569	509	5,069
Attendance Reports	779	867	333	101	47	522	299	51	279	347	527	4,152
Termination of Wardship, made effective	360	99	114	41	10	116	55	8	83	213	190	1,289
Termination of Wardship, refused ...		1	2	1					2	6		12
Termination of Wardship, deferred ..	11	1	2			7	1	1	1	8		32
By Death		1	1	1						1	1	5
Through Court Order						1						1
TOTALS	3,265	2,822	1,039	328	374	1,481	902	231	834	1,632	1,597	14,505

sive. In this way boys are allowed a great deal of freedom in their out-of-school hours and spend much of their leisure time romping, playing and visiting staff children in the same way any boy of this age would in a regular home environment.

Vocational Training School

A vocational training programme is provided for older boys in Grades 9 and 10 in the Four and Five Year Science, Technology and Trades Course, and also in Grades 9 and 10 of the Occupational Training programme. Vocational training includes instruction in machine shop, welding, carpentry and building construction, auto mechanics and mechanical drafting. Accommodation is provided in the Senior School for 120 boys living in dormitories with facilities for approximately 30 boys in each unit. Recreational activities including community participation are encouraged.

The Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph

The physical structure of this school provides a maximum security environment for both Protestant and Roman Catholic boys, who have been unable to adjust to the open setting in the other





training schools. Four sections each with its own day lounge and dining room area can accommodate 48 boys living in individual rooms.

Programme

The programme consists of academic and vocational training up to Grade 10 of the Secondary School Programme. Correspondence courses are provided for students beyond Grade 10 and are supervised by the Head Teacher. Vocational training shops provide courses in sheet metal, carpentry and machine shop. Programmed learning was introduced this year and has proved most successful. Besides providing a more enriched academic programme, each youngster is able to progress at his own rate.

A fully organized recreational sports and physical education programme is conducted in the school gymnasium. The facilities of the University of Guelph are used for swimming instruction and skating in winter. A great variety of extra-curricular activities in the community permit gradual integration of boys back into society.

Each boy's progress is reviewed periodically. Should the boy's attitude and progress indicate that he would benefit from the training in one of the other schools, even though he may not be ready for placement, he can be recommended for transfer back to an open setting training school.

A clinical team composed of a Psychiatrist, Psychologist and Social Worker provide special treatment programme planning and counselling services for each boy.

Reclassification

In the event that it is found that as a youngster develops he is unsuitably classified and would benefit more from the programme that is being offered by one of the other schools, reclassification is carried out. Changes are made in the training programme of each child, when they are of most benefit to his development.

PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

St. Mary's Training School

The school is operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and receives all Roman Catholic girls admitted from the Juvenile and Family Courts in the Province. It has accommodation for 150 girls residing in dormitories.

Programme

There is a full academic programme to Grade 10, supplemented by training in home management, sewing, commercial subjects, dramatics, vocal and instrumental music, dancing and home nursing.

The girls do not wear uniforms, choosing their own clothing and making shopping trips into the city.

A varied indoor and outdoor recreational programme includes summer camping, ice skating, organized sports, horseback riding, and swimming, with a number of girls qualifying each year for the Bronze medal in life-saving.

St. John's Training School

St. John's is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. All Roman Catholic boys from the western half of the Province are sent to St. John's which has accommodation for 180 boys. The main building houses the administration offices, chapel, staff living quarters and dormitories for students, who are assigned to either Junior or Senior School on an age-group basis.

Programme

A separate academic building provides nine classrooms and a combined gymnasium-auditorium. The academic programme provides instruction up to Grade 10 with special programmes to suit the needs and limitations of the slow learner. Vocational training is provided in Printing, Barbering, Cooking, Baking and Carpentry. The vocational shops are located in another building where an opportunity is provided for developing occupational skills and the learning of good work habits.

Spacious outdoor playgrounds, including a swimming pool, are available. The recreational programme provides active participation in many sports, hobbies, crafts, accordion band, etc.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS AND ADMISSIONS

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1966	COMMITTED	ADMITTED	TOTAL
1959	790	48	838
1960	820	59	879
1961	897	71	968
1962	1,019	49	1,068
1963	1,038	58	1,096
1964	1,126	42	1,168
1965	1,114	41	1,155
1966	1,051	9	1,060

Within a few weeks of his arrival, each boy is given psychological, aptitude and intelligence tests to determine the type of programme which best suits his needs. This initial assessment may be followed later on by several therapy sessions depending on the needs of the boy.

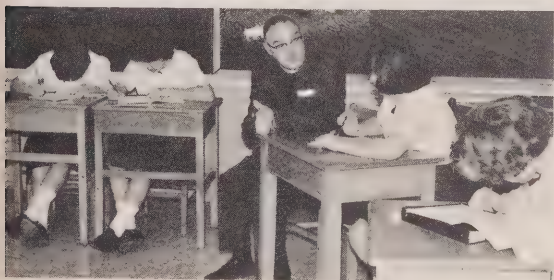
St. Joseph's Training School

All Roman Catholic boys from the eastern half of the Province are sent to St. Joseph's which has accommodation for 160 students. The school is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and is located 45 miles south of Ottawa in the village of Alfred. The main building houses administrative offices, chapel, dining-room facilities, academic classrooms and student dormitories. The boys live in four dormitories and are assigned to Junior or Senior school on an age basis. Approximately 40% of the student population is French-speaking.

Programme

All boys receive full-time classroom instruction. The academic programme provides instruction to the end of Grade 10 and four opportunity classes are conducted for the slow learner. An Industrial Arts classroom provides instruction in woodwork and crafts.

The school has an excellent Recreational Centre with a gymnasium, an indoor swimming pool, and a number of bowling alleys permitting a varied programme to catch the interest of each boy. Other activities which prove popular with the boys are the drama club, camping trips, educational visits to points of interest, leadership training and participation in community programmes.



Spiritual Programme

The schools are keenly conscious of the spiritual needs of every youngster. All participate in morning chapel services and attend weekly church services, held either in the school or in local churches, depending on the facilities within the school and within the locality.

According to the size of the school, chaplains are appointed on a full or part-time basis, and are



available for counselling. Confirmation classes held in the school or the local churches are a strong factor in the religious education of the youngster.

Training Schools Advisory Board

The Training Schools Advisory Board has five members who meet each week to review the progress of students, not only in the schools but also on placement in the community. No student is placed from a training school or transferred from one placement to another, without the recommendation of the Board, and the Board may request a return to Training School when it is felt to be in the best interests of the child and the community. Upon the request of the Rehabilitation Officer, the Board recommends to the Minister the Termination of Wardship at an appropriate time. The Board visits each school at least once a year and reports to and consults with the Minister on all aspects of each school's operations. Their sympathetic understanding and stimulating interest in the welfare of all children admitted to the schools are of great encouragement to both children and staff.

After-Care

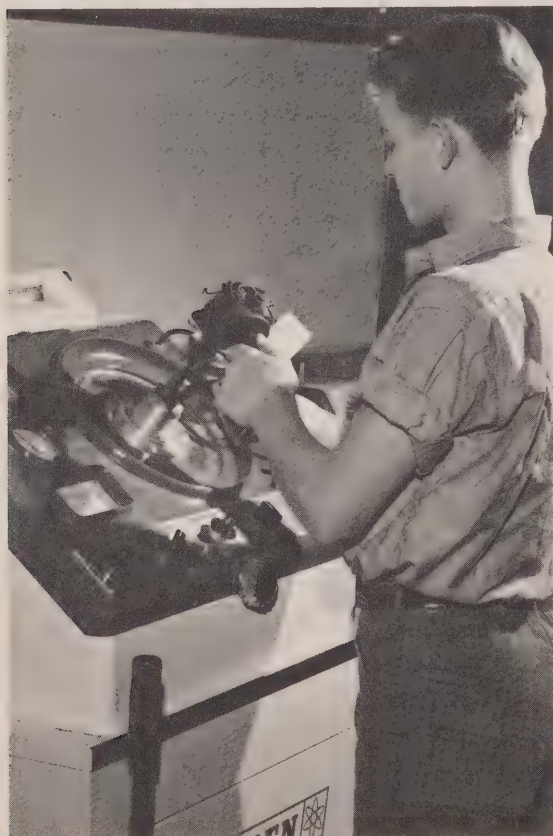
The training in the school ends with the return of the child to the community. At this point, the Rehabilitation Officer takes over the supervision of the youngster until wardship is terminated. In addition to the supervision of wards on placement, the Rehabilitation Officer also follows a Home Contact Plan. While the youngster is in attendance at the training school, his home is visited, his progress is reported to the parents and plans are made to involve the child in school, community and other positive activities on his return. If some readjustment is necessary in the home as preparation for the child's return, it is brought to the attention of the parents and appropriate guidance and assistance is offered by the Rehabilitation Officer.

No group of workers are more enthusiastic about their responsibilities than the men and women selected as Rehabilitation Officers. Many youngsters owe their successful re-establishment in the community to the untiring efforts of this staff, who spend many hours helping boys and girls adjust to a satisfactory way of life.

The wardship of a child may remain in effect until he is eighteen. However, when it is in the best interests of the child, and where satisfactory adjustment occurs, the Rehabilitation Officer may recommend to the Advisory Board that wardship be terminated before this age is reached.

Appreciation

In each of the schools, children have participated in community, recreational and social programmes provided by community organizations who have been equally involved in some measure in the educational and social programme within the schools. The support of these organizations and groups to the Training School in their community and the interest which they have displayed in the welfare of the youngsters in the schools, is most appreciated by both children and staff.



Terminations of Wardship

Number of Individual Terminated Cases Considered ..	1,339
Less: Terminated by Death	5
" " Court Appeal or on age conviction	1
Applications refused or deferred	44
Total number of wardships terminated on recommendation of Advisory Board	<u>1,289</u>

Reasons for Termination

(a) Having reached the Legal Age of 18 years:		
*Adjustment considered satisfactory ...	181	
*Adjustment considered doubtful	51	232
(b) *Considered to have made satisfactory adjustment before reaching the age of 18 years		550
(c) Having married:		
Adjustment considered satisfactory	35	
Adjustment considered doubtful		
(d) Having enlisted in Armed Forces		19
(e) Having moved out of the province and/or whereabouts unknown over a long period		132
(f) Having been transferred to Ontario Hospital as mentally defective		29
(g) Wardship transferred back to Children's Aid Society		12
(h) Having been sentenced in Adult Court ...		280
Total number of wardships terminated during the year ending March 31, 1966		<u>1,289</u>

LESS:

(a) Transferred to Ontario Hospitals	38	
(b) Moved out of Province and/or whereabouts unknown over a long period	132	
(c) Wardship transferred back to Children's Aid Societies	3	
Net Total for purpose of this assessment		<u>173</u>
		<u>1,116</u>

Assessment

(1) *Considered to have made a satisfactory adjustment:		
(a) Having reached the Legal Age of 18 years	181	
(b) Before reaching the Legal Age of 18 years	550	
(c) In the Armed Forces	19	
(d) Having married and adjustment considered satisfactory	35	785
(2) *Not adjusted or adjustment considered doubtful	331	
		<u>1,116</u>
		<u>1,116</u>

*By Training School and Placement Officers

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
Number in residence, April 1, 1965	142	205	207	134	26	86	19	251	234	42	.....	106	1,452
New Commitments and Admissions:													
Received and retained for training	137	192	122	80	7	58	13	233	144	3	10	61	1,060
Received and transferred to O.T.S.													
Cobourg								144					144
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Guelph								3					3
Received and transferred to O.T.S.													
Hagersville								10					10
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Simcoe								61					61
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Galt ..					80								80
Received and transferred to O.T.S. Lindsay					58								58
Received and transferred to O.T.S.													
Port Bolster					13								13
Received and transferred to other													
Training Schools					8			7					15
Received and transferred to other													
Institutions													
Transferred from other Training Schools ..	2		1	37	49	18			1	41	8	25	182
Transferred from other Institutions	2	2						54				2	60
Returns from placement:													
Violation of placement terms	45	60	30	39	11	22	3	25	75	5		20	335
Court Order		26	22		1			20	46				115
Placement unsuitable	10	6	2					24	1	1			44
For replacement	2	17	3	3				1	4				30
For Medical Attention								3					3
Returned from A.W.L.	7	2		2								2	13
TOTALS	347	510	387	295	253	184	35	836	505	92	18	216	3,678
Number of placements:													
Returned to own home	81	210	162	107	23	40	2	223	171	28		76	1,123
Placed in foster home	51	57	43	21	9	31	11	35	53			20	331
Placed in boarding home	42	16	12	45	11	14		72	4	18		13	247
To positions, etc.												2	2
Transfers:													
To other training schools	2	15	1	32	176	12	11	252	69	1		8	579
To other institutions	13	10	4	5	2	15	1	9	5	5			69
Absent without leave	7	1		1									9
Deceased		1										1	2
Released for other reasons				2									2
TOTALS	196	310	222	213	221	112	25	591	302	52	.....	120	2,364
Number remaining in residence, March 31, 1966	151	200	165	82	32	72	10	245	203	40	18	96	1,314

LENGTH OF STAY AND PER DIEM COSTS

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe
Average length of stay in school per pupil	12 mos.	9 mos	11.95 mos.	10.4 mos.	6.46 mos.	12 mos.	12 mos.	9.5 mos.	12 mos.	12.5 mos.	.....	7 mos.
NET PER DIEM COST PER CAPITA ..	5.33	7.99	6.62	13.75	13.75	10.38	8.20	10.97	5.90	16.34	.....	11.94

TRAINING SCHOOLS COMMITTALS AND ADMISSIONS
For Year Ending March 31, 1966

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	Committed by Court	Admitted by Application	AGES															Ward of C.A.S.		Others	
			Total	Male	Female	City	Town	Township	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16 and over	Parents Married	Parents Unmarried	Parents Married	Parents Unmarried
Algoma District	35	.....	35	28	7	24	10	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	8	16	1	3	1	28	3
Brant	23	.....	23	14	9	18	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	11	9	.....	.....	.....	20	3
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	40	2	42	32	10	41	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	11	18	.....	.....	.....	32	2
Cochrane District	44	2	46	33	13	2	34	10	.....	.....	2	4	2	8	12	17	1	5	3	32	3
Dufferin	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Elgin	7	.....	7	4	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Essex	39	.....	39	23	16	31	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	10	13	.....	2	.....	32	5
Frontenac	11	.....	11	8	3	10	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Grey	11	.....	11	8	3	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	10	1
Haldimand	8	.....	8	8	.....	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Haliburton	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Halton	36	.....	36	29	7	4	32	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	13	15	1	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
Hastings	25	.....	25	11	14	11	13	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	6	6	7	2	1	.....	23	1
Huron	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kenora District	50	.....	50	40	10	5	21	24	2	1	5	1	7	8	19	7	.....	.....	1	44	5
Kent	16	.....	16	13	3	12	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	14	2
Lambton	27	.....	27	25	2	20	6	1	1	2	2	1	2	6	7	6	.....	1	.....	24	2
Lanark	5	.....	5	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Leeds-Grenville	5	.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Lennox-Addington	5	.....	5	4	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Lincoln	22	.....	22	16	6	17	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	4	10	.....	.....	1	21	.....
Manitoulin Is.	14	.....	14	8	6	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	8	.....	2	1	10	1
Middlesex	19	.....	19	14	5	17	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	3	7	1	2	.....	17	.....
Muskoka Dist.	4	.....	4	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Nipissing Dist.	17	.....	17	13	4	5	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	8	3	.....	.....	15	2
Norfolk	4	.....	4	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
North-Durham	4	.....	4	3	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Ontario	15	.....	15	10	5	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	1	5	1	1	.....	12	2
Oxford	8	.....	8	7	1	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Parry Sound Dist.	7	.....	7	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Peel	22	.....	22	13	9	7	12	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	13	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Perth	3	.....	3	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Peterborough	15	.....	15	10	5	14	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	7	.....	.....	1	.....	13	1
Prescott-Russell	7	.....	7	4	3	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Rainey River Dist.	6	.....	6	5	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	1
Renfrew	9	.....	9	8	1	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	1	1	.....	8	.....
Simcoe	27	.....	27	21	6	15	11	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	8	13	.....	2	.....	21	4
Stormont-Dundas-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glengarry	9	.....	9	7	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Sudbury District	19	.....	19	11	8	10	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	9	1	.....	17	1
Temiskaming District	9	1	10	7	3	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	9	1
Thunder Bay District	45	.....	45	32	13	17	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	13	23	2	3	36	6
Victoria	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Waterloo	18	.....	18	15	3	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	10	1	2	1	15	.....
Welland	11	.....	11	9	2	4	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2
Wellington	19	.....	19	15	4	17	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Wentworth	65	2	67	39	28	61	5	1	.....	.....	1	3	6	8	14	35	2	5	1	61	.....
York	259	2	261	199	62	245	13	3	2	3	8	12	26	43	67	98	2	8	4	237	12
TOTALS	1,051	9	1,060	765	295	663	283	114	5	9	28	47	82	163	273	431	22	44	15	938	63

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED FOR STUDENTS

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto		St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge		St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred		Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt		Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt		Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay		Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster		Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville		Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg		Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph		Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville		Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Grade IX & above	47		35	1	39				2		43				136	43					14			63
Grade VIII	35		34	1	10						19			1	127	52				9			23	
Grade VII	39		42		36				5		12		3		57	16	69							
Grade VI	15		38	1	16								4		27	107				6				
Grade V	15		20		8								3			108				2				
Grade VI			15		30								2			71				2				
Grade III & below			7		24											98				2				
Opportunity							50	290							250					1				
TOTAL ACADEMIC ENROLMENT	151		191	3	163		50	290	7		74		13		320	336	505		36	10			86	
Auto Mechanics															18									
Sewing	151						61		7		59		13											
Laundry			1						7						49									
Cooking	151		1	1		17	83	23			59			14	50									
Nurses' Aid							23																	
Hairdressing							80		7															
Office & Comm.	47						100																	
General Domestic	151					8																		
Barbering				2																				
Sheet Metal Work																								
Machine Shop															119			10	20					
Carpentry					1										141			5	34					
Printing			2												1	3		2	36					
Farming and Horticulture				3																				
Plumbing					1										63	53								
Stores							5																	
Maintenance and Paint Shop			3																					
Power House					1										14	137								
TOTAL VOCATIONAL ENROLMENT		*500	10	3	3		25	*352		21		*118		13	92	*594			17	70				

*Same pupils on different activities

NUMBER PLACED AND RETURNED DURING YEAR

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
Number remaining out for whole year	137	174	190	138	31	65	11	282	162	46		95	1,331
Number placed and returned during year	37	64	27	35	9	20	2	48	66	6		16	330
Placed out in previous years and returned	20	45	30	6	3	2	1	25	60			4	196

NUMBER RETURNED FROM PLACEMENT DURING YEAR

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
After one placement	39	76	38	34	12	17	1	59	90	5		15	386
After two placements	11	26	17	7		5	2	13	26	1		5	113
After three placements	5	6	1					1	9				22
After four placements	2	1	1						1				5
After more than four placements													
TOTALS	57	109	57	41	12	22	3	73	126	6		20	526

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCES PRIOR TO COMMITMENT OR ADMISSION

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	TOTALS
None	90	47	52	41	3	34	6	56	48	1	1	20	399
One	35	48	35	19	1	16	3	73	37	2	2	15	286
Two	8	32	21	12	3	5	1	47	23		4	11	167
Three	3	22	9	2		2	1	25	15		2	4	85
Four		12	1	1		1		15	4			4	38
Five or more	1	31	4	5			2	17	17		1	7	85
TOTALS	137	192	122	80	7	58	13	233	144	3	10	61	1,060

ANALYSIS OF RETURNS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS FROM PLACEMENT AS REPORTED TO THE ADVISORY BOARD

REASONS FOR RETURNS	Ontario Training School Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys Simcoe	Ontario Training School for Boys Guelph	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Girls Port Bolster	St. Mary's Training School for Girls Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys Alfred	TOTALS
More Serious Behaviour													
Arson		2											2
Auto Theft	9	11	4								8	4	36
Breaking, Entering and Theft	5	13	1								10	15	44
B.L.C.A.	2												2
Forgery													
Immorality	1		1									2	4
Molesting Girls													
Offensive Weapon													
Receiving											12		12
Theft	11	19	2	1						1	1	9	44
Wilful Damage		4										1	5
Assault	1	1											2
Less Serious Behaviour													
A.W.O.L.	13	16	8		2	22	8		31	9	2		111
Truancy	5	8					1			3	7		24
Unmanageable		5								7	8		21
Unsatisfactory	22	32	5	2	4	20	2	1	5	15	8		116
Vagrancy	1	1			1		5	2					10
Failure to Adjust				2									2
Other Reasons													
Medical	5	3			2	2			5	2			19
Counselling	5		4	3	3	3			9	23			50
Replacement	2	3			1		6	1	6	20	5		44
Total Number Returned During the Year	82	118	25	8	13	47	22	4	58	110	61		548
Number Placed and Returned During the Year ending March 31, 1966	50	60	18	7	6	36	12	3	35	59	29		315
1964/65	26	43	7	1	6	9	9	1	21	40	25		188
1963/64	3	9			1	1			1	7	3		25
Number Placed in Previous Years, but Returned During Year ending March 31, 1966	3	4								2	2		11
1962/63		2								1	2	1	6
1961/62													
1960/61						1	1				1		3
TOTAL	82	118	25	8	13	47	22	4	58	110	61		548

SCHOOL ROLL AND COMPARISON

	Designed Accommodation	In Attendance March 31, 1962	In Attendance March 31, 1963	In Attendance March 31, 1964	In Attendance March 31, 1965	In Attendance March 31, 1966
St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	160	184	176	167	142	151
St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	180	229	190	219	205	200
St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	160	187	196	210	207	165
Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	120	174	149	128	134	82
Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	30	24	22	21	26	32
Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	120		50	104	86	72
Ontario Training School for Girls, Port Bolster	20	19	18	21	19	10
Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	190	275	281	258	251	245
Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	175	218	196	203	234	203
Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	48	40	41	43	42	40
Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	120		62	111	106	96
Ontario Training School for Boys, Hagersville	120					18
TOTALS	1,413	1,350	1,381	1,485	1,452	1,314
Girls	450	401	415	441	407	347
Boys	963	949	966	1,044	1,045	967

SUMMARY OF PUPILS ON PLACEMENT

April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966

	St. Mary's Training School for Girls, Toronto	St. John's Training School for Boys, Uxbridge	St. Joseph's Training School for Boys, Alfred	Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt	Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls, Galt	Ontario Training School for Girls, Lindsay	Ontario Training School for Boys, Fort Bolster	Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville	Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg	Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph	Ontario Training School for Boys, Simcoe	Totals
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1965	154	342	281	104	16	81	30	422	322	35	110	1,897
Number placed during year from school	174	283	217	173	43	85	13	330	228	46	111	1,703
On Placement Count while in other institutions, A.W.L., on leave, etc.	22	14	5	15	1	.....	4	7	3	1	2	74
TOTAL NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT DURING YEAR	350	639	503	292	60	166	47	759	553	82	223	3,674
Released from wardship during year	83	213	193	116	12	55	9	356	101	41	115	1,294
Returned to Training School during year	57	109	57	41	12	22	3	72	126	6	20	525
Transferred to other training schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	15
Deceased .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
TOTAL RELEASED, TRANSFERRED, RETURNED	140	323	251	157	37	77	12	429	229	48	135	1,838

SUMMARY OF PUPILS UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT

March 31, 1966

	35	94	83	7	2	8	11	54	219	2	4	519
Attending Public School	61	49	47	16	5	39	10	45	28	2	45	347
Attending High School	13	32	8	14	3	8	8	14	23	2	.....	125
Attending Commercial or Vocational School	9	7	4	1	.....	2	.....	6	1	3	3	36
Employed: on farm .....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5	.....	3	33
in factories	15	41	19	18	1	2	1	42	6	6	7	158
as clerks	14	5	1	2	1	4	.....	4	2	.....	4	87
as construction workers .....	.....	12	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	2	33
as messengers	2	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	18
as domestics	12	.....	12	20	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
at miscellaneous work	15	22	34	13	1	4	1	59	14	5	10	178
Unemployed	5	21	9	27	5	11	.....	31	6	6	2	123
In mental hospital	10	1	2	5	1	1	1	14	6	1	2	44
In other institutions .....	.....	20	6	2	.....	1	.....	12	3	4	.....	48
Absent without leave	19	1	3	10	3	4	1	26	9	3	6	85
NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT MARCH 31, 1966	210	316	252	135	23	89	35	330	324	34	88	1,836
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year ..	37	55	46	24	.....	39	18	35	105	1	20	380

APPENDIX I

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES

April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MC CREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTETH (I.F.)	MONTETH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.C.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1965	169	960	213	389	135	42	703	45	.....	30	118	.....	106	76	28	3,014
Committed during year	234	1,418	337	3,063	745	60	916	457	78	374	449	66	726	610	.....	9,533
Received and transferred to Brampton O.T.C.	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234
Received and transferred to Burton O.T.C.	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Transferred from other Institutions .....	.....	116	429	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	7	.....	105	690
Re-admitted from jails and other Institutions	65	178	25	32	.....	1	76	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	33	.....	419
National Parole Violators re-admitted	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted	30	3	6	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	59
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	468	2,875	696	3,919	894	103	1,708	502	78	404	587	70	844	728	133	14,009
Discharged on expiration of sentence	55	733	279	2,151	586	8	415	315	23	357	425	7	635	282	59	6,330
Discharged on payment of fine .....	.....	4	25	714	19	.....	4	100	3	26	22	1	12	146	1	1,077
Discharged by remission of sentence .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Discharged by Order in Council Discharged by His Excellency the Governor-General .....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	18
Released by National Parole Board	67	165	3	26	11	17	59	2	1	.....	5	1	13	6	1	377
Released by Ontario Parole Board	146	480	26	133	1	36	199	7	6	.....	3	.....	48	33	.....	1,118
Released on bail .....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	18
Transferred to hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Transferred to hospital for mentally ill .....	.....	20	1	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	39
Transferred to other institutions	45	533	152	26	85	3	129	8	13	1	41	7	38	105	4	1,190
Returned to jails .....	.....	.....	20	43	21	3	185	7	.....	4	.....	.....	12	6	6	307
Deported .....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
Released or transferred for other reasons .....	.....	181	1	406	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	2	1	19	.....	621
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1966	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Died while in custody .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED, DIED, ETC.	315	2,133	510	3,522	726	67	1,034	441	46	390	507	21	719	619	107	11,157
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1966 ..	153	742	186	397	168	36	674	61	32	14	80	49	125	109	26	2,852

**DETAIL OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	McCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
Marital Status															
Married	23	337	119	1,192	330	7	314	131	3	106	130	1	329	259	3,281
Single	211	1,070	202	1,640	388	53	566	316	75	261	300	65	345	274	5,766
Widowed		3	10	93	13		8	9		6	15		36	58	251
Divorced		8	6	138	14		28	1		1	4		16	19	235
Educational Status															
Illiterate		1	8	21	7		5	44	2	21	25	6	13	59	212
Elementary	83	720	190	1,651	419	51	527	244	49	270	309	32	455	146	5,146
High School	151	678	137	1,354	314	9	366	168	27	80	115	28	253	405	4,085
College or University		19	2	37	5		18	1		3			5		90
Habits As To Use Of Intoxicants															
Abstainers	112	533	37	57	32	31	112	5	22	3		16	28	59	1,067
Temperate	121	851	131	603	343	29	475	253	50	19	163	50	208	146	3,412
Intemperate	1	34	169	2,403	370		329	229	6	352	266		490	405	5,054
Habits As To Use Of Drugs															
Abstainers	234	1,418	302	3,060	745	60	916	457	78	374	449	66	725	469	9,353
Addicts			35	3									1	141	180
Criminal History															
No adult institutional history or record available	176	1,026	199	2,596	446	76	157		12	45	219	51	62	196	5,261
First offence	88	205	30	60	22	6	29	20	35	48	28	19	16	196	802
Second offence	92	462	27	59	26	12	41	22	21	101	19	23	43	73	1,021
Third offence	35	349	19	61	33	9	78	22	6	40	26	7	37	39	761
More than three offences	19	402	103	434	363	17	740	393	4	140	317	17	630	302	3,881
Occupations															
Agricultural	1	42	10	41	9		27	2	1	3	1		14		151
Clerical	6	67	8	143	6		75	3	1	3	8		43	44	357
Commercial	16	85	16	163	65		168	2	1		7	1	40	33	597
Construction	3	119	55	385	128	7	85	27	2	38	39	1	91		980
Domestic	15		10	90	9	3	36			18	5		47	245	478
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	1	8	1	8	6		27	63	2	27	7		2		152
Labourers	92	513	134	1,153	375	37	241	186	33	189	241	43	296	51	3,584
Manufacturing	21	92	10	169	54	6	117	8	5	3			19		504
Mechanics	6	127	17	273	19	1	31	13	1	11	29	7	15		550
Mining	3	11	1	56	4	2	25	26	4	25	59	4	5		225
Personal Services	17	95	17	178	6		3	11	4	14	11		23	69	448
Professional		21	8	37	4	1	20			4			1		96
Transportation	12	88	39	292	58	1	96	36	3	23	28	3	56		725
No Occupation	25		10	5	2	1	12	17	16		3		30	166	287
Others	16	150	1	70		1	3	63	5	16	11	7	44	2	389
Ages of Prisoners															
16 years	24	157				7			15			13	1	13	230
17 "	51	306	1	4		20	2	2	35		10	18	1	24	474
18 "	55	217	10	30	21	9	90	12	14	8	11	15	8	39	539
19 "	44	145	12	33	40	9	94	29	6	6	17	12	16	26	489
20 "	22	86	4	43	28	3	73	27	6	3	19	6	25	24	369
21-24 years inclusive	38	208	44	229	119	12	265	93	2	34	40	2	74	84	1,244
25-29 "		123	43	232	102		147	55		30	54		81	110	977
30-34 "		62	31	334	78		86	35		40	37		65	75	843
35-39 "		48	52	405	84		66	50		41	57		78	77	958
40-44 "		41	53	540	83		44	60		36	64		90	39	1,050
45-49 "		12	38	449	70		24	33		63	58		84	37	868
50-54 "		5	26	358	50		10	13		26	31		59	23	601
55-59 "		2	15	233	42		7	23		37	20		74	23	476
60-64 "		3	5	113	15		5	17		27	18		40	14	257
65-69 "		1	2	49	6		3	6		16	9		26	2	120
70 years and over		2	1	11	7			2		7	4		4		38

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES.**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
A. Crimes Against The Person															
Abduction	1	2			1		1	1			1		1		8
Abortion							1								2
Assault, Causing Bodily Harm	3	54	6	70	34	1	30	28	3		11	1	16	7	265
Assault, Common	1	20		35	25		6	14		5	10		11	1	128
Assault, with intent to commit an indictable offence		5	1				8	1			1				16
Assault on a Peace Officer	2	21	5	17	14		8	5		2	2		8	3	87
Attempted Suicide		5		1	1		1							2	10
Carnal Knowledge	2	7	1		1	1					1				13
Manslaughter		1													1
Rape and Attempted Rape		1													1
Threatening and Intimidation		2													2
TOTALS	9	118	13	123	76	2	55	49	3	8	26	1	36	14	533
B. Crimes Against Property															
Arson and Attempted Arson		5	8	1	1										15
Breaking and Entering	19	34	5	14	21	9	3	2	3	1	1	4	17		133
Breaking, Entering and Theft	67	311	9	25	37	16	142	12	22	1	20	22	36	11	731
Conversion		2		1	3		2								8
Damage to Property		12	3	11	10		5	8	1	2	2	1	6	5	66
False Pretences	4	44	3	24	17		40	8	3	3	3		6	29	184
Forgery	3	6	2	4	5		8	2		1	1	1	2	4	39
Fraud		29	1	7	16		26	2		2	11		3	10	107
Housebreaking		1	1				4						1		7
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments	2	1	1	4	3		9								20
Possession of Property obtained by crime	18	68	5	44	31	2	96	18	6	10	8	5	23	9	343
Robbery	13	70	1	2	4	4	26	4	2		1		2		129
Shopbreaking		3					4							7	14
Taking Without Owner's Consent		22		11	7	2	4	13	7	1	5	3	5		80
Theft and Attempted Theft	71	307	25	291	186	13	158	36	20	27	54	26	108	52	1,374
Trespass		2	1	2	1			2					2		10
Uttering	3	28	2	20	13		25	6			3		9	19	128
TOTALS	200	945	67	461	355	46	552	113	64	48	109	62	220	146	3,388
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency															
Bigamy		3		3	3		1							1	11
Breach of Child Welfare Act								1						7	8
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act		4	2	62	10			1		4	2		13		98
Buggery			1												1
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	2	19	16	4	1		10	1			3		4	2	62
Incest			3												3
Indecent Assault	2	33	45	2	4	1	9	3	1		2		2		104
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act		9	2	6	2										19
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame		5												3	8
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame				1			2				1		4	18	26
Non-Support			1	12	3		2			5	8		10		41
Perjury		2			2		1								5
Prostitution														70	70
Seduction													1		1
TOTALS	4	75	70	90	25	1	25	6	1	9	16		34	101	457

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES.
(Concluded)**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace															
Breach of Excise Act		1		1						1			1		4
Breach of Indian Act				1	2					2					5
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act		2	18	1										21	42
Breach of Probation Act	2	33			4		1			1	2		1		44
Breach of Railway Act								4		7			20		31
Breach of Recognizance	6	80	1	17					1		4	1	2		113
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	1	14	2	8	13	1	7	7						3	60
Conspiracy		12			3		3				2		2		18
Causing a Disturbance		9		13	9		1	18		3	13		9	8	83
Escaping from Prison or Jail		19					22	2			2				45
Gambling		1			7		2							3	13
Incorrigibility															
Obstructing an Officer		12	1	6	6		3	3		2	3				36
Public Mischief		6	1	11	5	1	1	7	1		3	1	1		38
Vagrancy		4	6	95	58		7	11		27	36		30	18	292
TOTALS	9	193	29	153	107	2	47	53	2	43	65	2	66	53	824
E. Liquor Offences															
Driving While Ability Impaired ...		4	4	72			2	12		13	21		30		158
Drunk Driving or Drunk in Charge of Automobile			2					1			2		3		8
Intoxication or Drunkenness		10	111	1,773	61			117		215	123		241	224	2,875
Other Liquor Offences	1		5	171	41		2	76	1	17	33		29	65	441
TOTALS	1	14	122	2,016	102		4	206	1	245	179		303	289	3,482
F. Traffic Offences															
Careless Driving		16		19			2						3		40
Criminal Negligence in Operation of Motor Vehicle	1	9	1	9	1		3	1	1				1	1	28
Driving While Licence Suspended or Without Licence	1	18	12	84	25	1	8	2	2	12	8		41		214
Leaving Scene of an Accident	2	2	1	21	2		2	1		3	3		4		41
Other Traffic Offences	3		4	13	26			15		6	9	1	13	2	92
TOTALS	7	45	18	146	54	1	15	19	3	21	20	1	62	3	415
G. Other Offences Not Enumerated Above.....															
	4	28	18	74	26	8	218	11	4		34		5	4	434
	4	28	18	74	26	8	218	11	4		34		5	4	434
GRAND TOTALS OF A, B, C, D, E, F, G															
	234	1,418	337	3,063	745	60	916	457	78	374	449	66	726	610	9,533

**SENTENCES RECEIVED BY PRISONERS COMMITTED TO
ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	TOTALS
Length of Sentences															
Definite:															
Under 30 days				2	142			42		55	141	4	2	2	390
30 days and under 60	3	153	1,494	125			211	12	259	133		350	298		3,038
2 months and under 3	48	10	862	193		5	55	2	14	28		101	61		1,379
3 " " " 4	213	17	310	39		4	67	12	44	56	5	125	63		955
4 " " " 5	82	5	106	28		2	6	7	2			36	15		296
5 " " " 6	23	3	35	116		24	7	3		1		15	3		230
6 " " " 9	41	158	33	186	22	4	54	26	7		34	4	65	18	652
9 " " " 12	13	59	7	10	64	3	120	5	3		1		7	4	296
12 " " " 15	12	77	26	8		5	34	4			30	1	14	6	217
15 " " " 18		6	1				88				1				96
18 " " " 21	2	30	8		1	1	12				8		2		64
21 " " " 24		35	8		4	1	56							3	107
Other Definite Sentences	7	5			3		21						1	1	38
TOTALS	68	741	276	3,013	737	14	420	423	46	374	440	14	718	474	7,758
Indefinite:															
3 months to 6 months	24	3	33			4	1	4		2	2	2	1		76
3 " " 9 "	12	2	2			3						1	4		24
3 " " 12 "	8	1						1					2		12
4 " " 6 "	7		3			2	1					1			15
4 " " 7 "	4	1	1			1									7
4 " " 8 "	4						2								6
4 " " 10 "	1	5				1									7
4 " " 12 "	3	1				1						1		7	13
6 " " 8 "												1			1
6 " " 9 "	15	59	2			3	33	10	3			2	1		128
6 " " 10 "	1	7	1				2						1		12
6 " " 12 "	24	63	3			8	31	9	3			12	1	5	159
6 " " 15 "	4	5				2	1					1	2		15
6 " " 18 "	3	16				1	10							3	33
6 " " 24 "	1						6								7
9 " " 12 "	18	37	2			5	19	1	3		4	7		5	101
9 " " 15 "	20	33	4			6	19	2	2		1	9		2	98
9 " " 18 "		9			1	2	9					3		1	25
9 " " 24 "						1									1
12 " " 15 "	10	35	4		1	3	17				1	7			78
12 " " 18 "	24	109	7		1	9	87	3	5			5		9	259
12 " " 21 "	1	2	1			1	4				1	1			11
12 " " 24 "	4	19	2			2	29								56
18 " " 21 "		3					8		1						12
18 " " 24 "	3	16				2	31		2						54
18 " " 30 "	7	2		3	1	10		2							25
24 " " 30 "	14	1				25									40
24 " " 36 "	6	4		2		11									23
24 " " 48 "	12	1				1									14
Not exceeding 3 months															17
" " 6 "	7							1	1						16
" " 12 "	34	2					4	3							25
" " 24 "	110	6						2							62
Other Indefinite Sentences	38	6	11	11		131								40	122
TOTALS	166	677	61	50	8	46	496	34	32		9	52	8	136	1,775
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES	234	1,418	337	3,063	745	60	916	457	78	374	449	66	726	610	9,533

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED AND EVADED CAPTURE
NUMBER WHO ESCAPED AND WERE RECAPTURED**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURCH (I.F.)	BURCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	McCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.G.C.)	TOTALS
Escapes																
Escaped and evaded capture	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1						15
Escaped and were recaptured	17	31	.....	9	3	3	121	5	11			1	1	6	6	214

STAFF IN ADULT INSTITUTIONS

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	MIMICO	BURCH (I.F.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	McCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	RIDEAU	MERCER	BRAMPTON (O.W.G.C.)	TOTALS
Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1966														
Superintendents	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1		12
Assistant Superintendents .....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
Office Manager	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1		10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.	8	25	8	16	5	20	2	.....	.....	4	5	6	1	100
Supply Supervisors	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1		14
Correctional Officer 7 (Male)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....		9
Correctional Officer 6 (Male) ....	.....	9	3	4	1	8	1	1	1	1	.....	1		30
Correctional Officer 5 (Male)	6	10	4	9	4	12	3	.....	1	6	6	.....		61
Correctional Officer 4 (Male)	8	13	8	12	8	14	5	1	.....	8	6	.....		83
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Male) ..	30	220	82	96	31	154	16	4	8	34	25	.....		700
Correctional Officer 5 (Female) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		7
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Female)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	15	49
Psychiatrists .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		4
Psychologists	1	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		11
Social Workers	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
Counsellors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		1
Teachers	4	8	1	.....	1	9	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2		32
Trade Instructors	11	7	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....		29
Physicians .....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1		12
Dentists	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1		6
Nurses .....	.....	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		13
Cooks, Chefs, Assistants	4	17	16	8	6	13	3	.....	.....	3	3	1	1	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants	.....	12	1	4	2	9	4	.....	.....	5	5	1		43
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.	5	14	5	5	7	13	1	.....	.....	6	6	6		68
Tradesmen and Mechanics .....	.....	5	2	9	1	9	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1		30
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen .....	.....	24	8	11	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....		54
All other employees	1	4	2	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	22
TOTALS	85	393	151	192	81	281	42	11	13	79	62	76	23	1,489

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1965 and March 31, 1966**

	ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO		ONTARIO REFORMATORY BRAMPTON		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	
	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66
Total Days Residence of Inmates	336,760	310,294	148,111	147,662	59,825	53,077	74,622	76,753
Average Number of Inmates	922.6	850.1	405.8	404.5	163.9	145.4	204.5	210.2
EXPENDITURE								
Salaries	1,707,535.91	1,845,412.14	862,365.53	928,597.62	390,956.58	452,336.76	632,857.60	728,079.80
Travelling Expenses	10,701.54	11,291.01	6,566.81	8,547.00	3,422.44	5,264.73	3,849.09	4,482.81
General Maintenance	692,843.94	697,703.42	371,210.92	387,801.06	149,395.64	154,212.35	151,584.00	177,269.06
Repairs to Buildings	87,204.77	107,535.60	30,232.37	61,614.59	45,051.56	31,861.64	24,833.33	18,454.82
Industrial Operations	1,456,977.01	1,594,903.99	137,306.19	124,392.46			430,592.10	467,706.60
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,955,263.17	4,256,846.16	1,407,681.82	1,510,952.73	588,826.22	643,675.48	1,243,718.12	1,395,993.09
Increase in Inventories - Deduct		45,798.63		13,724.26		211.23		489.05
Decrease in Inventories - Add	34,398.17		3,354.18		949.94		5,258.55	
TOTAL COST	3,989,661.34	4,211,047.53	1,411,036.00	1,497,228.47	589,776.16	643,464.25	1,238,459.57	1,395,504.04
REVENUE								
Perquisites	23,771.51	21,847.44	11,782.78	10,451.57	7,681.40	7,600.39	2,339.13	2,974.19
Casual Sales	98,977.60	106,348.86	32,184.93	38,323.77	717.03	787.22	13,265.63	13,083.61
Industrial Sales	1,413,282.41	1,447,383.54	59,972.49	37,571.05			542,322.78	614,202.71
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,536,031.52	1,575,579.84	103,940.20	86,346.39	8,398.43	8,387.61	557,927.54	630,260.51
Increase in Accounts Receivable - Add	23,706.00	45,735.33	2,738.55				269.22	10,683.26
Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Deduct				6,285.59	22.50			
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	1,559,737.52	1,621,315.17	106,678.75	80,060.80	8,375.93	8,387.61	558,196.76	640,943.77
NET COST	2,429,923.82	2,589,732.36	1,304,357.25	1,417,167.67	581,400.23	635,076.64	680,262.81	754,560.27
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	11.8472	13.5712	9.5268	10.1395	9.8583	12.1232	16.5964	18.1817
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem	4.6316	5.2251	7.202	5.421	1.400	1.580	7.4803	8.3507
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	7.2155	8.3461	8.8066	9.5974	9.7183	11.9652	9.1161	9.8310

	ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE		MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO		INGLESIDE REFORMATORY BRAMPTON		INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	
	*Year Ending March 31/65	*Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66
Total Days Residence of Inmates	19,280		34,806	30,040	10,593	8,878	261,153	256,655
Average Number of Inmates	70.1		95.4	82.3	29.0	24.3	715.5	703.1
EXPENDITURE								
Salaries	165,269.58		274,041.72	310,304.79	86,299.12	109,129.01	1,377,091.94	1,490,056.70
Travelling Expenses	1,879.13		562.75	652.82	282.80	300.47	9,350.08	8,753.34
General Maintenance	60,080.24		80,731.08	87,748.82	28,064.02	33,326.74	641,959.75	697,839.29
Repairs to Buildings	5,723.85		3,089.82	5,247.48	6,874.18	1,824.54	110,934.37	119,624.09
Industrial Operations			195,181.02	130,075.28			173,686.59	188,249.53
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	232,952.80		553,606.39	534,029.19	121,520.12	144,580.76	2,313,042.73	2,504,522.94
Increase in Inventories - Deduct					5.91			12,492.04
Decrease in Inventories - Add	13,819.59		38,666.75	24,721.10		473.46	26,171.27	
TOTAL COST	246,772.39		592,273.14	558,750.29	121,514.21	145,054.22	2,339,214.00	2,492,030.90
REVENUE								
Perquisites	4,522.55		10,992.10	7,465.56	1,146.87	979.66	89,451.38	93,427.21
Casual Sales	174.56		22,540.91	18,265.00	588.61	213.80	69,186.31	83,116.35
Industrial Sales			245,803.35	137,022.82			167,150.24	176,782.24
TOTAL RECEIPTS	4,697.11		279,336.36	162,753.38	1,735.48	1,193.46	325,787.93	353,325.80
Increase in Accounts Receivable - Add			481.19	10,081.96			5,465.33	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Deduct	19.31							4,174.78
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	4,677.80		279,817.55	172,835.34	1,735.48	1,193.46	331,253.26	349,151.02
NET COST	242,094.59		312,455.59	385,914.95	119,778.73	143,860.76	2,007,960.74	2,142,879.88
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	12.7993		17.0164	18.6002	11.4711	16.3386	8.9572	9.7098
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem	2.426		8.0393	5.7535	1.638	1.344	1.2684	1.3603
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	12.5567		8.9771	12.8467	11.3073	16.2042	7.6888	8.3495

*Closed January 31, 1965

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1965 and March 31, 1966**

	INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH		RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM		BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM		INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	
	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/65	Year Ending March 31/66
Total Days Residence of Inmates	46,094	42,716	45,003	39,065	73,301	71,835	24,154	28,436
Average Number of Inmates	126.2	117.0	123.3	107.0	200.8	196.8	66.2	77.9
EXPENDITURE								
Salaries	287,820.99	347,691.14	279,283.15	303,497.92	350,733.51	385,044.98	176,241.61	242,905.72
Travelling Expenses	1,026.77	1,416.39	1,372.81	1,302.14	1,737.83	1,325.70	1,415.39	1,975.02
General Maintenance	140,928.92	180,421.28	112,520.17	120,873.83	137,802.41	147,936.20	70,004.83	113,560.33
Repairs to Buildings	25,704.35	28,478.38	11,185.58	15,951.50	31,491.03	32,108.09	52,213.49	52,254.87
Industrial Operations	6,276.41	2,499.96	89,640.21	104,520.47	264,505.23	244,633.72		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	461,757.44	510,507.15	494,001.92	546,145.86	786,270.01	811,048.69	299,875.32	410,675.94
Increase in Inventories - Deduct	10,999.33			1,583.94				
Decrease in Inventories - Add		14,441.62	9,843.35		22,521.59	26,755.05	5,979.89	6,457.74
TOTAL COST	450,758.11	524,948.77	503,845.27	544,561.92	808,791.60	837,803.74	293,895.43	404,238.20
REVENUE								
Perquisites	15,795.38	18,156.03	5,043.20	5,830.42	5,014.49	5,314.45	4,125.46	4,974.49
Casual Sales	17,443.31	12,217.08	37,769.67	49,322.70	17,779.86	14,249.12		
Industrial Sales	1,485.00	27.50	114,602.90	106,423.36	301,529.15	209,636.12	23,011.28	11,227.53
TOTAL RECEIPTS	34,723.69	30,400.61	157,415.77	161,576.48	324,323.50	229,199.69	27,136.74	16,202.02
Increase in Accounts Receivable - Add	6.61			6,822.72		22,531.69		123.06
Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Deduct		70.61	1,710.34		27,903.03		835.88	
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	34,730.30	30,330.00	155,705.43	168,399.20	296,420.47	251,731.38	26,300.86	16,325.08
NET COST	416,027.81	494,618.77	348,139.84	376,162.72	512,371.13	586,072.36	267,594.57	387,913.12
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	9.7791	12.2892	11.1958	13.9398	11.0338	11.6628	12.1675	14.2157
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem .....	.7534	.7100	3.4598	4.3107	4.0438	3.5043	1.0888	.5740
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	9.0257	11.5792	7.7360	9.6291	6.9900	8.1585	11.0787	13.6417

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1966
Institutions and Items Produced

	Sales Value of Production
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH	
Cannery	
164,465 No. 10 Tins—Miscellaneous canned Fruits and Vegetables	\$ 102,985.73
24,643 No. 10 Tins—Jams, Jellies and Marmalades	22,574.12
43,598 No. 10 Tins—Apple Juice and Apple Cider	2,883.90
49,854 No. 10 Tins—Pickles, and Tomato Juice	19,614.64
22,550 lbs.—Mince meat	4,284.50
Machine and Metal Shops	
2,684 Items—Miscellaneous	12,077.73
Planing Mill	
21,955 Items—Miscellaneous	15,246.44
Tailor Shop	
109,379 Items—Miscellaneous	279,084.78
Upholstery Shop	
645 Items—Various	954.75
Woollen Mill	
34,788 Pairs—Grey Wool Socks	15,654.60
6,466—Blankets, Various Colours	40,333.99
3,226 Yards—Mackinaw Cloth	8,065.00
Ice Cream Shop	
165,655—Redi Rolls	6,212.06
Picnic Tables	
1,447—Picnic Tables	21,472.25
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MILLBROOK	
Auto Marker Plant	
3,513,821 Pairs—Licence Plates	527,073.23
908—Ash Trays	18.93
Tailor Shop	
39,240 Items—Miscellaneous	51,693.62
Jobbing Shop	
13,576 Items—Miscellaneous	35,378.50
Braille and Bookbinding	
1,482—Books Repaired	1,252.50
528—Braille Books	1,079.86
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MIMICO	
Brick and Tile Plant	
970,000 Pieces—Common, Rug, Back-Up, and Tapestry Brick	29,271.00
10,100 Pieces—Structural Tile	1,254.00
Machine Shop	
215 Items—Miscellaneous	5,969.36
Shoe Shop	
4,539 Pairs—Slippers	15,572.25
887 Pairs—Shoe Repairs	666.25

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Cont'd)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1966

Institutions and Items Produced

Sales Value
of
Production

MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO

Tailor Shop

99,293 Items—Miscellaneous \$ 148,390.16

INDUSTRIAL FARM, BURWASH

Planing Mill

355,947 ft. B.M.—Lumber produced from Logs 18,028.16

217,769 ft. B.M.—Processed 1,088.99

79 Items— 253.15

Tailor Shop

55,118 Items—Miscellaneous 81,811.55

RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM

Picnic Tables

310—Picnic Tables 5,392.55

Tailor Shop

4,103 Items—Miscellaneous 82,582.02

BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM

Cannery

275,640 No. 10 Tins—Assorted Fruits and Vegetables 160,794.80

25,980 pounds—Assorted Jams 36,177.72

Tailor Shop

53,401 Items—Miscellaneous 48,327.71

Snow Fence

50 Rolls— 3,168.00

APPENDIX II

COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
A. Crimes Against The Person						
Abduction	45	3	48	24	2	26
Abortion	2	1	3	3	.....	3
Assault, Bodily Harm	1,011	24	1,035	732	12	744
Assault, Common	877	20	897	628	10	638
Assault, with intent to commit an indictable offence	44	1	45	34	1	35
Assault, on Peace Officer	289	11	300	225	8	233
Attempted Suicide	76	43	119	27	18	45
Carnal Knowledge	32	.....	32	17	.....	17
Manslaughter	17	2	19	16	2	18
Murder	28	8	36	20	.....	20
Attempted Murder	13	.....	13	4	.....	4
Rape or attempted Rape	54	.....	54	19	.....	19
Threatening or Intimidation	122	3	125	68	1	69
TOTALS	2,610	116	2,726	1,817	54	1,871
B. Crimes Against Property						
Arson and Attempted Arson	58	7	65	35	4	39
Breach of Railway Act	143	1	144	132	.....	132
Break, Enter and Theft	2,512	47	2,559	2,101	32	2,133
Conversion	33	1	34	23	1	24
Damage to Property	407	25	432	331	20	351
False Pretences	382	52	434	294	44	338
Forgery	120	17	137	84	14	98
Fraud	332	25	357	257	22	279
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments	81	.....	81	45	.....	45
Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	806	43	849	630	29	659
Robbery	460	31	491	288	11	299
Taking Without Owner's Consent	233	2	235	213	2	215
Theft and Attempted Theft	4,649	263	4,912	3,845	215	4,060
Trespass	141	1	142	110	1	111
Uttering	250	60	310	211	55	266
TOTALS	10,607	575	11,182	8,599	450	9,049
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency						
Bigamy	17	4	21	14	3	17
Breach of Child Welfare Act	46	17	63	30	14	44
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act ..	392	.....	392	331	.....	331
Breach of Venereal Diseases Prevention Act	1	10	11	1	1	2
Buggery	11	.....	11	6	.....	6
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	215	9	224	133	5	138
Gross Indecency	65	1	66	48	.....	48
Incest	26	1	27	10	.....	10
Indecent Assault	326	.....	326	221	.....	221
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act	98	.....	98	71	.....	71
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame	14	23	37	8	23	31
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame	28	100	128	16	51	67
Non-Support	230	1	231	174	.....	174
Perjury	12	1	13	7	.....	7
Prostitution	1	17	18	1	15	16
Seduction	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
TOTALS	1,484	184	1,668	1,072	112	1,184

**COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS
OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED**

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace						
Breach of By-Laws	506	26	532	505	26	531
Breach of Excise Act	17	.....	17	9	.....	9
Breach of Game and Fish Act	19	.....	19	15	.....	15
Breach of Immigration Act	115	3	118	74	1	75
Breach of Income Tax Act	25	.....	25	25	.....	25
Breach of Indian Act	13	4	17	12	4	16
Breach of Opium & Narcotics Act	102	63	165	49	36	85
Breach of Probation Act	219	18	237	175	13	188
Breach of Unemployment Insurance Act	33	.....	33	31	.....	31
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	356	16	372	265	10	275
Conspiracy	80	10	90	54	1	55
Contempt of Court	402	12	414	377	11	388
Causing a Disturbance	1,221	117	1,338	1,037	93	1,130
Cruelty to Animals	7	.....	7	8	.....	8
Disorderly Conduct	30	1	31	27	.....	27
Escaping from Constable	33	.....	33	24	.....	24
Escaping from Prison or Jail	175	9	184	173	9	182
Gambling	25	.....	25	22	.....	22
Obstructing an Officer	208	11	219	176	3	179
Public Mischief	180	8	188	140	7	147
Vagrancy	1,537	456	1,993	1,232	276	1,508
TOTALS	5,303	754	6,057	4,430	490	4,920
E. Liquor Offences						
Driving While Ability Impaired	2,820	44	2,864	2,548	39	2,587
Drunk Driving or Drunk i/c of Automobile	741	11	752	660	8	668
Intoxication or Drunkenness	18,972	2,088	21,060	18,172	2,003	20,175
Other Liquor Offences	5,631	772	6,403	5,362	738	6,100
TOTALS	28,164	2,915	31,079	26,742	2,788	29,530
F. Traffic Offences						
Careless Driving	496	7	503	449	6	455
Criminal Neg. in Operation Motor Vehicle	145	3	148	108	3	111
Drive w/Licence Susp. or w/o Licence	1,290	5	1,295	1,202	4	1,206
Leaving Scene of an Accident	390	6	396	345	6	351
Other Traffic Offences	1,842	29	1,871	1,785	26	1,811
TOTALS	4,163	50	4,213	3,889	45	3,934
G. Miscellaneous						
Material Witness	22	9	31	.....	.....	.....
Mental Illness	89	15	104	.....	.....	.....
Offences not Enumerated	1,070	100	1,170	762	61	823
TOTALS	1,181	124	1,305	762	61	823
GRAND TOTALS (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.)	53,512	4,718	58,230	47,311	4,000	51,311

SHOWING THE NAMES OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES OF STAFF—For the Year Ending March 31st, 1966

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	JAILERS	CHIEF MATRONS	JAIL SURGEONS	NUMBER ON STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1966	SALARIES OF STAFF
Barrie	W. J. Casey	Mrs. P. LeCollier	Dr. Bigelow	27	\$ 99,434
Belleville	W. J. Theriault	Mrs. A. English	Dr. Van Blakslee	25	62,147
Brampton	D. W. Simmons	Mrs. H. Fendley	Dr. D. C. Heggie	24	77,929
Brantford	S. Rogers	Mrs. E. Rowley	Dr. B. M. C. Overholt	19	75,537
	C. Wearing		Dr. J. E. Roddick		
Brockville	W. Rowsome	Mrs. H. Rowsome	Dr. I. D. Matheson	19	45,278
Cayuga	W. A. Metcalfe	Mrs. E. Oates	Dr. T. D. Marshall	15	37,712
Chatham	P. J. Daigneau	Mrs. S. Gilbert	Dr. J. C. MacWilliams	26	83,383
	A. C. Stewart				
Cobourg	E. A. Mottershead	Mrs. E. Mottershead	Dr. F. W. Blackwell	14	47,687
Cornwall	J. S. Dickey	Mrs. B. Dickey	Dr. J. A. McGuire	22	58,451
Goderich	R. W. Bell	Mrs. G. Wilson	Dr. A. H. Taylor	11	25,110
Guelph	A. Wilson		Dr. G. O. Sutherland	15	58,647
Hamilton	E. P. O'Neill	Mrs. E. Allen	Dr. T. C. Gibson	58	274,448
			Dr. W. E. Price		
Kingston	E. W. Martin	Mrs. L. Martin	Dr. R. T. G. Milne	25	78,039
Kitchener	C. W. Smith	Mrs. M. Smith	Dr. C. R. S. Davidson	21	87,973
Lindsay	W. N. Balfour	Dr. J. K. Buchan		13	33,135
	W. G. Hartwick				
London	J. E. Yorke	Mrs. G. Wallace	Dr. J. S. Winder	30	142,593
L'Orignal	J. R. Comtois	Mrs. G. Comtois	Dr. C. E. Lafrance	18	50,854
Milton	E. C. Ryder	Mrs. E. Ryder	Dr. C. K. Stevenson	22	65,151
Napanee	S. W. Gilbert	Mrs. E. P. Gilbert	Dr. E. R. Ellicott	10	28,092
Orangeville	D. R. Wilson	Mrs. M. Coutts	Dr. R. B. McGee	12	28,110
Ottawa	D. R. Webb		Dr. D. Caldwell	54	226,680
Owen Sound	T. A. Ramage	Mrs. H. Fenton	Dr. D. W. Dyer	16	44,288
	J. W. Fenton				
Pembroke	T. R. Chambers	Mrs. F. Chambers	Dr. G. L. Hermitte	16	62,537
Perth	B. E. Beatty	Mrs. M. Beatty	Dr. A. C. Fowler	15	42,811
Peterborough	J. A. Weyer	Mrs. H. Stacey	Dr. W. W. Belch	17	58,587
Picton	G. H. Swoffer	Mrs. I. M. Swoffer	Dr. S. W. D. Hart	13	28,386
St. Catharines	G. Millar	Mrs. H. Whitfield	Dr. K. Hawthorne	24	89,680
St. Thomas	R. S. Brown	Mrs. B. Croker	Dr. A. B. McCallum	16	46,637
Samia	D. M. Fraser		Dr. W. B. Rutherford	28	103,473
Simcoe	S. Teggart	Mrs. N. Stewart	Dr. K. McIntosh	23	69,634
Stratford	R. S. Newell	Mrs. D. V. Newell	Dr. C. E. Sylvester	23	37,170
Toronto	G. P. Whitehead	Miss I. F. MacKay	Dr. W. H. Hills	253	1,349,236
Walkerton	J. E. Ellis	Mrs. D. K. Ellis	Dr. J. T. H. Robinson	13	28,393
Welland	W. F. Crouchley	Mrs. E. Stevenson	Dr. A. L. Purdon	24	81,524
Whitby	S. D. G. Sutherland	Mrs. J. Sutherland	Dr. F. A. Cuddy	31	137,322
	J. Rea	Miss H. Winters			
Windsor	J. M. Robinson		Dr. A. J. Jacques	36	180,901
Woodstock	J. Campbell	Mrs. R. E. Hamilton	Dr. G. A. C. Webb	19	56,096
DISTRICT JAILS					
Fort Frances	J. R. Keddie		Dr. W. G. Boyle	17	86,063
Haileybury	G. H. Rutt		Dr. H. A. Dunning	26	128,191
Kenora	L. W. Goss	Mrs. A. C. Sharpe	Dr. S. M. Burris	34	134,153
North Bay	A. Celentano		Dr. E. S. Brennen	22	120,941
			Dr. H. M. Wallace		
Parry Sound	J. Crozier		Dr. A. J. L. Wright	17	94,482
Port Arthur	J. Rea		Dr. O. Salonen	36	184,972
	H. S. Everett		Dr. C. E. Baker		
Sault Ste. Marie	C. Swales		Dr. W. W. Fogg	39	195,864
	W. James				
Sudbury	A. L. Farquhar	Mrs. M. E. Shillington	Dr. C. C. Evans	34	165,583
TOTALS				1,272	5,213,335

**MAINTENANCE AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER AND TOTAL COST
FOR YEAR IN CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS**

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	COST OF FOOD	COST OF CLOTHING FUEL & ORDINARY MAINTENANCE	COST OF OFFICERS' SALARIES	COST OF ALTERATIONS ADDITIONS & REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER PER DAY	AV. COST PER DAY FOR CLOTHING FUEL & ORD. MTCE.	DAILY PER CAPITA DIETARY COST
Barrie	4,206.76	5,034.40	99,434.40	378.41	109,053.97	10.7	.4962	.4147
Belleville	4,872.16	4,121.57	62,147.26	1,398.94	72,539.93	11.04	.6275	.7418
Brampton	6,976.33	15,448.95	77,929.22	4,857.74	105,212.24	12.14	1.7831	.8052
Brantford	7,328.35	7,455.36	75,537.86	.....	90,321.57	10.11	.8348	.8206
Brockville	2,456.30	6,219.94	45,278.00	643.19	54,597.43	11.41	1.2999	.5133
Cayuga	1,869.88	2,151.32	37,712.05	298.52	42,031.77	17.55	.8983	.7807
Chatham	5,653.44	12,645.80	83,383.87	5,819.46	107,502.57	11.93	1.4032	.6273
Cobourg	2,852.42	4,148.43	47,687.32	1,300.64	55,988.81	10.97	.8125	.5586
Cornwall	6,256.29	6,578.19	58,451.41	2,866.84	74,152.73	10.46	.9279	.8825
Goderich	783.98	4,900.84	25,110.86	.....	30,795.68	21.70	3.4537	.5525
Guelph	3,692.77	4,824.00	58,647.00	329.00	67,492.77	12.48	.8920	.6828
Hamilton*	23,233.00	17,495.00	274,448.50	4,175.00	319,351.50	8.45	.4627	.6145
Kingston	3,398.22	7,420.20	78,039.33	387.46	89,245.21	12.13	1.0087	.4509
Kitchener	7,017.17	9,397.53	87,973.00	.....	104,387.70	9.14	.8226	.6142
Lindsay	2,858.47	8,155.56	33,135.18	267.23	44,416.44	13.23	2.4301	.8517
London	12,784.77	20,340.63	142,593.65	.....	175,719.05	6.34	.7344	.4616
L'Orignal	3,311.26	2,199.67	50,854.10	6,975.44	63,340.47	15.86	.5507	.8291
Milton	5,183.56	4,101.05	65,151.22	2,532.31	76,968.14	9.94	.5295	.6693
Napanee	1,521.29	3,238.39	28,092.12	620.42	33,472.22	13.14	1.2591	.5915
Orangeville	1,069.51	4,772.48	28,110.85	433.69	34,386.53	23.52	3.2733	.7335
Ottawa	23,075.75	25,830.28	226,680.73	.....	275,586.76	8.41	.7885	.7044
Owen Sound	3,352.78	2,464.52	44,288.87	1,929.40	52,035.57	9.34	.4409	.5998
Pembroke	4,435.86	4,594.51	62,537.40	510.56	72,078.33	12.30	.7843	.7572
Perth	2,072.02	8,892.63	42,811.00	412.12	54,187.77	17.08	2.8035	.6532
Peterborough	5,903.74	6,835.13	58,587.17	.....	71,326.04	8.19	.7848	.6779
Pictou	1,489.82	5,250.40	28,386.73	323.89	35,450.84	18.04	2.6720	.7582
St. Catharines	11,406.95	24,647.35	89,680.11	1,321.70	127,056.11	8.72	1.6915	.7829
St. Thomas	3,515.32	4,652.11	46,637.59	1,800.36	56,605.38	12.13	1.0052	.7596
Sarnia	5,647.81	16,002.08	103,473.70	1,163.00	126,286.59	17.26	2.1876	.7721
Simcoe	4,004.93	11,909.06	69,634.70	1,534.43	87,083.12	16.06	2.1964	.7386
Stratford	2,819.14	5,609.56	37,170.89	1,130.68	46,730.27	11.58	1.3906	.6988
Toronto*	129,563.00	230,443.00	1,349,236.34	20,461.00	1,729,703.34	6.75	.8991	.5055
Walkerton	1,672.79	2,005.13	28,393.89	1,116.06	33,187.87	8.48	.5124	.4275
Welland	11,520.97	13,756.38	81,524.59	2,045.10	108,847.04	7.39	.9341	.7823
Whitby	6,256.00	37,897.68	137,322.32	4,130.00	185,606.00	14.81	3.0231	.4990
Windsor	14,533.31	22,293.65	180,901.59	6,248.91	223,977.46	10.20	1.0157	.6622
Woodstock	2,321.82	5,072.63	56,096.66	2,894.00	66,385.11	17.98	1.3736	.6287
DISTRICT JAILS								
Fort Frances	2,898.86	7,467.38	86,063.81	5,296.04	101,726.09	27.50	2.0188	.7837
Haileybury	7,060.66	13,275.28	128,191.91	871.42	149,399.27	17.70	1.5723	.8363
Kenora	18,425.75	23,865.83	134,153.10	3,909.87	180,354.55	6.91	.9146	.7062
North Bay	6,423.74	12,963.75	120,941.52	603.20	140,932.21	13.61	1.2516	.6202
Parry Sound	6,191.96	5,210.17	94,482.91	1,088.35	106,973.39	14.39	.8598	1.0218
Port Arthur	13,196.75	21,812.27	184,972.30	2,142.79	222,124.11	9.42	.9249	.5596
Sault Ste. Marie ..	6,536.68	46,577.66	195,864.75	7,875.03	256,854.12	31.96	5.7961	.8134
Sudbury	11,735.44	21,834.45	165,583.75	2,438.85	201,592.49	11.68	1.2650	.6799
Monteith D.J. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.F. Monteith ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	413,387.78	731,812.20	5,213,335.53	104,531.05	6,463,066.56			

* City Jails

COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION—IN

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining In Custody On Remand, March 31, 1965	401	29	430
Remaining In Custody Awaiting Trial, March 31, 1965	68	..	68
Remaining In Custody Serving Unexpired Sentences Or For Other Reasons, March 31, 1965 ...	1,066	85	1,151
Re-Admitted From Bail Where Released On Bail Previous Year	627	21	648
Transferred From Other Institutions	223	33	256
Committed During Year Ending March 31, 1966	53,512	4,718	58,230
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	55,897	4,886	60,783

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION—OUT

Number Released On Bail	1,672	17	1,743
Acquitted And Released	2,870	325	3,195
Released By Order Of Judge Or Court Without Trial	207	12	219
Paid Fines And Were Released	10,199	873	11,072
Released On Probation	2,150	204	2,354
Released On Suspended Sentence Without Probation	2,115	143	2,258
Released For Any Other Reason	1,834	324	2,158
Discharged On Expiration Of Sentence	22,943	2,074	25,017
Transferred To Other Institutions (See Table Below)	10,174	739	10,913
Sentenced And Deported Direct From Jail	178	7	185
Died Before Trial	2	..	2
Died While Undergoing Sentence	3	..	3
Sentenced To Death And Executed .....	..	..	..
Escaped And Not Recaptured During Year	2	..	2
Remaining In Custody On Remand, March 31, 1966	351	32	383
Remaining In Custody Awaiting Trial, March 31, 1966	97	2	99
Remaining In Custody Serving Unexpired Sentences Or Other Reasons, March 31, 1966	1,105	75	1,180
TOTALS	55,897	4,886	60,783

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Sentenced To Jail And Afterwards Removed To A Reformatory	3,892	539	4,431
Sentenced To Jail And Afterwards Removed To An Industrial Farm	2,477	.....	2,477
Sentenced To And Removed To A Reformatory	1,291	90	1,381
Sentenced To And Removed To An Industrial Farm	704	.....	704
Sentenced To And Removed To A Penitentiary	984	32	1,016
Transferred To A Training School	137	16	153
Transferred To A Mental Hospital Or To Some Other Place Of Confinement	689	63	752
TOTALS	10,174	740	10,914

FINES, PROBATION, SUSPENDED SENTENCE, TERMS OF SENTENCE

Paid Fine	10,201	873	11,074
Placed On Probation	2,146	209	2,355
Suspended Sentence Without Probation	2,123	143	2,266
Under 30 Days	18,209	1,614	19,823
30 Days and Under 60 Days	7,077	735	7,812
60 Days and Under 90 Days	1,301	128	1,429
3 Months	1,491	83	1,574
4 Months	302	28	330
5 Months	151	8	159
6 to 9 Months	737	39	776
9 to 12 Months	195	8	203
12 to 18 Months	374	11	385
18 to 24 Months	236	7	243
Indeterminate With Definite Or Other Sentences	1,756	89	1,845
2 Years And Over To Penitentiaries	1,009	25	1,034
Sentenced To Death	3	..	3
Total Number Sentenced	47,311	4,000	51,311
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT	32,841	2,775	35,616

**SHOWING NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL AND NUMBER CONVICTED,
ALSO RATIO TO POPULATION OF ONTARIO**

For the Years 1913-1966

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH	APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF ONTARIO	PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL		PERSONS CONVICTED	
		NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1913	2,639,000	19,250	729	11,897	450
1914	2,705,000	22,777	842	14,801	547
1915	2,724,000	20,337	747	12,663	465
1916	2,713,000	16,100	593	9,364	345
1917	2,724,000	12,445	457	7,867	289
1918	2,744,000	13,242	483	7,874	287
1919	2,789,000	13,096	470	7,904	283
1920	2,863,000	14,756	515	8,643	302
1921	2,934,000	16,800	573	9,790	334
1922	2,980,000	14,800	497	9,312	312
1923	3,013,000	13,995	464	8,036	267
1924	3,059,000	15,879	519	8,834	289
1925	3,111,000	18,023	579	11,306	363
1926	3,164,000	18,033	570	11,371	359
1927	3,219,000	20,578	639	13,927	433
1928	3,278,000	23,786	726	16,358	499
1929	3,334,000	25,980	779	17,626	529
1930	3,386,000	29,126	860	21,421	632
1931	3,432,000	26,358	768	18,127	521
1932	3,473,000	25,235	727	15,804	455
1933	3,512,000	22,484	640	14,538	414
1934	3,544,000	20,916	590	13,509	381
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST					
1936	3,606,000	25,043	696	16,356	454
1937	3,637,000	27,592	759	20,618	567
1938	3,672,000	30,345	826	23,649	644
1939	3,708,000	34,914	942	27,926	753
1940	3,747,000	33,075	883	26,543	708
1941	3,788,000	30,875	815	25,627	677
1942	3,884,000	27,225	701	19,652	506
1943	3,915,000	25,411	649	18,551	474
1944	3,963,000	25,975	655	19,159	483
1945	4,000,000	26,229	655	19,132	478
1946	4,093,000	29,409	719	21,614	528
1947	4,176,000	32,541	779	25,355	607
1948	4,275,000	36,598	856	30,613	716
1949	4,378,000	39,429	900	33,627	768
1950	4,471,000	43,662	977	37,607	841
1951	4,598,000	46,858	1,019	40,743	886
1952	4,788,000	46,143	964	40,486	849
1953	4,941,000	46,003	931	40,573	821
1954	5,115,000	49,352	965	43,558	851
1955	5,266,000	52,818	1,003	46,899	891
1956	5,405,000	51,166	946	45,376	839
1957	5,633,000	52,111	925	46,194	820
1958	5,821,000	59,196	1,017	52,684	905
1959	5,969,000	56,565	948	50,022	838
1960	6,111,000	57,085	934	50,671	829
1961	6,236,000	61,704	989	54,555	875
1962	6,321,000	62,136	983	55,177	873
1963	6,448,000	60,536	939	53,785	834
1964	6,586,000	62,522	949	55,756	847
1965	6,746,000	58,431	872	51,776	773
1966	6,895,000	58,230	844	51,311	744

NOTE:—The Fiscal Year was changed in 1935 to end March 31st.

NUMBER AND DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCE	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCE	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED DURING YEAR	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS AND THOSE IN TRANSIT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS	DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCE	DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCE	DAYS' STAY OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS AND THOSE IN TRANSIT	TOTAL DAYS' STAY OF ALL PRISONERS
Barrie	233	813	1,046	24	6,563	3,509	73	10,145
Belleville	226	415	641	17	3,580	2,954	34	6,568
Brampton	550	266	816	16	6,922	1,665	77	8,664
Brantford	445	308	753	14	5,850	3,058	23	8,931
Brockville	75	264	339	143	1,296	3,307	182	4,785
Cayuga	15	167	182	221	198	1,877	320	2,395
Chatham	168	487	655	1	3,580	5,430	2	9,012
Cobourg	171	381	552	13	3,051	2,030	25	5,106
Cornwall	88	502	590	3	1,199	5,872	18	7,089
Coderich	90	137	227	.....	675	744	.....	1,419
Guelph	158	323	481	7	2,681	2,714	13	5,408
Hamilton*	908	2,798	3,706	.....	9,104	28,704	.....	37,808
Kingston	199	398	597	18	3,392	3,905	59	7,356
Kitchener	405	694	1,099	10	2,064	9,288	72	11,424
Lindsay	105	166	271	291	1,561	1,557	238	3,356
London	561	1,667	2,228	50	6,110	21,328	260	27,698
L'Orignal	109	199	308	1	2,738	1,254	2	3,994
Milton	67	609	676	130	1,937	5,678	130	7,745
Napanee	17	235	252	113	444	1,976	152	2,572
Orangeville	50	74	124	2	524	912	22	1,458
Ottawa	873	2,113	2,986	349	7,165	24,430	1,165	32,760
Owen Sound	28	320	348	7	1,147	4,418	25	5,590
Pembroke	178	454	632	14	2,304	3,526	28	5,858
Perth	73	216	289	83	944	2,134	94	3,172
Peterborough	200	497	697	267	3,653	4,751	305	8,709
Pictou	19	71	90	264	834	711	420	1,965
St. Catharines	420	840	1,260	379	7,080	6,833	658	14,571
St. Thomas	108	430	538	9	2,250	2,299	79	4,628
Sarnia	232	499	731	.....	3,310	4,005	.....	7,315
Simcoe	149	682	831	9	1,828	3,582	12	5,422
Stratford	83	213	296	6	1,249	2,778	7	4,034
Toronto*	5,302	15,559	20,861	7,759	112,191	135,697	8,422	256,310
Walkerton	67	243	310	4	965	2,926	22	3,913
Welland	388	646	1,034	29	5,307	9,276	144	14,727
Whitby	508	459	967	94	7,151	5,019	366	12,536
Windsor	552	1,000	1,552	85	13,781	7,622	545	21,948
Woodstock	90	300	390	.....	691	3,002	.....	3,693
DISTRICT JAILS								
Fort Frances	61	257	318	264	1,025	2,283	391	3,699
Haileybury	178	229	407	65	5,315	2,950	178	8,443
Kenora	256	1,543	1,799	34	5,956	19,778	359	26,093
North Bay	202	296	498	487	5,611	3,559	1,188	10,358
Parry Sound	152	307	459	11	3,915	2,131	14	6,060
Port Arthur	370	1,650	2,020	124	7,324	14,897	1,363	23,584
Sault Ste. Marie ..	257	559	816	97	4,293	3,407	336	8,036
Sudbury	798	1,358	2,156	509	7,929	8,353	978	17,260
Monteith D.J.	50	109	159	.....	668	618	.....	1,286
I.F. Monteith	55	188	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	16,289	41,941	58,230	12,023	277,355	388,747	18,801	684,903

* City Jails

ACCOMMODATION: GREATEST, LEAST, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

CITY AND COUNTY JAILS	MALE ACCOMMODATION	FEMALE ACCOMMODATION	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	GREATEST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION
Barrie	50	9	49	49	3	13	13	.....	27.8
Belleville	18	6	31	31	3	5	4	.....	19.0
Brampton	34	3	37	36	3	12	11	.....	23.7
Brantford	49	4	46	46	4	10	10	1	24.5
Brockville	24	4	25	25	2	4	4	.....	13.1
Cayuga	10	5	15	15	2	.....	.....	.....	6.6
Chatham	29	6	42	42	2	13	13	.....	24.7
Cobourg	45	4	29	29	1	5	5	1	14.0
Cornwall	16	4	33	33	2	9	9	.....	19.4
Coderich	9	3	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	3.9
Guelph	28	6	24	24	2	4	4	.....	14.8
Hamilton*	131	8	129	122	12	65	63	1	103.6
Kingston	33	8	33	33	3	9	9	.....	20.2
Kitchener	41	5	48	48	5	18	17	.....	31.3
Lindsay	24	6	19	18	1	.....	.....	.....	9.2
London	72	9	109	101	11	42	41	1	75.9
L'Orignal	18	6	18	18	1	4	4	.....	10.9
Milton	28	3	36	35	3	7	7	.....	21.2
Napanee	18	5	16	16	1	2	2	.....	7.0
Orangeville	18	5	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.0
Ottawa	116	6	133	119	14	67	61	1	89.8
Owen Sound	30	2	28	28	2	6	6	.....	15.3
Pembroke	24	8	25	25	3	6	6	.....	16.0
Perth	18	6	19	19	1	3	3	.....	8.7
Peterborough	18	6	38	37	4	11	11	.....	23.9
Pictou	18	6	12	12	1	.....	.....	.....	5.4
St. Catharines	60	8	70	64	7	9	9	.....	39.9
St. Thomas	17	4	27	27	2	2	2	.....	12.7
Sarnia	48	7	44	41	3	7	7	.....	20.0
Simcoe	16	5	41	41	4	4	4	.....	14.9
Stratford	26	4	25	23	3	3	3	.....	11.1
Toronto*	656	94	870	829	81	438	409	23	702.2
Walkerton	28	4	23	22	2	.....	.....	.....	10.7
Welland	47	9	54	53	6	16	16	1	40.3
Whitby	50	4	53	53	4	13	13	1	34.3
Windsor	92	15	95	89	6	32	31	1	60.1
Woodstock	28	5	32	31	2	3	3	.....	10.1
DISTRICT JAILS									
Fort Frances	10	2	25	21	5	2	2	.....	10.1
Haileybury	31	3	35	33	8	14	9	1	23.1
Kenora	51	10	106	78	39	29	20	5	71.5
North Bay	59	5	45	44	4	11	10	.....	28.4
Parry Sound	20	4	29	28	3	8	8	.....	16.6
Port Arthur	82	9	111	94	26	30	25	1	64.6
Sault Ste. Marie ..	32	7	50	47	6	8	8	.....	22.0
Sudbury	53	9	83	76	11	24	19	1	47.3
Monteith D.J.	20	18	18	1	1	10.6
I.F. Monteith
TOTALS

* City Jails

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NOTES

THE ONTARIO PLAN In Corrections

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

1967





DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March
1967

Printed By Order of
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Sessional Paper No. 37, 1968

TORONTO
1968

THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1967.

The Statement of Purpose, which is again included in this report, is the frame of reference for the establishment of our programmes and our staff's participation in their implementation. This Statement emphasizes the need to work towards the personal and social adjustment of those in our care, as well as the need to provide them with new and increased skills which are geared to present-day vocational requirements.

Our Department's reliance on and involvement in treatment-oriented correctional settings calls for a well-trained correctional staff. Rehabilitation is most effective when offenders are able to learn new values through identification with the staff members with whom they come in daily contact.

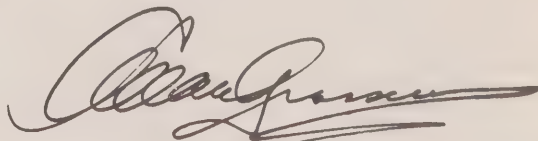
Our many dialogues with jurisdictions in other countries have shown our policies to be in line with, and often far ahead of, the most progressive correctional systems throughout the world.

The report of the fiscal year March 31, 1966 to March 31, 1967 is dealt with in detail on the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister to whom I pay a most sincere tribute for his unfailing and extremely capable assistance, and for the spirit of unity which he has engendered among all members of staff. I also wish to express my gratitude to the staff for their loyalty to me and for their wholehearted support of departmental policies. The many new programmes and policies and the accelerated activities arising therefrom during the last few years have brought heavier work loads for practically all department personnel. They have responded, with drive and enthusiasm, to the challenges inherent in maintaining a progressive programme in corrections.

I should also like to express my personal thanks for the invaluable guidance and assistance provided by members of The Minister's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of the Offender, The Training Schools Advisory Board, The Trades and Industries Advisory Committee, and The Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee.

The advice given by the latter committee has been of inestimable value in laying the groundwork and placing on a sound basis the programme of replacing antiquated county jails with modern new regional detention centres. Thanks to the important contributions of the members of this committee, I am confident that we can now proceed with assurance of success in the proposed assumption by my Department of full responsibility for this programme.

Respectfully submitted,



Minister of Reform Institutions



STATEMENT

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes. Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological

OF PURPOSE

barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November of 1959, including members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.

The Minister refers subjects to the Council for their study and review and the Council in turn advises the Minister of the results and conclusions reached.

The members, individually or in groups, have visited all Departmental Institutions as well as all City and County Jails, and concern themselves with the application of modern correctional philosophy to the overall programme of rehabilitation.

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past President of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
L.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH MCCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association, and is currently Vice-President of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN
KINNEAR, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.

THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER



PROFESSOR H. R. STUART RYAN, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He was Assistant Director of two Seminars, one on Sentencing and one on the Persistent Offender; has led four Seminars at the Centre of Criminology on Theory of Punishment and Sentencing. He was President of the John Howard Society of Kingston and is presently serving as Vice-President of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



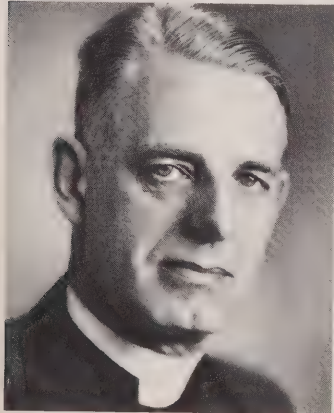
MONTE H. HARRIS, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense Lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School as President of his class. He previously obtained a degree in Physical and Health Education at the University of Toronto, and graduated from the Ontario College of Education. He was a volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and recently elected an Alderman of the City of Toronto.



REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY, C.S.B., PH.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



VEN. ARCHDEACON MYRDDYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he now participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



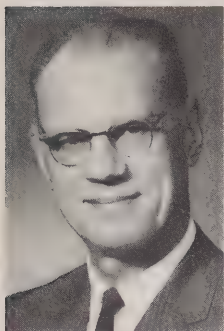
MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is Chairman of the North Ontario County Children's Aid and was a member of the Royal Commission on Flouridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



GERALD E. NORI, L.L.B.

Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.



Sir:

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1967.

In the development of our rehabilitation system, we have been particularly pleased with the progress of our group counselling programmes. These are referred to in the pertinent sections of the report, but I think

it is important to recognize the major contribution such programmes can make towards the achievement of one of our main purposes — the changing of attitudes of offenders.

As we develop and improve our channels of communication, we notice an increase in the co-operation between correctional officers, clinical personnel and administrative staff. Such co-operation is necessary to the success of any correctional system and the gains we have made in this area have made the over-all direction of this programme both pleasurable and rewarding.

The work of the Department is very dependent on the evaluation and classification of offenders so that they may be treated, according to their individual needs, in physical facilities suitable both for their rehabilitation and for the protection of society. Although the Department maintains a wide variety of institutions and programmes, there is a constant effort to improve these facilities. Plans which had been originated and were being developed in conjunction with the development of Regional Detention Centres, envisaged the extension of vocational training, clinical facilities and extended staff training.

With the announcement by the Provincial Government of its intention to take over the total cost of the administration of justice, the programmes at these institutions and those planned for Regional Detention Centres are being revised with a view to greater integration and co-ordination of services. The Regional Detention Centres will provide us with an increased range of facilities to meet more adequately the individual needs of all offenders during the various stages of their incarceration.

A ten-year programme is being developed which will provide a completely integrated system of detention facilities in a total correctional programme, eliminating those local county jails considered incapable of playing their part in the modern correctional process.



Trelawney House, Port Bolster



Third Toronto Jail – 1840

Courtesy – Toronto Public Library

Our present correctional system has evolved over many years and in this Centennial year it is perhaps appropriate to review this development.

Historical Development

In 1792, the Upper Canada Legislature enacted that each of the four districts then in existence should establish a jail and court house and that the same measure should be taken by new districts when they were formed. Full responsibility for the building and maintaining of the jails was given to the local level of administration, a decision which has endured until this year. From 1831, it was made mandatory for a jail and a court house to be completed before a new district could be proclaimed.

The jails were the earliest institutions created by the new province and as a result they were soon crowded with the poor and the insane as well as those who had broken the law. At that

time, magistrates were responsible for providing for the proper administration of the jails and the care of the inmates, and in view of numerous inadequacies, a Board of Gaol Commissioners was established to ensure the proper planning of future jails and to frame rules and regulations for the administration of all county jails in the province. However, when the work of the board itself was assessed it was found to be inadequate and for want of necessary staff gradually ceased to exist.

Kingston Penitentiary, Upper Canada's first large-scale prison, opened in 1835 and housed men, women and children. The convicts were forbidden to exchange words, looks and winks, or laugh, nod or gesticulate to one another; obedience and submission were demanded and it was required that they "labour diligently at all times" – instant infliction of corporal punishment was the constant and by no means idle threat for any violation of the rules.

At the time of Confederation, Upper Canada had thirty-seven jails and a reformatory for young offenders. Under the terms of The British North America Act, the penitentiary became an institution of the Dominion Government and as such received prisoners, sentenced to terms of two years or more, from other parts of Canada as well as Ontario. The new province made legislative provision in The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act of 1868 for inspection of every jail, house of correction, reformatory, and prison at least twice a year.

For the first fourteen years the inspector was J. W. Langmuir, who provided outstanding leadership in those early times and had the satisfaction of directing the development of the Central Prison for Men, opened in 1874, and the Mercer institution which was opened in 1880. These institutions relieved the local jails of groups of prisoners with whom they were least able to deal effectively. From the time of Langmuir, the thirty-five county, two city and eight district jails did not change in number until last year when a new district jail at Monteith was opened.

Although the Department of Reform Institutions was not created until 1946, institutions to augment the jails were developed and administered by different departments starting with The Andrew Mercer Reformatory and Female Refuge in 1880; the history of St. John's Training School for Roman Catholic boys goes back to 1894. Guelph Reformatory was started in 1911 as an annex to the Central Jail, and the completed building was officially opened in 1915. In 1914, three officers from Guelph along with six inmates stepped off a train in the forested area of Burwash and, living in tents, carved the first industrial farm from the raw materials of the forest. Pine Ridge School in Bowmanville opened in 1925, transferring the boys from the then Victoria In-



dustrial School in Mimico. Mimico Reformatory was established as a separate institution in 1931 having been a branch of the Guelph Reformatory since 1913. Grand View School, now in Galt, originally started in Cobourg in 1933 as the first training school for girls. The first training centre was developed in Brampton in 1947; the first clinic in 1951 at Mimico; and the first forestry camp in 1956 at Hillsdale.

The full list of departmental institutions is presented in this report and shows in some measure the development of facilities over the last eighty-seven years. In addition to jails, we now have: 3 Reformatories for men and 1 for women; 5 Industrial Farms; 5 Training Centres for young men and 1 Guidance Centre for young women; 4 Clinics; 5 Forestry Camps and one under construction; and Durham Camp, accommodating offenders with short jail sentences. For juveniles, we have 13 Training Schools and Coldsprings Forestry Camp for teen-age boys.

The following pages emphasize that co-existent with the development of buildings there has been significant progress in the development of programmes. In essence, we have evolved a correctional system.

During the year much progress has been made with the support and assistance of social agencies and other groups and of individuals working both inside and outside our institutions. Buildings and programmes depend for their effectiveness on staff and the value of our work is most dependent on a dedicated staff to whom great credit is due for a year of achievement.

Yours sincerely,

Deputy Minister.



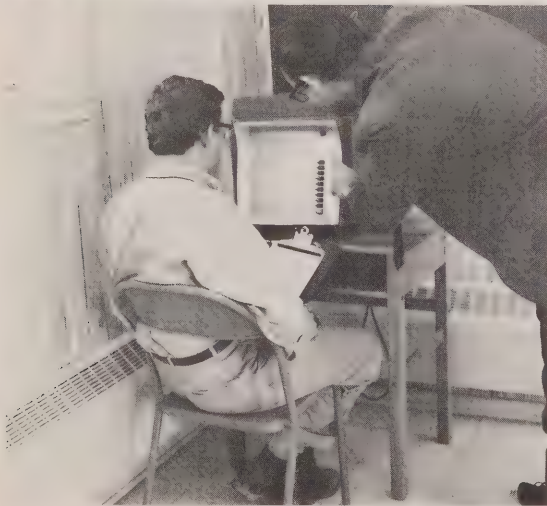
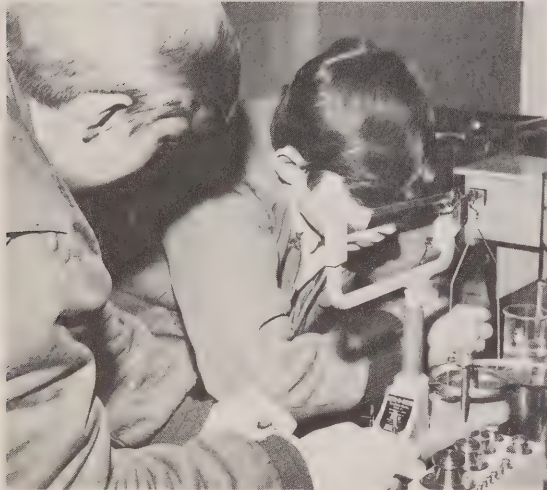
Opening Dates of Departmental Institutions

Mercer Reformatory	1880	Hillsdale Camp	1956
St. John's School	1894	McCreight's Camp	1957
Guelph Reformatory	1913	Millbrook Reformatory	1957
Burwash I.F.	1914	Hillcrest School	1958
Pine Ridge School	1925	Trelawney House	1959
Mimico Reformatory	1931	Ingleside	1959
(part of Guelph O.R. from 1913)		Camp Hendrie	1960
Grand View School	1933	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt	1960
St. Joseph's School	1933	Durham Forestry & Work Camp	1962
Monteith I.F.	1938	Glendale School	1962
Brookside School	1940	Kawartha Lakes School	1962
St. Euphrasia's School	1941	Coldsprings Forestry Camp	1963
Brampton O.T.C.	1947	Camp Wendigo	1964
Burtch I.F.	1948	A.G.B. Memorial Clinic—Sexual Deviation,	
Rideau I.F.	1948	Mimico	1965
A.G.B. Memorial Clinic — Alcoholic,		White Oaks School	1965
Mimico	1951	Sprucedale School	1965
Burtch O.T.C.	1955	Fort William O.T.C.	1965
Fort William I.F.	1955	Monteith O.T.C.	1965
Guelph Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic	1955	Reception, Diagnostic & Treatment Centre,	
A.G.B. Memorial Clinic — Drug Addiction,		Galt	1966
Mimico	1956		



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EDUCATION

Correctional education continues to be a significant factor in the rehabilitation of the offender, both adult and juvenile. An increased number of teachers along with improved and expanded programmes have made additional educational opportunities available to a wider group of offenders. Planning of future institutions includes further provision of staff and facilities for extended educational programming.

Courses taught in our schools are much like those in community schools, since the regular Department of Education courses are used. Programme consultants and Inspectors from the Department of Education visit the school regularly. Our teachers are fully qualified for teaching in the elementary and secondary schools of Ontario, and many have had extensive experience in community schools. The Department has appointed its own School Board and all teachers work on a contract basis with salary and benefits similar to community schools.

If a student was enrolled in a community school at the time he was sent to a departmental institution, his school record is taken into account in the assessment at the appropriate reception centre. Where results indicate that the student would best benefit from the course in which he was enrolled, he quickly resumes the same studies in order not to lose any time academically. In a few cases, however, the testing shows that an available alternative programme of courses is more suitable, so the student is transferred into that programme. Many students progress at a better rate in a Departmental school than they did in their community schools, partly as a result of careful testing and assessment, and sometimes because of their improved living conditions when in the institution.

Various courses, Arts and Science, Business and Commerce, Science, Technology and Trades, and the Diversified Occupations Programme, are offered, along with regular elementary and special education programmes.

Students in the training schools now participate in the wide variety of extra-curricular activities usually available in community schools. Driver education programmes have been initiated and teachers have been trained to give further courses. The co-educational public speaking contest continued this year. A creative arts competition, which had entries in many categories from the different schools, was initiated, and this was followed by a banquet for the prize winners. The award winning entries formed a travelling centennial display which was seen in several schools, and

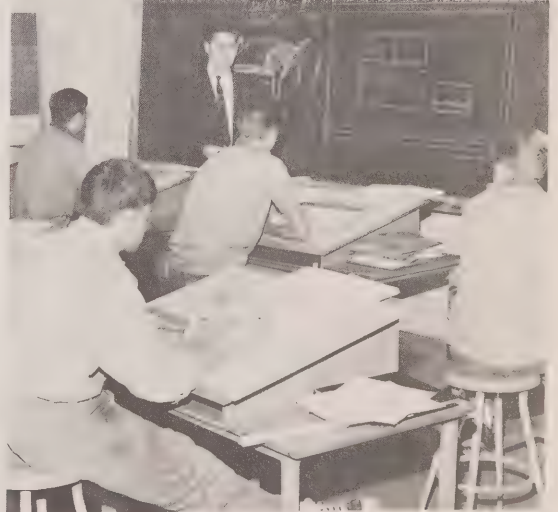
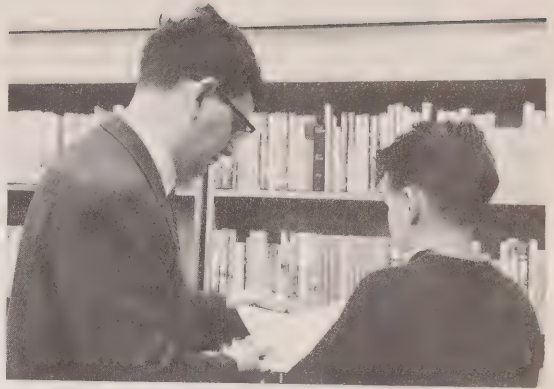
the winning murals were shown at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Research into a variety of new educational ideas continued. Programmed instruction was used more extensively, including a number of programmes written especially for the use of our students. A major achievement was the team teaching project held at the Training Centre in Brampton. A variety of topics geared to the enrichment of student experience in school was selected, and each student was required to participate in group and individual study. The participating students expressed enthusiasm for this method of learning.

Professional development programmes were carried out to assist the teachers in understanding the student and his needs, and a special orientation seminar was held for all new teachers. Teachers participated in local district teachers' conferences. Many teachers expanded their educational qualifications by attendance at summer school. Vice-principals were appointed in the larger schools. Professional libraries were expanded at both the institution and main office levels.

In the new Rideau Training Centre opened this year, educational opportunities are provided for youthful adult males in elementary and secondary academic work and in carpentry, welding and trowel trades. A new academic programme was started at the Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, and at the Burwash Industrial Farm. Additional teachers joined the staff at the Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, Hillcrest School, Sprucedale School and White Oaks Village School. A special educational programme was begun for juvenile girls at the Reception and Diagnostic Centre and at the Treatment Centre in Galt. Summer school programmes for remedial work were offered in most schools.

Under the supervision of A. Douglas Mackey, M.Sc., our Director of Education, the Department's education programme is using the most advanced methods of instruction available, geared to suit the needs of both the adults and children in our care.



TREATMENT SERVICES

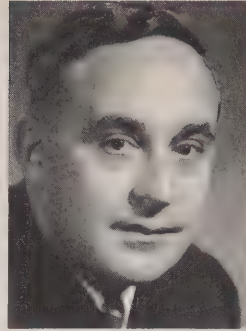
A rehabilitation programme is concerned basically with the changing of attitudes and behaviour patterns. Clinical staff, who have been trained in the evaluation of human thought processes and in the intervention of these processes, play an integral part in this programme.

Whilst our detailed knowledge of the treatment of all behaviour problems is by no means complete, and we are unable to create effective change as often as we would wish, the treatment programme operated by the Department is constantly adding to this knowledge. We look forward to future strengthening of our clinical team, not only to assist in the treatment programme, but also to aid in the research needed on this subject, and to guide staff relationships towards the betterment of the rehabilitation programme.

However, treatment personnel are in short supply throughout the world. There are not enough psychiatrists, social workers and psychologists to staff adequately all correctional facilities, and despite the fact that these workers are being trained each year in ever-increasing numbers, the supply never catches up with the demand.

In the light of this general shortage of treatment personnel, studies have been made concerning staff effectiveness in a correctional programme. Research indicates that in such a setting, correctional staff, who are in constant communication with inmates, can, with clinical direction, adopt a therapeutic as well as a custodial role and can be very effective in an inmate counselling programme. Where this is backed up by a strong clinical staff who are available to play their own important part in the therapeutic programme, the total programme becomes most effective.

We have put this type of programme into effect in a number of institutions and in a variety of



W. ANTHONY NORTON, Ph.D.
Director of Psychology

Dr. Norton joined the Department in September of 1967. He received his Ph.D. in Psychology from University College, London, England. He was the first psychologist to be employed at Brixton Prison, and held positions with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, the Psychiatric Department, University of Manitoba, and the Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia.

programmes. The specific methods of staff involvement are varied, not only from institution to institution but also from group to group within an institution. Correctional staff have been trained by the treatment personnel and thus are able to assume an active role in the inmate therapy programme, offering group and individual counselling at their own effective level; the treatment staff are thereby better able to devote their time to diagnosis, case assignment, supervision, consultation, and the co-ordination of the service team.

Our successful experiences with this programme over the last few years have encouraged its extension. It is of valuable support to the clinical evaluation and treatment programme, although it is not designed to supplant this.

Social Work

In our institutions, social workers provide a direct service to adult and juvenile offenders as well as offering instruction and guidance in the total therapeutic programme.

Criminal behaviour involves society as a whole as well as the criminal, and its effective control requires the interest and the involvement of schools, businesses, social agencies, private groups and individual citizens in a co-ordinated effort to reduce it and to implant socially acceptable attitudes. As research increases our knowledge of the origins of deviant behaviour, the concepts of social work are becoming more and more utilized in the field of corrections.

An important contribution is the transferring of social work values to the administrative aspect of corrections. During the last few years a number of professional social workers have been appointed to administrative posts within the Department. In this way, the training they have received is utilized not only in the direction of institutional programmes, but also in the leadership given to correctional staff within those institutions.

As an integrated staff member, the social worker can be the activator of the institution's resources for the inmate and can contribute to the implementation of two of the main goals of the



Department — to assist the offender to adjust to the legally imposed custodial restrictions, and to prepare him for a return to the community as a free man with a purposeful future.

An effective group programme was started by the Director of Social Work and the social worker at Guelph and now involves more than one hundred inmates. After twelve months of continuous group sessions in the reformatory, the correctional officers concerned are most enthusiastic about the programme and are gratified at its success. Very good results in terms of training and of the conduct of groups were achieved.

As group leaders, correctional officers have shown an excellent ability to penetrate deeply into the daily lives of the inmates and establish a good rapport; and the fact that they are also representatives of authority is in itself an unusual therapeutic measure. Group counselling has been well accepted by the inmates and has proved far more effective to the "unmotivated", the "wheels", and the "dependent", than previous individual approaches.

A side issue, which further shows the value of the groups, is that the percentage of inmates who have become engaged in educational activity after only a few weeks of group therapy has doubled.

From the inmate point of view, attendance is voluntary in the first instance but mandatory after

joining the group. Prospective members may be directed towards the programme by the classification committee, individual members of staff, or by personal application. It was to be expected that problem inmates would benefit from this programme, but bonus results have included not only the acceptance of the programme by inmate "wheels", but also the better integration into the total reformatory programme of the "dependent" type. Inmates who had previously been rejected by the inmate population at large, are now able to gain a better and more effective place in the institutional programme with full acceptance by other inmates.

Extensive group therapy causes an initial disruption in an institutional programme and it is recognized that it can be successfully developed only when there is the full unqualified support of the administration, such as is presently being received at Guelph Reformatory.

University ties are most important, and students who come to us for their field work practice in casework, administration and research provide a welcome stimulus. We have found it a pleasure to work with these students, who come to us from the Schools of Social Work at the University of Toronto and Carleton University. We also have found mutual benefit from working with Child Care Workers in training.





Psychological Services

Despite the continuing shortage of trained and experienced personnel in the mental health and behavioural science fields, the Department currently has 23 full-time and 8 part-time psychologists and psychometrists in institutions. The Director of Psychology co-ordinates and evaluates the gamut of services provided by psychologists and psychometrists in the different settings, and acts in an advisory capacity on matters relating to services and programmes. He is also concerned with the recruitment of psychological staff and in maintaining liaison with university departments and relevant professional organizations.

At present, psychological services are concentrated in three main areas: the male reformatory at Guelph, the girls' training school at Galt, and the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics at Mimico.

Guelph Reformatory has a neuropsychiatric clinic in which the psychologists assist in the psychiatric evaluation of patients, who are also referred from various other institutions. Traditional clinical tests are in use for this purpose, and currently the use of the Halstead-Reitan neuropsychological test battery, which is used diagnostically in the multi-disciplinary investigation of cerebral impairment, is being adopted. There also are psychological services to help in the process of classification of newcomers and in their allocation, in some instances, to other institutions and training centres.

The programme at Galt seeks to apply to a programme for selected wards some of the principles of what, in recent years, has become known as "behaviour therapy". The programme involves the moulding of appropriate behaviour by the systematic use of rewards and sanctions for the purpose of encouraging acceptable behaviour and personal maturity and responsibility. Individual and group counselling services are also offered at the school.

At the Clinics the psychological staff's main involvement lies in working with alcoholics, drug addicts, and selected sexual offenders, employing, for the most part, individual and group therapy techniques.

Those institutions without full-time psychological services are served part-time on a regional basis. In all settings, it is expected that psychologists should be able to supply skilled evaluations of inmates' intelligence, aptitude and personality characteristics for use in a co-ordinated and constructive approach by all Departmental staff to the multiple problems which a training school or adult inmate population presents. They assist in staff selection and training, as well as in staff counselling where this may assist colleagues in their duties and responsibilities. Affiliations with hospitals and universities assist in keeping methods and concepts up to date, and reciprocally, provide training opportunities for students who are interested in the practical and applied fields.

Psychiatric Services

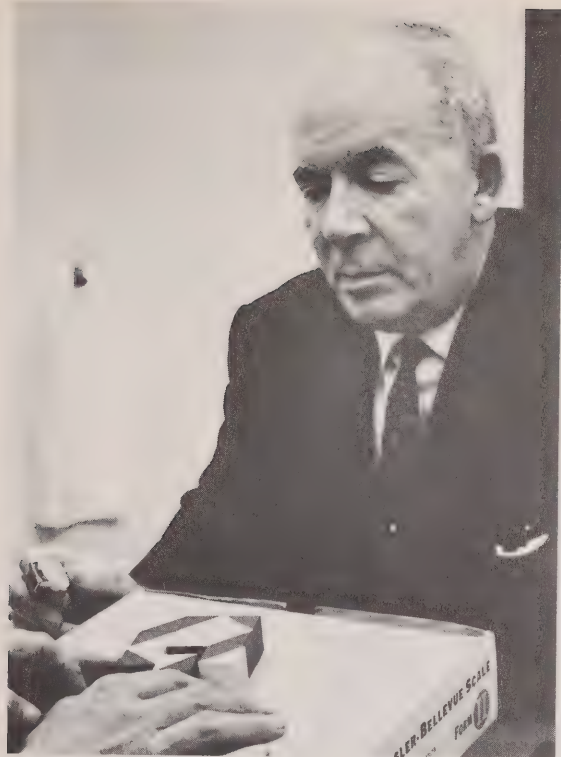
Through the medium of the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic, psychiatric treatment is available to an inmate from any adult male institution. Besides providing in-patient services, the clinic maintains out-patient treatment for inmates of the Guelph Reformatory. Inmates of other institutions may also receive psychiatric treatment from specialists in nearby communities.

At the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic complex, psychiatrists are an integral part of the treatment team, offering group, individual and aversion therapy.

A full-time consultant psychiatrist is closely involved at the Mimico and Millbrook Reformatories with the programme of inmate group counselling by correctional officers, advising and training group leaders in addition to carrying out psychiatric treatment as appropriate.

Psychiatric services for training school wards who are out on placement in the Toronto area are made available through a number of consultant psychiatrists. This ensures that youngsters who have suffered from psychiatric problems are able to continue receiving such treatment and support after graduation from the training school.

Members of the staff were saddened by the death, on December 28, 1967, of Valdemar Hartman. Appointed Director of Social Work for the Department in May 1966, Mr. Hartman was a most able administrator and a highly respected senior member of the staff who will be remembered for his valuable contributions to the Department's counselling and treatment programmes.



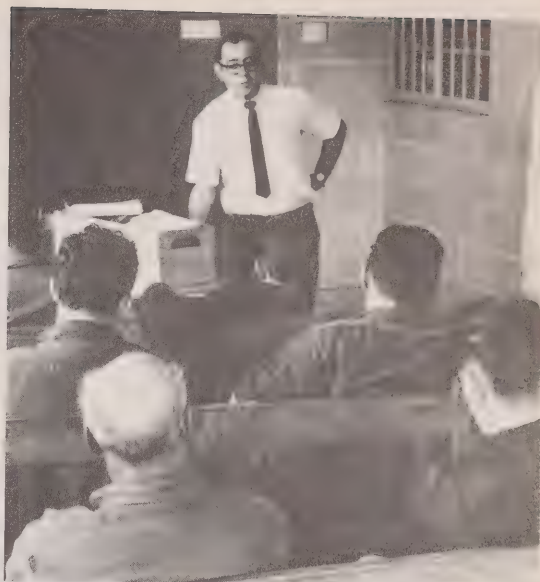
RESEARCH

Research leads to a fuller understanding of the developments within our Department and of the roles of the personnel involved in its operation. It leads to improvement of the basic qualities and to the implementation of modern correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

Research Programme

To date our research programme has been generally focussed on testing various operational concepts of the Department, and making recommendations for the changing of emphasis in some aspects of our present programmes. We are implementing a programme of systems and operations research using computers as a promising level of research within the Department's present capabilities.

By agreement with the RCMP we are receiving information on indictable offences committed anywhere in Canada by men previously incarcerated in our institutions. Research on the subsequent



criminal careers of those who have been in our institutions will further increase our ability to evaluate the effectiveness of our programmes.

White Oaks Study

A follow-up study of children who have left the care of White Oaks Village at Hagersville to return to their homes or foster homes is presently being conducted. The expected completion date of this study is early in 1968.

Research Topics

Research personnel of the Department have completed a number of reports covering the following topics: Parental Deprivation, Plastic Surgery in Prisons, Education for Emotionally Disturbed Children, A Study of Small Group Treatment Techniques at White Oaks Village, Hagersville, and A Study of Chronic Unemployment and Criminality.

The Research Department also serves as a field placement for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. This co-operation with universities is most important in encouraging suitable graduates to consider work in the area of corrections.

Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Dip.Pol.Sc., L.L.M., Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S., resigned from his post as Director of Research to take up an appointment as Director of Ottawa University's new Criminology Department. In keeping with our policy of maintaining close liaison with universities, Dr. Grygier will now act on a consultative basis to the Department.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the philosophy and purpose of the Department, the Staff Training and Development programme is designed to develop attitudes, knowledge and skills in keeping with modern correctional values and practices.

These aims are achieved by the use of formal courses, seminars, workshops and conferences at the Staff Training School; on-going training programmes within institutions; and extension courses, summer schools, seminars and workshops offered by universities and other teaching institutions. A total of 724 staff members participated in these various types of training during the past year.

Increased emphasis was placed on providing training at levels above the basic staff training course for new employees. Conferences and seminars at senior staff levels were designed to provide a forum for discussion of common problems, to disseminate information concerning advances and trends in the field of corrections, and to offer the opportunity to hear the views of specialists in allied disciplines.

Training offered within the Department is normally conducted at the Staff Training School located on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It provides facilities for Staff Training Courses for correctional officers and Training School supervisors, and for conferences, seminars, and workshops at all levels within the Department. Thirty-four students may be accommodated in single staff quarters. All correctional officers must successfully complete a five-week basic Staff Training Course during the first year of employment before being appointed to regular staff. This basic course is designed to provide knowledge about the organizational structure of our Department in the Government Service, to increase job knowledge and skills in corrections,

and includes sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees.

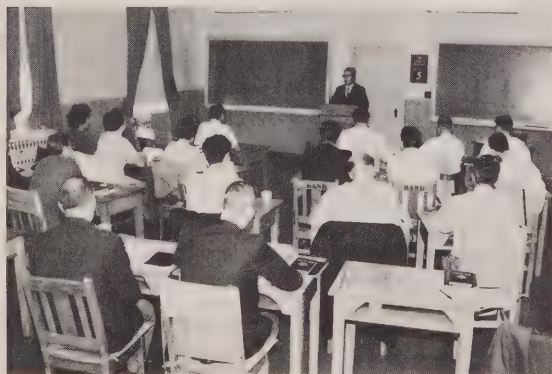
New employees undergo orientation training at their respective institutions.

They then begin on-the-job training under the direct supervision of a senior staff member. Attendance at the basic Staff Training Course at the Staff Training School follows. In addition, on-going programmes are conducted by institutions to meet the specific needs of their employees and keep them informed of the latest techniques, developments and practices. Treatment staff meetings are held regularly in the institutions that offer direct clinical services. Participants discuss problems, follow-up programmes, and research projects.

Under the direction and guidance of clinical staff, training in group counselling has been initiated which will make use of the practical experience possessed by many correctional officers. This will permit the extension of counselling services by using correctional officers in areas formerly open only to professional staff. Results have indicated that it is possible in this way to reach inmates who formerly did not respond to other approaches. Group counselling training is now being offered in six institutions and it is planned to expand this training in the future.

Two senior staff members attended the 17th International Course in Criminology which was sponsored by the International Society of Criminology and held at the University of Montreal. The course was devoted to an examination and evaluation of problems of criminology in the fields of administration of justice, treatment of criminals, and prevention of delinquency. Prominent American and European experts were gathered to discuss the applications of criminological knowledge to penal legislation, function of the courts, penitentiaries, security measures, parole and probation, as well as diagnosis and treatment of criminals. Particular attention was given to the problem of juvenile delinquents and maladjusted youth. The report of our representatives indicates that Ontario still maintains its place in the forefront of corrections. The diversity of institutions and the opportunities available for wards and inmates in our institutions are not, so far as could be determined from those attending this conference, surpassed in other jurisdictions.

The Fourth Annual Conference on Addictions, held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics, Mimico, on April 27th and 28th, was expanded this year to include the field of sexual deviation. As at previous conferences, the purpose was to





offer current research views and clinical information to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems in these areas. A number of eminent specialists were invited to participate: Dr. Ruth Fox, Medical Director, National Council on Alcoholics, Inc.; Mr. Leon Brill, Project Director, Washington Heights Rehabilitation Centre, New York; Dr. Bruno M. Cormier, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; Dr. Gordon Bell, Executive Director, The Donwood Foundation. In addition, psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers from this Department participated in the various sessions.

The practice of holding an annual conference of all rehabilitation staff members was continued. As in the past, special speakers, discussion groups and panel discussions were used to provide a free exchange of knowledge and open discussions of problems. Assisting in various sessions of the conference were: Miss Betty Graham, Director of Child Welfare, Department of Social and Family Services; Judge V. Lorne Stewart, Senior Judge, Juvenile and Family Court, Toronto; Inspector

Ralph Boot, Youth Bureau, Metropolitan Toronto Police; and Mr. Anthony Compare, Director of Public Relations, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Toronto.

The Department continues to offer training fellowships to assist graduate students studying in the field of the social sciences. A total of six fellowships was awarded in 1966. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time equal to the years of support. Many of our present professional staff began their association with the Department through a professional training fellowship.

The Department has continued to support the attendance of staff members at professional and non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences, meetings and workshops. The Staff Training programme is continually under review to provide for the training of staff members to meet the requirements of the Department.

The summary of all training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by staff members during the fiscal year 1966-67, is listed over:

Staff Attendance at Training and Development Courses

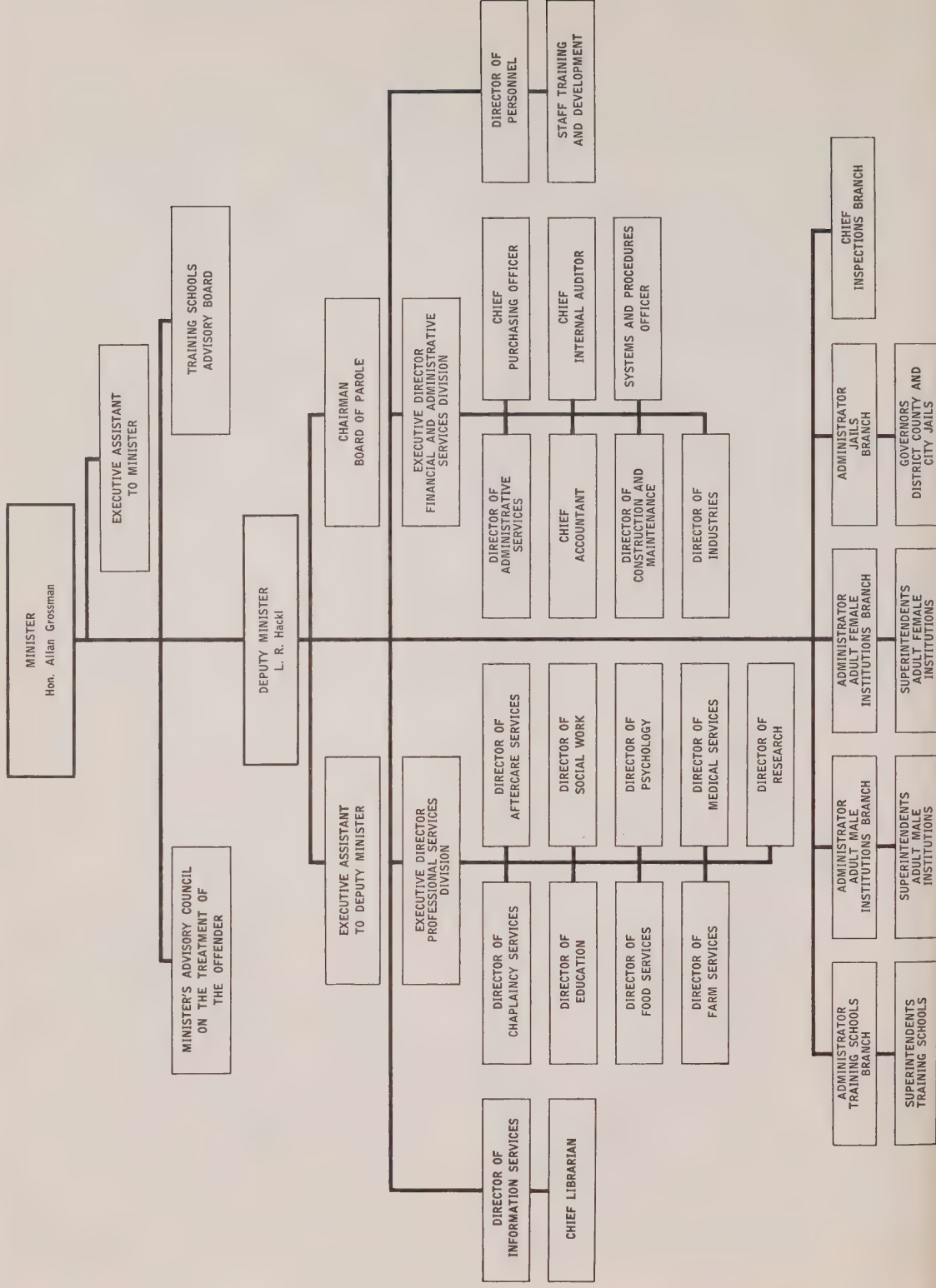
Staff Training Courses:		Correctional Education Association Convention ..	5
Correctional Officers	136	Probation Officers' Training Course	2
Training School Supervisors	22	Advanced Training Course for Staff Cooks	10
Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University and University of Toronto		Smith College Graduate Seminar for Social Workers	1
Total enrolment for 1966/67	107	Staff Study Conference with the Addictions Research Foundation	14
Extension Courses leading to B.A.	8	Joint Conference of Building Officials Conference of America (BOCA) and Canadian Building Officials Association (CBOA)	2
Summer Courses for Teachers at:		Canadian Manufacturers' Association Convention .	1
Ontario College of Education	2	Public Service Collective Bargaining Seminar	2
McMaster University	1	Conference on the Diagnosis and Management of Perceptual Problems in Children	1
Belleville	3	Conference on Manpower Needs in the Field of Social Welfare	2
Laurentian University	1	Ontario Dental Association Convention	5
Queen's University	1	Rehabilitation Services Conference	58
University of Western Ontario	2	National Conference of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants (SICA)	3
Ontario Education Association Meeting	11	Teaching Conference on Brain Impairment	1
Alcohol and Problems of Addiction (Summer Course A.R.F.)	8	Coaching Courses (Royal Canadian Legion)	1
American Congress of Corrections	3	Civil Service Orientation Programme	3
American Psychological Association	3	Refresher Training for Staff Therapists in the Field of Alcoholism	1
Annual Senior Officers' Conference	1	Workshop on Programmed Learning	2
Rutgers University Summer School for Alcohol Studies	2	Training Fellowship for Graduate Studies: Social Work	2
Canadian Psychological Association	6	Psychology	4
Certificate Course in Public Administration	4	Conference on Children with Learning Disabilities	2
Child Care Workers' Course (Extension U. of T.)	7	Classification Indoctrination Course	2
Programmes for Youth Course (Community Programmes Division)	1	Masters Degree in Education	1
Recreation Personnel Conference	2	Masters Degree in Theology	1
Leave of Absence for Educational Training (B.A. Programmes)	2	Leadership Seminar — Community Programs Division	1
Certificate Course in Criminology, University of Toronto	9	Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship	1
Management Development Course (Department of Civil Service)	2	Senior Sewage Work, Operators' Course	1
Personnel-Industrial Relations Course	3	Academic Upgrading — Correspondence Courses ..	16
National Institute of Crime and Delinquency	3	Conference on the Church's Role in Correction and Criminology	1
Ontario Welfare Council Regional Meetings	10	Ontario Diploma of Horticulture Course	1
Personnel Officers' Refresher Course (Department of Civil Service)	2	Secretarial Science Course — Ryerson Polytechni- cal Institute	1
Position Administration Course (Department of Civil Service)	29	American Group Psychotherapy Association Convention	2
Position Analysts' Course — Supervisors (Department of Civil Service)	20	Refresher Course — Medical Officers	1
Supervisory Training Course (Department of Civil Service)	20	Clinical Pastoral Training (Wisconsin, U.S.A.) ...	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Workshop	36	Federal Tear Gas Seminar	10
Senior Course for Sewage Works Operators	1	International Halfway House Association Annual Meeting	1
Annual Senior Officers' Conference (Department of Civil Service)	1	Senior Seminars — Staff Training School Recreational Personnel	21
Clinical Pastoral Training Course	12	Assistant Superintendents:	
Systems & Procedures Course (Department of Civil Service)	1	Adult Institutions	12
		Training Schools	14
		County and Municipal Jail Governors	34

STAFF

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS 31st MARCH, 1967

	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME
Administrative	28	
Superintendents	25	
Assistant Superintendents	20	
Office Managers	16	
Clerks, Stenos., Supply Supervisors	221	5
Correctional Officers 7 (Male)	8	
Correctional Officers 6 (Male)	35	
Correctional Officers 5 (Male)	70	
Correctional Officers 4 (Male)	107	
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Male)	833	
Correctional Officers 6 (Female)	2	
Correctional Officers 5 (Female)	10	
Correctional Officers 4 (Female)	4	
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female)	64	
Training School Supervisors 6	7	
Training School Supervisors 5	22	
Training School Supervisors 4	51	
Training School Supervisors 1 & 3	257	
Psychiatrists	1	21
Psychologists	21	6
Social Workers	10	2
Counsellors	1	
Teachers	117	18
Trade Instructors	35	
Physicians	3	25
Dentists	6	5
Nurses	39	
Cooks, Chefs, Assistants	138	
Farmers, Gardeners, Assistants	52	
Stationary Engineers, Firemen	85	
Tradesmen & Mechanics	99	
Industrial Plant Managers & Foremen	63	
Chaplains	16	27
Rehabilitation Officers 3	4	
Rehabilitation Officers 1 & 2	77	
Members of Board of Parole	5	2
Librarians	5	1
Bailiffs	7	
Inspectors	4	
Psychometrists		6
Group Therapists		2
TOTAL	2,568	120

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS — MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



STAFF DIRECTORY — ADMINISTRATION

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

MINISTER	Hon. Allan Grossman	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER	Mrs. W. W. Markle	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER	L. R. Hackl	365-4341
ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER	D. Penfold	365-4341
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES — Director	T. McCarron	365-4338
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	Miss A. Nicholson	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	H. C. Hutchison	365-4783
BOARD OF PAROLE — Chairman	F. Potts	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY — Director	Rev. M. S. Flint	365-4336
CHIEF BAILIFF	T. Hill	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	J. McDevitt	365-4357
COMPTROLLER	R. T. J. West	365-4341
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE — Director	G. Feher	365-2511
EDUCATION — Director	D. A. Mackey	365-4336
FARM SERVICES — Director	E. G. Wright	(Guelph) 822-0020
FINANCE — Chief Accountant	R. Eng	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES — Director	Mrs. I. Beal	365-4353
INDUSTRIES — Director	W. T. Vrooman	365-4351
INFORMATION — Director	A. S. Nuttall	365-4321
JAILS — Administrator	D. Dougall	365-4355
LIBRARY — Chief Librarian	T. J. B. Anderson	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES — Director	Dr. N. Goodwin	365-4368
PERSONNEL — Director	D. Fosbury	365-4347
PSYCHIATRY — Consultant	Dr. J. Cooper	365-4336
PSYCHOLOGY — Director	W. A. Norton	365-4336
PURCHASING — Chief Purchasing Officer	E. Hayhurst	365-4363
REHABILITATION (AFTERCARE) SERVICES — Director	D. Mason	365-4511
Assistant Director — Adults	J. D. Hill	365-4511
Assistant Director — Juveniles	W. Braden	365-6075
SOCIAL WORK — Director	V. Hartman	365-4336
STAFF TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT — Director	S. A. Nicol	365-4338
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES — Officer	R. Wills	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS — Administrator	H. Garraway	365-4368



CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

The part played by chaplains in the over-all rehabilitation programme of the Department is effective because of their involvement in the total programme. For this reason, it was felt that the most appropriate report of the year's work on chaplaincy would be given by a number of individual contributions dealing with the many facets of the chaplains' work.

The Chaplain and his Training

The training required of a correctional chaplain is considerably more demanding than is usually understood. In addition to the academic degree needed to qualify for participation in the ministry of a parish, six months of intensive clinical work, together with six further months of actual field work, is considered necessary to fit him for ministry in the correctional field; a ministry of a character much different from the ordinarily accepted parish activity.

A cross-section of the inmates in a correctional institution will generally manifest a higher per capita rate of serious personal difficulties and disorders than is to be found in other groups in society; consequently, the demand experienced by a chaplain is generally more constant and inten-

sive. Although it is extremely important for the chaplain to learn the why and how of the reactions of others, it is perhaps even more important that he learn these things about himself. His special training is particularly designed to help him understand both the staff and inmate populations and at the same time continue his own spiritual growth.

The Chaplain and his Teaching

Consistent with his concern and involvement in the total life of the institution, the chaplain makes a significant contribution to the rehabilitation of those under his care; in other words he assists in preparing the inmate for return to the community. The chaplain's goal is the development of a law-abiding person, and by modifying the inmates' attitudes, he helps them to make a better personal and social adjustment. The chaplain's prime concern is not to develop religious scholars, but to bring about a complete change in the inmates' attitudes to life.

The Chaplain and Treatment

The chaplain, because of his training, is an integral part of the treatment team. Many of the

persons whom the chaplain sees are defeated, hopeless, alienated, and thwarted in their efforts to achieve a satisfying, meaningful life. It becomes therefore the chaplain's responsibility in co-operation with psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, rehabilitation officers, and correctional officers, to diagnose the extent of damage done to the man's personality and to offer some prognosis as to the possibility of the person responding to a meaningful, helpful relationship. The chaplain then enters fully into the life of the institution and uses his particular skills and insight to meet the problems of those in his care.

The Chaplain and the Church

The chaplain's spiritual ministry, which includes his approach in teaching and treatment and his day-to-day relationships, lies within the context of the church. The chaplain's duties at his assigned unit are varied and complex and include a responsibility to conduct divine worship for those under his care and to officiate at such sacraments as may be required: baptism, communion, confirmation, and occasionally, marriage. As a member of a larger team it is important for him to be concerned for the spiritual welfare of the inmates and to interpret his concern to the rest of the staff. He also acts as a liaison between the institution and religious representatives of the community. The chaplain may write letters following placements, arrange visits to churches, and facilitate visits, interviews and services with ministers in community churches.

The Chaplain and his Congregation

The chaplain ministers through various modes of pastoral care including the fellowships of groups and the disciplined and extended confessional of pastoral counselling, and fosters patterns of living that make a worthwhile contribution to society.

The Chaplain and the Community

The involvement of the chaplain in the community is an essential and important aspect of his ministry and occurs at many levels. He has an opportunity in social, religious, educational and service organizations to clarify and foster healthy attitudes. His presentation of the philosophy, purpose and methods of the Department creates understanding and goodwill towards the offender. By intensive community involvement he fosters understanding and increases community responsibility in the field of corrections.

Participation in the Ministerial Association and the chaplain's acceptance of responsibilities therein, help to make his institution a part of the community. He will have opportunities to share meaningfully with his fellow ministers some of his insights and skills in the area of his specialty.

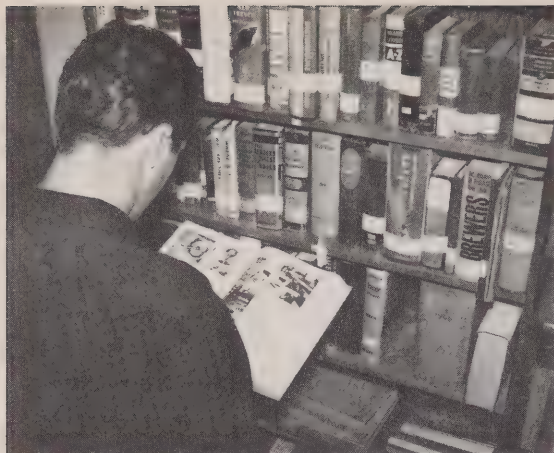
The solicitation of community involvement in institutional programming through religious, service, variety and musical groups brings the community and the institution closer together in the understanding and appreciation of mutual problems. This is especially beneficial in the juvenile schools, where participation in community affairs allows the student to make an easier transition upon release from training school.

The chaplain works very closely with rehabilitation staff in assisting where his help is indicated in release and placement programmes. He has a unique opportunity for counselling with parents or friends of the students or inmates when they visit, and wherever possible in their home community. By such community involvement the chaplain fulfils his responsibility towards the realization of the goals of corrections.

Again this year, opportunities in clinical pastoral training in the field of Corrections were offered to chaplains, university students in theology, other clergy and personnel from related professions. Two chaplains of the department are now established as chaplain supervisors for clinical pastoral education by the Canadian Council of Supervised Pastoral Education. Nine others have now, by their successful endeavours in the programme sponsored by the Department, been approved as chaplains in Correctional Institutions by the Canadian Council of Churches, and five others seeking such certificates will appear before the appropriate committee of that organization on December 12th, 1967.

The Director of Chaplaincy Services spent six months in the United Kingdom, where he studied the "Influence of the Church Upon the Penal System in England", as holder of the Nuffield Travelling Fellowship for Public Administrators of the Provincial Civil Service of Canada. During his absence, the Reverend R. N. Giuliano, Protestant Chaplain, Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, was appointed Acting Director of Chaplaincy Services and is to be thanked for the assiduous way in which he carried out his duties.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Adult Institutions

Library services are a popular element of the programme at institutions. Their value does not lie in one factor alone: it is obvious that libraries have much to contribute to the over-all rehabilitation programme. For some inmates and students a library is little more than a pleasant form of recreation, but this has value in that a good recreational programme reduces and relieves many of the stresses and strains of institutional life. For others the library is the key to a better education or to a changed outlook on life. Recognizing the importance of books, the Department provides libraries in all institutions and these libraries are under the supervision of qualified librarians.

A new Training Centre was opened at Monteith in September 1966, and among other facilities a library of approximately 1,000 volumes was provided for the students and was operating when the centre opened.

At the Training Centre at Fort William a novel experiment was carried out. In co-operation with the Northwestern Regional Library Co-operative, five units of books were rented for the Fort William Training Centre library. Each of these units consists of 100 volumes which can be exchanged three times during a year at a nominal cost. The superintendent, after six months of operation, reported that he found "the selection quite appropriate for our requirements, in good order and well varied and I would say satisfactory in every respect."

The system of centralized cataloguing and processing, which came into effect in the early summer of 1966, has been of value. Delays in providing books have been somewhat reduced and librarians, relieved of some of their routine work loads, have been able to use their time in a more constructive manner.

At the Ontario Reformatory Guelph a spot check made on the number of books on loan showed that:

On July 8, 1967, 1,123 volumes were out on loan. The population at Ontario Reformatory Guelph on July 8, 1967 was 719. 80 per cent of the population at Guelph were found to have books on loan from the institution library.

At the Industrial Farm, Burwash 3,703 books were borrowed during September 1967. The population at Burwash Industrial Farm on October 1, 1967 was 546.



School Libraries

In a training school the library serves a dual purpose. It provides a library service similar to that supplied by the school library system in a normal community. However, it has also to provide the books and other materials found in the local public library.

Over the past year plans were made to move the library at Grand View School into a portable classroom which became vacant on the completion of the new academic wing at this school. The library was transferred to its new, attractively decorated quarters in the early fall of 1967. The library is in close proximity to the academic wing and teachers and students make use of it during their studies. In all our schools this inter-relation between the academic services and library services is being encouraged and in many cases academic classes are held in the library.

Training in library usage is provided for all students to enable them to make better use of the library facilities provided in our schools. It is hoped that this increased knowledge will encourage the youngsters, on their return to the community, to make good use of local library services.

In March 1967, the book stock at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, was as follows:

Fiction	1,139	volumes
Non-Fiction	1,368	volumes
Reference Books	97	volumes
French or Foreign Language	85	volumes
Staff Library	50	volumes
TOTAL	2,739	

The population at Ontario Training Centre Brampton on March 31, 1967, was 133.

On January 23rd, 1967, a random check of books on the shelves at the Mercer Reformatory showed:

Battle Cry, by Uris, borrowed	17	times in 1966
Farewell to Arms, by Hemingway, borrowed	2	times in 1967
The Kennedy Years, by the Editor of the New York Times, borrowed	14	times in 1966
All This and Heaven Too, by Field, borrowed	16	times in 1966
	11	times in 1966

Staff Libraries

Additional shelving was provided for the staff library at Main Office, to allow for the housing of all periodicals in one location. A new filing system for pamphlets, reports and other similar material was introduced and has proven most successful.

Staff at all levels are making increased use of our staff library facilities. As well as maintaining a comprehensive collection at Main Office, the Department provides smaller staff libraries at institutions. In addition collections of books on particular subjects from Main Office library have been deposited at some institutions and this service has proven valuable, especially in the area of staff training and development.

All correctional officers and supervisors receiving instruction at the Staff Training School at Guelph attend a lecture given by the Chief Librarian. This lecture describes library services in the Department in general but considerable emphasis is given to the availability of staff library material and all are encouraged to make use of it.

Space remains a problem at Main Office but it is planned that the library will be moved to much larger quarters in the very near future.



RECREATION

Recreation has a number of goals within the general programme of an institution. In terms of immediate needs, it provides the physical exercise and mental relaxation necessary for the maintenance of a healthy body and mind.

Recreation contributes opportunities for developing self-confidence through the achievement of nationally recognized awards such as St. John Ambulance First Aid awards, Red Cross swimming and life-saving certificates, and Toastmaster and Dale Carnegie Public Speaking diplomas, as well as trophies and awards offered for inter-institutional activities.

Bridge clubs, camera clubs, Scouting and similar activities offer opportunities for contact with groups from the community. This creates both a reason for learning and for practicing acceptable social behaviour.

A well-balanced recreation programme can do all of these things and, in general, teach the skills which will be needed by the individual to participate in leisure time activity upon return to the community.

Over the past three years, an in-service training course has been developed for recreation staff. About twenty-four people have enrolled in this course each year. Instructors are drawn from recreation specialists within the Department and from the faculty of Ontario universities. The course is patterned on the Certificate Course in Municipal Recreation formerly offered by the University of Western Ontario. Much advice and assistance in the preparation of this course has been obtained from municipal recreation directors and the Community Programmes Division of the Department of Education.



In addition to this formal course, an annual conference of institutional recreation staff has been established to allow an exchange of ideas and to give recreation staff an opportunity to present recommendations for improvements in our recreation programmes.

In our juvenile institutions, more inter-school programmes are being developed and participation in local area inter-school activities is being encouraged.

One of the problems facing our society today is the effective use of our increasing leisure time. The constructive use of this time requires the acquisition of leisure skills. The Department of Reform Institutions recognizes this need and is in the process of training recreation staff and developing programmes to meet the challenge.

In accord with our Statement of Purpose, we regard recreation within our institutions as a vital part of the process of preparing offenders to return to their communities as useful citizens. We do not consider it sufficient that recreation programmes should fill leisure time within our institutions, but regard the time spent as an opportunity for teaching skills which will benefit the individual throughout his life.

FARMS

Farm programmes as a type of vocational education in corrections offer a twofold benefit. Not only does the work save a substantial amount of taxpayers' money in providing food for government institutions, but it also appeals to inmates through the sound principle of learning whilst on the job. An additional benefit to inmates detailed to farm work is the greater freedom of working outdoors and the benefits this brings in building trust between inmates and correctional officers.

Farm production in the Department during the year maintained very closely the pattern of the previous year both in quantity and value of products. The quantity of products was slightly down but this was more than compensated for by increased prices, giving a slightly higher total income.

The production of milk showed a slight increase over the previous year and the individual production of the cows showed an improvement consistent with the reputation of our herds for high production.

A Guelph cow completed a "Canadian Championship" record in her class and the famous "Jenny" again made the record book when her lifetime production, combined with that of her eldest daughter, achieved top place in Canada for Dam-Daughter pairs.

Further advances were made toward greater co-operation with University of Guelph personnel under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Food, particularly in connection with the use of Department livestock in testing, development, and certain research projects in which large numbers of animals are essential for meaningful results.

The co-operative Breed Development Programme begun at Burwash in 1957, and now



expanded to include the Industrial Farms at Burtch and Fort William, is beginning to show positive and encouraging results. Some 72 male calves from the Burwash farm showed a weight increase averaging slightly over 4 pounds per day while on test at O.A.C. It is hoped that we will shortly reach the stage where a limited distribution of these Burwash cattle to Ontario beef producers may take place.

The dairy herds, totalling over 300 cows, are being utilized in a project whereby it is hoped to increase the heritability for high production in Holstein cattle. This programme, begun in January 1966, is a long-range effort, but is off to a good start and we are encouraged by the co-operation given by the herdsmen and farm staff.

In addition, research projects on milk quality, growth factors in pigs, calf disease resistance, and bovine leucosis are being carried out by University of Guelph personnel using Department livestock.



FOOD SERVICES

Within a successful correctional programme, food must be:

1. nutritionally adequate and properly balanced to ensure good health;
2. of sufficient variety to avoid tedium;
3. served in an attractive manner.

Of these three factors, the first is of prime importance, but the other two factors have an importance of their own in building and maintaining good morale and positive attitudes. Serving good meals is essential in a good treatment and rehabilitation programme.

Menus in all institutions are planned by the Administrator of Food Services to meet the requirements of the Canadian Council on Nutrition and are based on Canada's Food Guide.

During the 1966-67 fiscal year, 5,212,000 meals were prepared and served in departmental institutions by 143 staff cooks and food service helpers, assisted by inmates and students. Prepared and served also were 87,600 special diet meals, as ordered by medical doctors for treatment of conditions such as ulcers and diabetes.

Advanced training courses in cookery for staff cooks were given at the staff training facilities in Simcoe over a period of ten months. Staff cooks from all the institutions were sent to these courses to enable them to upgrade their qualifications, to learn new methods of practicing their trade more efficiently, and to enable them to improve their job instruction training of inmates.



Formal classes for inmates and students in quantity cooking are offered at the institutions and on-the-job instruction puts theory into operation, an effective method of training in this field. A good instructor makes a valuable contribution to the rehabilitation of an inmate by teaching him to do a job efficiently and by imparting to him the ability to appreciate the satisfaction of achievement. Even more important is the confidence gained with new skills learned, which may open up better job opportunities upon return to the community.





CONSTRUCTION

With the increasing scope of both the construction and industrial production programmes, the need to form two separate branches to deal with these matters became apparent.

In February 1967, Mr. George Feher, P.Eng., M.R.A.I.C., a professional engineer and architect, was appointed Director of Construction, bringing to the Department many years of consulting experience, including previous work with the Department of Public Works.

Construction Projects

Some of the buildings for the Ontario Training Centre at Rideau have been completed and others are in the process of completion. In many cases, inmates have constructed buildings for the Department under the supervision and guidance of their respective instructors. Under construction is a recreation building and a further staff residence at Monteith Training Centre; a dormitory at the Ontario Training Centre in Brampton; the new Oliver Forestry Camp near Durham; and a new shop building at Burwash Industrial Farm. Construction by contract of the new Vanier Institution for Women is underway at the site near Brampton.



GEORGE C. FEHER, P.ENG.
Director of Construction

Mr. Feher was born in Budapest, Hungary, where he completed studies in 1954 at the Technical University of Budapest, Department of Architectural Engineering. He came to Canada in 1957 and engaged in consulting work in the architectural field until February, 1967 when he joined the Department's staff. He is a Member of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada and of the Professional Engineers Association of Ontario.

Under design are additions to Hillcrest School; a Reception and Assessment Centre for Juveniles; a new District Jail for Fort Frances. Improvements are planned for District Jails in Sudbury, Port Arthur, Haileybury, Parry Sound, North Bay and Kenora.

Projects completed in the past fiscal year include a shop building and staff residence at Fort William Training Centre; a staff residence duplex at the Industrial Farm at Monteith; the laundry building and a new administration building at Burtch Industrial Farm in Brantford.

Planning of the new Regional Detention Centres is now well under way, as well as the finalization of plans for the new Training School to be constructed near Sudbury.

Trades and Industries Advisory Committee

This committee, which was established in June of 1966, conducts assessment studies within the Department's trade training and industrial production facilities to ensure that each inmate is receiving training suitable for employment purposes, or for continuation of training, upon his release.

The members of the committee outline the courses and equipment required, they also advise our Department on current employment policies and economic demands throughout the province. We are thus better able to assist in finding employment suited to the training an inmate has received whilst in our institutions.

The committee is composed of representatives from industry, business, agriculture and labour and from various departments of the federal and provincial Governments.



Chairman:
FORD G. BRAND
Commissioner
Toronto Transit Commission



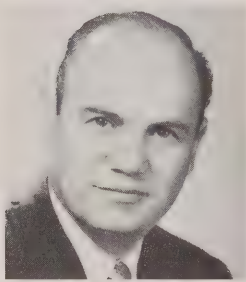
J. A. WARREN
Vocational Rehabilitation Specialist
Department of Manpower and
Immigration



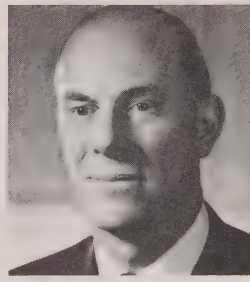
MISS JO ANN POGLITCH
Research Officer
Women's Bureau
Department of Labour



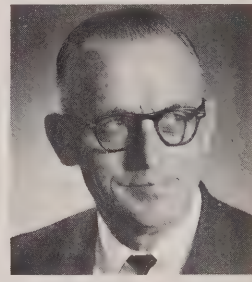
S. A. NORTON
Administration, Technical Centres
Applied Arts and Technology Branch
Department of Education



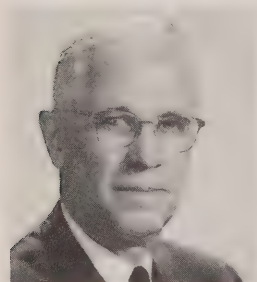
JOHN DAVID FIENBERG
Chairman of the Board
Consolidated Building
Corporation



WALTER F. DAVY
Director
Industrial Training Branch
Department of Labour



ALEX MCKINNEY
Director
Ontario Plowmen's Association



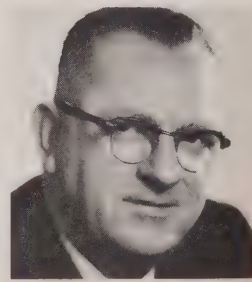
OAKAH L. JONES
President and General Manager
Consumers Gas Company



RALPH E. SEWELL
President
Coca Cola Ltd.



DR. H. C. HUTCHISON
Administrator
Adult Male Institutions
Department of Reform Institutions



HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour

INDUSTRIES

In the industrial training and production programmes of the Department it is essential constantly to review production methods, develop new products and discard obsolete ones, just as it is in commercial industry.

In keeping with this progressive approach, Mr. W. T. Vrooman, P.Eng., a professional engineer, was appointed Director of Industries in April 1967. He will devote his time to the improvement and expansion of operations and will keep informed on progress being made in similar institutions outside our jurisdiction. Mr. Vrooman had served many years in varied industries as an industrial engineer before joining the Department and brings with him a wide scope of knowledge and experience.

A realistic and up to date programme, supervised by trained personnel, gives an inmate useful industrial training, develops good work habits, and induces the self-discipline essential for successful rehabilitation. There are twenty-five separate industrial shops in operation in seven Departmental institutions.

Industrial production includes such items as: clothing, bedding, blankets, slippers, meat, canned fruits and vegetables, jams, marmalades, pickles, picnic tables, barbecues, fireplace grilles, snow fences, furniture, lumber, licence plates for Ontario vehicles, and various machine and sheet metal products. Laundries operate in a number of institutions.

It should be stressed that, aside from the usage of industrial items reducing the costs of the institutions, the training received and skills developed by inmates under professional supervision in the use of industrial machinery often helps to develop new confidence in abilities or restores self-confidence, thus sustaining the total rehabilitation programme. Skilled training offers fuller opportunity for employment upon release, thus playing its own important role in the ultimate goal of treatment and training of the individual offender.



W. T. VROOMAN, P.ENG.
Director of Industries

Mr. Vrooman was born in Ontario and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1934 in Mechanical Engineering. He held a number of positions in industrial engineering firms and joined the Department in April of 1967.



REGIONAL DETENTION

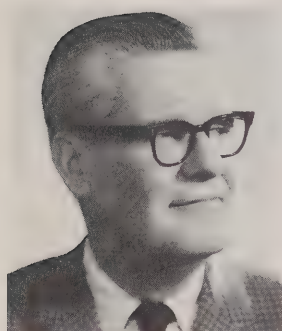


JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

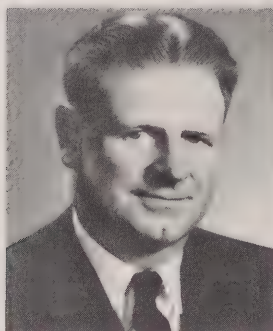
The Regional Detention Centre Planning Committee advises the Minister on aspects of the physical structure of such Centres that are in keeping with present needs, future progress and sound correctional philosophy, such as adequate interview facilities and segregation. The Committee also considers proposals from municipalities and is responsible for recommending the type of buildings and suitable locations in each case.



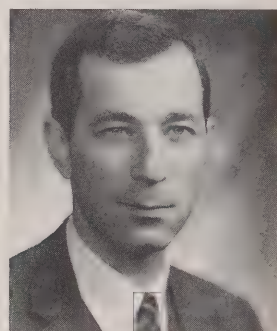
Mrs. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



F. H. POTTS,
Chairman,
Board of Parole,
Dept. of Reform Institutions



A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.,
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCKE,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.

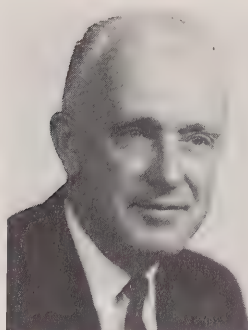


LIEUT. COL. W. C. POULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, Salvation Army.

ENTRE PLANNING COMMITTEE



H. DAVID ARCHIBALD, M.S.W.,
Executive Director,
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction
Research Foundation.



D. G. CREBA,
Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works,
Province of Ontario.



D. DOUGALL,
Administrator,
Inspection & Jails Branch,
Dept. of Reform Institutions.



G. C. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.



C. ARTHUR MARTIN, O.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



A. H. BIRD,
Assistant Commissioner,
Ontario Provincial Police.

ASSISTING THE COMMITTEE ARE:

Consulting Architect:

H. B. KOHL, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Architecture, Toronto.

From Department of Reform Institutions:

DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

R. T. J. WEST,
Comptroller.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

The Regional Detention Centre Plan, devised to replace the existing archaic and out-dated County Jails has been progressing with further discussions and signings. Agreements were signed by the following counties:

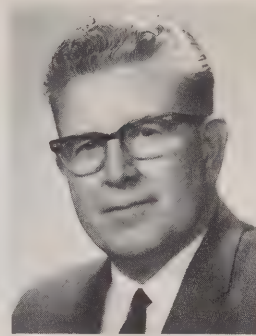
(1) Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward on November 23, 1965, to construct the Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

(2) Durham and Northumberland, Peterborough, and Victoria on January 7, 1966, to construct the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre.

(3) Halton and Peel on August 16, 1966, to construct the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre.

(4) Lincoln and Welland on December 20, 1966, to construct the Niagara Regional Detention Centre.

Plans for these centres are in an advanced stage of development due to the co-operation of the counties and their appointed councils, and with the acceptance by the Province of that part of the Smith Report which deals with the Administration of Justice in Ontario, will move forward in a programme integrated with other correctional facilities with all possible expediency.



DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator,
Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

Discussions regarding further Regional Detention Centres continued in Brant, Norfolk, Leeds and Grenville, Kent, Stormont-Dundas and Glengarry, Wellington, Waterloo, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Essex, Simcoe, Middlesex and Renfrew.

The philosophy of an integrated Regional Detention Centre Plan is to offer to the short-term offender facilities which provide treatment and training, and to offer a positive and useful programme geared to these special needs, in line with an effective correctional and rehabilitative philosophy.

Inspection Branch

In the past year, this branch made routine and special inspections and administrative visits, covering all institutions administered by the Department, as well as City and County Jails.

Inspectors of this branch were again made available to local Councils to assist in the administration of the jails, covering such facets as selection of new staff, promotions within the jail, qualifying examinations and tests, renovations and general maintenance and security.

Bailiff Service

Provincial Bailiffs effected the transfer of approximately 11,000 offenders between reformatories, industrial farms, training centres and clinics from county, city or district jails.





SPECIAL EVENTS

The Annual Conference on Addictions, now in its fourth year, was expanded to include the field of sexual deviation. The Conference was held on April 27th and 28th, 1967, at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics. Invitations were extended to workers in the field of alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual deviation. The response taxed the facilities of the Conference indicating the growing interest in this annual event. Special speakers included Dr. Bruno M. Cormier, Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry at McGill University; Dr. Ruth Fox, Medical Director of the National Council on Alcoholism Inc. in New York; and Mr. Leon Brill, Project Director, Washington Heights Rehabilitation Centre in New York. Other presentations were made by the staff of the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics, and members of the Department staff.

Pine Ridge School in Bowmanville was the site of a unique and exciting festival honouring Canada's Centennial Year. The September Centennial Festival began September 28th with official opening ceremonies. September 29th was





Youth Day, with children from community schools participating in sports events, a variety concert, and touring the school and the many exhibits on display. Parents' Day, September 30th, began with a mammoth parade from downtown Bowmanville and brought people from the surrounding districts to tour the school, see the exhibits, and take part in the activities. Films were shown, and a sky-diving exhibition was part of the day's events. Community involvement in contributing displays, taking part in the parade, and visiting the Festival will prove of value to the over-all rehabilitation programme at Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville. It is estimated that well over 2,000 people visited the Festival.

From May 23rd to 26th, a Seminar for Governors of City, County and District Jails was held at the Staff Training School in Guelph. The purpose of this seminar, sponsored by the Department, was to offer the opportunity to discuss all phases of jail administration and operation with a view to standardizing procedures and taking advantage of new and modern concepts in corrections. Over 40 Governors took part in sessions including such topics as the new Legal Aid Programme, Staff Training, the Female Offender, Personality Development and Crime, as well as specific problems of immediate concern.

The Annual Conference of the Parole and Rehabilitation Services presented an opportunity to study and discuss problems and developments in the area of after care.

Discussion groups and panel discussions were emphasized in the various sessions assisted by special guests: Miss Betty Graham, Director of Child Welfare, Department of Social and Family Services; Judge V. Lorne Stewart, Juvenile and Family Court, Toronto; Inspector Ralph Boot of the Youth Bureau of the Metropolitan Police; and Mr. Anthony Compare, Director of Public Relations, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Toronto.

The Annual Co-educational Public Speaking Contest for Training Schools was of special interest this year with its Centennial theme. Entertainment depicting Centennial events was provided, along with many excellent speeches on Canadian topics.

A creative arts competition was instituted this year in the Training Schools. Outstanding pieces of creative work by many of the boys and girls won prizes. A banquet for those concerned took place at Glendale School following the competition. This competition will expand in 1967-68.

VISITS

Friends and relatives are encouraged to visit inmates and students in institutions and training schools, but in addition to these regular visitors over 3,760 people were received as special visitors.

Visitors from outside Canada included representatives from England, Finland, Tanzania, Ghana, Singapore, the United States of America, Jamaica, Trinidad, Pakistan and Australia. Most were officials from government departments dealing with offenders and were on study fellowships or training programmes. In accordance with their particular interests and the length of time they were able to spend in this jurisdiction, they visited various institutions and conferred with Department officials.

The Department encourages organized visits by students working in fields related to any aspects of its programme and received groups of students and professional staff from the Centre of Criminology, the School of Social Work and the School of Nursing of the University of Toronto, from Osgoode Hall, from the Institute of Child Study, McMaster University, the University of Waterloo, the University of Guelph, the Forensic Clinic of the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry, Thistletown Hospital and the Toronto Board of Education.



Among the many groups that are active in the rehabilitation and after care programme were visitors from Alcoholics Anonymous, the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, the Canada Manpower Centres, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Ontario Welfare Council, and a number of trade and vocational schools.

Entertainment and educational programmes brought visitors from many church denominations, Government departments, the Red Cross, the Toastmasters Clubs, the Y.M.C.A., Women's Institutes, Kinsmen, Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis Clubs, Cub and Scout packs and the Crest Theatre group, as well as students from community schools.

Representatives from newspapers, magazines, radio and television also visited institutions.

Judges, magistrates, members of the police Youth Bureau, Juvenile and Family Court Committees and representatives were among visitors

to institutions. Eight Members of the Ontario Legislature also visited a number of institutions.

It is encouraging to note that active participation by community groups in meeting with and entertaining those in our institutions continues to expand, and that the Department is able to perform a service of education to students and those from other countries who are interested in the field of the rehabilitation of the offender.

The Department welcomes visits from interested groups, knowing that those who visit our institutions are made aware of the progressive programmes of rehabilitation which are being carried out on behalf of the people of Ontario. However, the Department is equally conscious of the disruption to these vital rehabilitation programmes when a number of visits occur over a short period of time: these can be a source of distraction for students and inmates who are attempting to rebuild their lives in an atmosphere of privacy, and also for the staff operating these programmes.





ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions for women present special problems for programme planning. The number of women in custody at any given time is usually very small in proportion to the number of men, but the range of personalities, age groups, etc., is no less wide. Programmes in women's institutions must provide for the newcomer to crime as well as the woman who is deeply involved in the criminal subculture, for the person of below average intelligence and the person with superior intelligence, for the active young 18-year old and the more lethargic older woman. It is generally recognized, in correctional circles, that women offenders present a more disturbed group than do men who are sentenced for comparable offences. This, coupled with society's different expectations for men and for women, is probably reflected in the court's reluctance to sentence women to institutions until they have deteriorated in their social behaviour.

In August 1965, a Statement of Purpose was prepared by the Department and announced by the Minister as the policy on which all programmes would be based and by which future planning of the Department would be guided. The opening paragraph of this Statement reads: "The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are: (1) to hold in custody for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction; and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other."



AIDEEEN NICHOLSON,
A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult
Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in 1965, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work.

The words "training and treatment" as applied to correctional institutions have many different connotations. "Training" to many people implies trade training. In the context of the Statement of Purpose, social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual are emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. In a paper entitled "Concepts of Treatment and Training in the Field of Corrections" delivered at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax, the authors stated — "It is a fundamental error to assume that academic or vocational training is the answer for all. . . . Many have emotional problems which must be solved before they are likely to benefit from training."

"Treatment" is restricted by some to mean psychiatric treatment or formal individual or group therapy sessions conducted by a person trained in one of the professions allied with psychiatry, i.e., psychology or psychiatric social work. Treatment in the sense in which it is understood in the Statement of Purpose encompasses a much wider range than this and includes all contacts of all staff at all levels with inmates.

To quote again from the Statement of Purpose: "All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own."

In order to ensure that the day to day living situation is *treatment* and that all staff see themselves as part of a co-ordinated programme, it is essential that professional staff be actively involved in helping non-professionals to understand the implications of behaviour patterns and to handle them positively. In order to assist inmates to see themselves as participants in a correctional programme, it is essential to have opportunities for staff and inmates to meet in group discussions.

On admission, a careful assessment is made of each woman's physical and mental health, her educational and employment background, her social situation, and her ability to benefit from treatment and training facilities. A programme is then drawn up that sets out objectives which are attainable within the length of her sentence together with some tentative plans for after care. A system of ongoing staff meetings ensures that the programme is being carried out consistently and





also that adjustments in the programme are made as the woman's attitude or her situation changes. The programme is made available to both the professional and non-professional staff who are concerned with the woman so as to ensure that all their efforts are closely co-ordinated.

An individual woman's programme may include any or all of the following: psychiatric treatment, individual or group psychotherapy with social worker or psychologist, involvement in group counselling with Correctional Officers, work placement, academic upgrading, business and commercial training, sewing (domestic or industrial), home economics, the material arts, spiritual counselling, involvement in recreational and cultural programmes conducted by staff or volunteers from the community, and, in the case of alcoholics, involvement in the special programmes which have been developed for them since the Andrew Mercer Reformatory was designated as a reclamation centre for female alcoholics

under Section 106 (7) (c) of the Liquor Control Act on February 6, 1967.

A "Programme Guide" (see over) is prepared for each woman and made available to the staff who will be working with her. It is kept under constant review by each staff member and any changes are noted and assessed in order to determine the effectiveness of her programme.

To date it has been the experience of staff that the co-operative working relationship between staff and inmate which is necessary to involve the inmate actively in plans for her own rehabilitation has been more easily achieved at Ingleside, with a maximum of 24 inmates, than in the large congregate building at Mercer. The staff looks forward with enthusiasm to the forthcoming move to the Vanier Institution for Women which, with its cottage concept, will lend itself more easily to small group living and social interaction as an effective means of treatment.



PROGRAMME GUIDE

(Although this is an imaginary case, it is typical of the normal Programme Guide developed)

JANE DOE	File No. 12345
Date of Birth:	June 7, 1947
Sentence:	18 months indeterminate
Admitted to Mercer:	December 1, 1967
Case Conference:	December 20, 1967
Possible Parole Appearance:	Yes, August, 1968
Discharge Possible:	April 14, 1969
Transferred to Ingleside:	December 22, 1967
Physical:	Essentially good health, needs dental treatment which will be arranged at Ingleside.
Academic:	Grade 8 completed. Has taken some of Grade 9. Has capacity to complete high school. Should aim at Grade 10 equivalent by August, 1968.
Vocational:	Previous experience in factory and domestic work. Interested in restaurant work; should be placed in the kitchen and also included in Restaurant Services Course before June, 1968.
Counselling:	Social Worker re family situation. Correctional Officer re relations with peers.
Work:	Has left many jobs following quarrels with colleagues. Needs to learn how to stand up for herself appropriately without temper *tantrums. Needs to learn persistence as she is defeated by jobs which require consistent effort.
Personal:	Shy and insecure, tends to be brusque and aggressive. Needs help in expressing her ideas appropriately. Should be involved in discussion groups with volunteers particularly related to handling of job interviews.
Leisure Time:	Interests are very constricted. Should be encouraged to take part in sports. Has some interest in reading which should be encouraged; she should be helped to use the library and to read more critically.
Community Posts:	Should be encouraged to assume responsibility on the Inmates' Committee with the aim, as outlined above, of helping her learn how to make her wishes and needs known in a rational way without temper tantrums *, and enable her to see herself as a person with some resources instead of a helpless child who rails at the world but cannot improve her situation.
After care:	D.R.I. Rehabilitation Officer, who will arrange for any specialized services which may be necessary.
Other:	Miss Doe is unmarried. Her six-month-old daughter is now being cared for by Miss Doe's widowed mother. There are problems in this arrangement but Miss Doe does not wish to make any other plan at present. If she expresses any concern, should be referred to the Social Worker immediately.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS



HARRY C. HUTCHISON,
M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult
Male Institutions

Appointed in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Association for the Advancement of the Behaviour Therapies; Consultant to the Canadian Mental Health Association Committee on Legislation and Psychiatric Disorder; and a member of the Canadian Corrections Association Interdisciplinary Committee for the Study of Treatment and Training in Correctional Institutions. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.

The Department maintains correctional institutions for adult male offenders that range from maximum security to open forestry camps, farms and training centres. For many offenders, institutionalization provides the means for furthering education and for receiving training in a trade. A lack of specific skills is common amongst offenders, and many are actively handicapped by educational deficiencies.

In keeping with our Statement of Purpose, our newer institutions are relatively small and our training and treatment programmes are highly diversified. Even in our older institutions, inmates and staff work together towards rehabilitative goals, thus reducing the tension and conflict common in correctional settings.

The institution to which an inmate is initially assigned is governed by his age, his criminal record, the area of the Province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and the rehabilitative potential he demonstrates.

At the present time, the Department's adult male reformatory facilities provide for approximately 2,500 offenders aged 16 to over 70 years,

and serving sentences of imprisonment ranging from 30 days to as much as 6 years. Within the offender population, personality types range from tractable, well-motivated persons, to violent, assaultive individuals to whom crime is a completely acceptable pattern of behaviour.

Such a population of persons, therefore, having in common but one characteristic — i.e., that they have been sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment in an Ontario institution — must be assigned to groupings or "classifications" which are meaningful in relation to the process of achieving rehabilitation.

Once in an institution, however, each inmate's distinctive problems are noted and his programme adjusted accordingly. For instance, one inmate might require a greater amount of psychiatric treatment, another a more intensive education programme.

Physical features of our institutions must be planned in terms of flexibility, because changes, external to Departmental control, could render buildings disfunctional in the face of new demands placed upon them. The Department's aim is to develop substantial programmes of treatment of the offender, which are capable of being adapted to meet individual needs, and to locate sites and to build institutions that will lend themselves to future modifications.

Rehabilitation

The rehabilitation process is as much part of an offender's sentence as is imprisonment itself. The restraints of institution life prevent offenders from committing further crimes during the term of sentence, but it is the rehabilitative treatment which will assist their reintegration into free society. The interests of both the offender and society are served when a successful readjustment of behaviour and particularly of attitudes is made.

This is a far from simple procedure: education programmes to fit inmates' individual needs, and work and vocational training programmes geared to the present-day requirements of industry must be constantly reviewed. Highly trained and experienced professional staff work with inmates on both an individual and a group basis.

Programmes are set up on the basis of each offender's personality assessment. Research is constantly underway to evaluate the impact of the Department's rehabilitation scheme.

Institutions

Following is a brief account of each adult male institution, giving location, facilities and functions:

REFORMATORIES

The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, receives all adult male first offenders and recidivists aged 16 and 17 years of age. The total capacity is 850, but from year to year, the population figure is being systematically reduced: at the time of the last annual report, the population was 700, at present it is approximately 650.

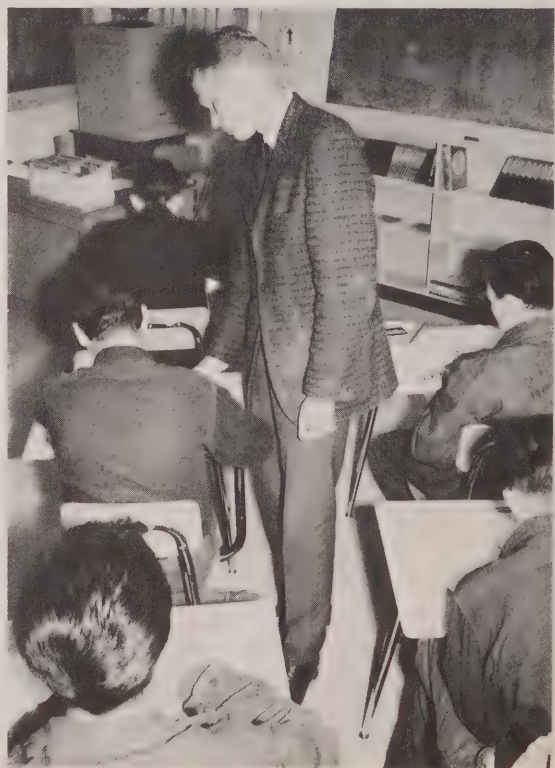
On arrival at Guelph Reformatory, persons under the age of 25 years are considered for transfer to the Ontario Training Centres at Brampton and Burtch. An evaluation of each likely candidate is made which consists of psychological testing, interviews and a case history. This is followed by an appearance before a "Selection Committee", consisting of the Superintendents of the Brampton and Burtch Training Centres and the psychologist from Guelph Reformatory. At the selection committee meeting, all relevant factors are considered: the educational needs of the offender, his motivation for training, and any special custodial problems he presents. The committee then decides whether the offender will be transferred to one of these two Training Centres.

Offenders who are not selected for one of the Training Centres are referred to an "Employment Committee", which assigns the individual to a work programme or a trades training and education programme within the Guelph Reformatory.

Trades training at this institution includes bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal and upholstery. Inmates who show ability and inclination are placed in small groups under the guidance of a skilled instructor. If the inmate's educational level does not meet the normal requirements of the trade, training may be divided between shop and suitable academic classes.

Subjects essential to a trade, such as drafting and shop mathematics, are taught by the instructor in conjunction with the theoretical and practical aspects of the trade. Written and practical examinations are set by the trade instructor to assess an inmate's progress. There are opportunities for the inmate to apply what he has learned to routine maintenance projects or new construction being carried out at the institution.

The academic school at Guelph Reformatory provides day and evening classes up to and including grade 9. Day students attend for half of each working day. Grades 10 and over, as well as





vocational subjects such as accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution, are studied through correspondence courses under the direction of a trained teacher. There are also classes for functional illiterates. Vocational and personal guidance services are available to assist students in making prudent vocational choices.

A wide range of industrial and maintenance activities provide productive work for the inmates. A laundry and dry cleaning plant services Guelph and other institutions. Experienced chefs supervise the work of inmates in the large kitchens and provide instruction in cookery; bread is baked for the use of other institutions. Some of the clerical work in the institution is performed by inmates while others work in the power house and barber shop, developing useful skills.

The Guelph Reformatory industries make it possible for inmates to acquire skills in operating modern machinery and in using tools under commercial conditions. These industries consist of a woollen mill, tailor shops, a planing mill, a cannery, and a machine shop including welding.

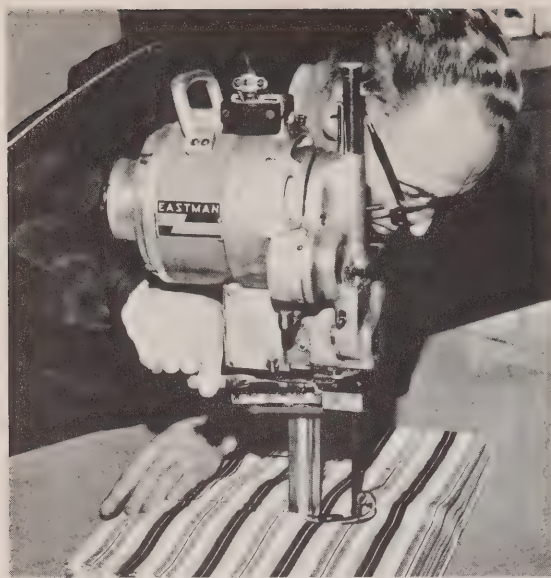
The farm property consists of about 1,000 acres, and includes a dairy, piggery, horse barns and vegetable gardens. The inmates who are employed in the general farm operation gain experience in crop production, the use and care of farm machinery, fertilization, plowing, cultivation, harvesting, storage, and animal husbandry. There are extensive flower gardens and greenhouses on the institution grounds, and inmates learn the essentials of horticulture while tending the trees, shrubbery and flower beds.

Medical services at Guelph Reformatory consist of a hospital wing staffed by physicians and nurses; an isolation ward for inmates suffering from tuberculosis; and dental clinic and dental laboratory.

The Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic operates as a separate unit but maintains close co-operation with the general hospital. It is staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers. The clinic provides facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders on both an outpatient and an inpatient basis.

About 100 of the inmates at Guelph Reformatory are involved in weekly formal group-counseling sessions led by correctional officers who have been trained by the professional staff. Inmate involvement in such counselling is purely voluntary. The Director of Social Work oversees the counselling programme and offers consultation and advice to the correctional officers who are acting as group leaders. Experience to date has demonstrated that it is eminently practical, in terms of role and results, to utilize the mature correctional officer as counsellor as well as custodian of the offender.

Spiritual counselling and other aspects of the inmate's religious life is provided for by a full-time



Protestant chaplain, a Roman Catholic chaplain and a Salvation Army officer. A Rabbi is on part-time staff.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security institution for adult males. It receives those offenders requiring segregation from the usual inmate population of our institutions, and provides strict control and supervision of inmates' activities.

The capacity of this reformatory is 250. The population is divided into the following groups, each of which is kept separate from the other groups within the institution:

(a) **Disruptive Inmates** — These offenders have been transferred to Millbrook Reformatory after clearly demonstrating an inability to adjust to the medium security programmes of other institutions. They tend to be impulsive and even violent individuals, who constitute a threat to the well-being of their fellow inmates. This group, while at a medium security institution, have been exposed to counselling and have experienced the withdrawal of privileges following repeated acts which have disrupted the security and order of these institutions. Since attempts to achieve an adjustment of the individual to a medium security programme have not had the desired effect, and in the interests of the inmates of these institutions, the disrupting inmates have been transferred to the maximum security setting of Millbrook Reformatory.

This group of inmates is placed on a regime of physical work and strict supervision. Cell accommodation, rather than the usual dormitory, is provided. These inmates may earn good conduct remission of sentence, however, and they are allowed the normal privileges of tobacco, movies, etc.

Each case is reviewed regularly by a classification committee and the inmate is interviewed by clinical personnel. If he gives evidence that he can make an adjustment to a less secure institution, he is transferred accordingly. Many such transfers take place each year, indicating the effectiveness of a strict, maximum security programme in dealing initially with aggressive and disruptive inmates.

(b) **Sexual Deviates** — This group consists of homosexuals and pedophiles. Selection for the sexual deviate programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinics is conducted initially at Millbrook Reformatory, and intensive screening and therapy assignment is completed at the Clinics.

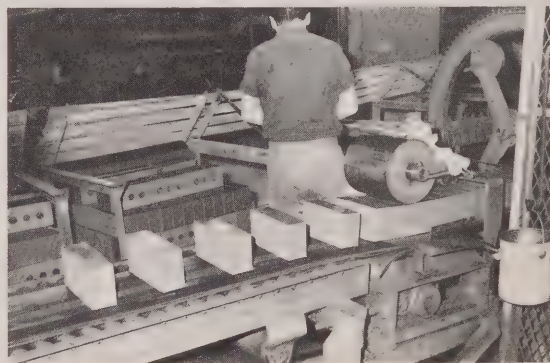
(c) **Drug Addicts** — These offenders are initially segregated at the Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook, where they are assessed for treatment. If found to be suitable, they are then transferred to the Alex G. Brown Clinics in Mimico, where they receive treatment during the last three months of their incarceration.

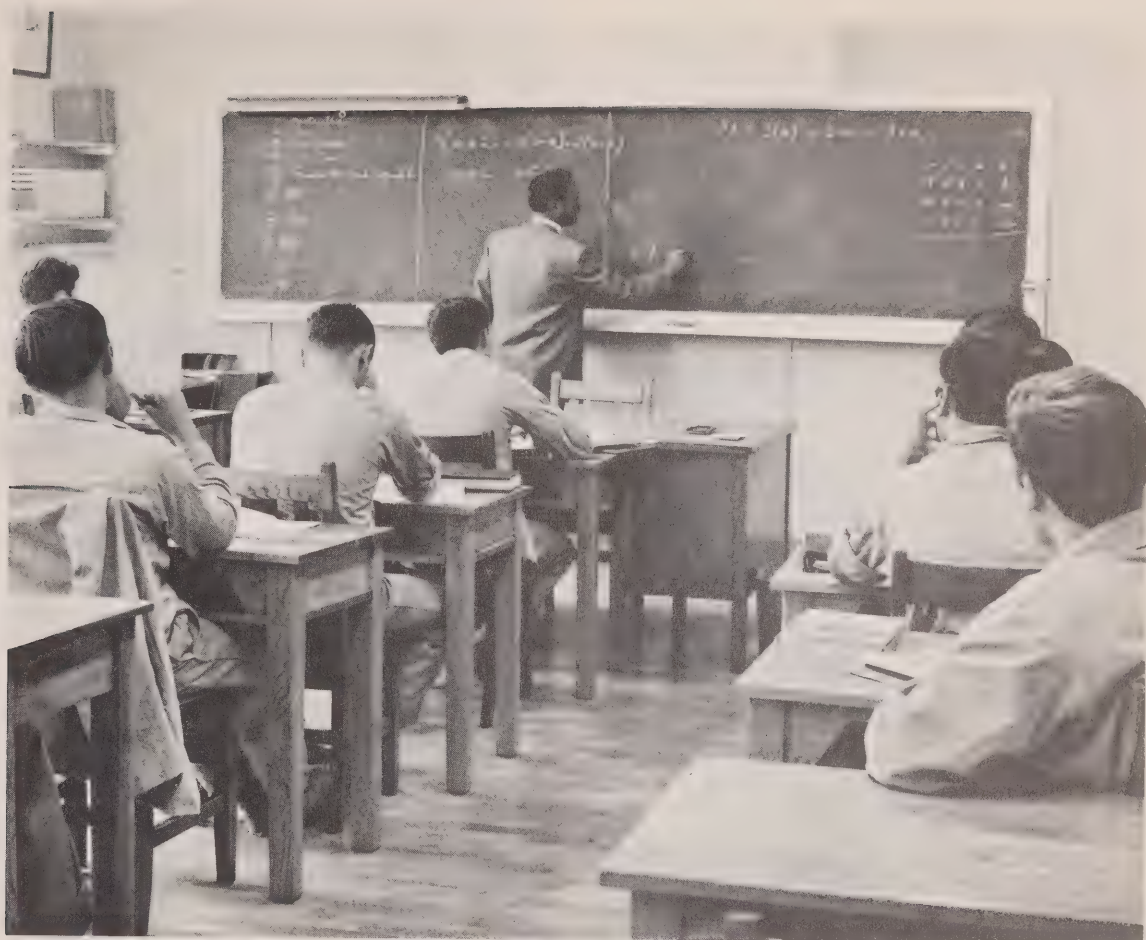
(d) **Arsonists and Escapers** — Both these groups of offenders are screened psychologically by use of tests and interviews. They are also subjected to a period of observation prior to a decision being made as to their suitability for a less secure setting.

The industrial and maintenance programmes at Millbrook are based on the following activities: an automobile licence plant, a general maintenance shop, a tailoring shop, a bookbinding and Braille printing shop, and a laundry and a dry cleaning and pressing plant. Inmates are assigned to work routines by an employment committee.

There are two academic teachers at this institution, as well as a psychologist, a part-time social worker and a part-time psychiatrist. As in all our institutions, inmates are encouraged to take the opportunity to upgrade their educational levels.

The staff are constantly aware of the positive changes in attitude or personality which can take place during an offender's stay in a correctional setting, and they are ready to assist the inmates, by means of counselling, towards a more stable adjustment.





The Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, accepts reconvicts of 18 years and over who are serving short sentences of under one year; the Reformatory has a capacity of 350. This means a constantly changing population, due not only to the short sentences but to the use of the institution for accommodating offenders from other institutions who require medical treatment of a type available only at large metropolitan hospitals. For example, candidates for plastic surgery, either medical or cosmetic, which is considered essential to their rehabilitation, are sent to Mimico from other institutions. Those inmates selected for the alcoholism treatment programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinics are usually held at the Mimico Reformatory for a few days prior to entering the clinic.

Because of the change in population and the short sentences, trades training programmes are not practicable. Work activities which require little initial training or skill are emphasized. The industries include: brick manufacture, farming and gardening operations, and slippers and snow

fence manufacture. There is also a laundry and the maintenance industries of machine shop and food servicing.

A senior physician heads the 16-bed hospital and supervises the nursing staff. A part-time psychiatrist is also on staff.

In July of 1967, an inmate counselling programme, somewhat similar to that existing at Guelph Reformatory, was initiated by one of the Department's psychiatrists. A small-scale experimental counselling programme for the parents of inmates is planned.

A full-time teacher offers academic instruction in the classroom to selected inmates, who spend half-time in class and half-time in work activities.

There are three full-time chaplains on staff, dividing their labours between the Mimico Reformatory and the Alex G. Brown Clinics. All three, Protestant, Roman Catholic and Salvation Army are involved in pastoral counselling with volunteer inmates, as well as providing for the spiritual needs of all the inmates.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS

Burwash Industrial Farm provides a variety of industries as well as trades and maintenance activities for recidivists of 18 years and over. This institution has a capacity of 670 inmates. The Burwash complex consists of two main units and two forestry camps: the main camp, Camp Bison, Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp and Portage Lake Forestry Camp.

The Burwash industries are intended to implant good work habits and to provide useful experience in the manufacture of various products and in providing the general services required in every community. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electricity, carpentry, vehicle repairing and maintenance, and food servicing. There is also a logging and saw mill operation, a large tailoring shop, a laundry, and farming, with large dairy and beef herds.

Formal training is provided for inmates who show an aptitude and interest in sheetmetal, machine shop, or bricklaying. Theory is taught in a classroom setting and practical work is carried out on institutional projects. Two academic teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their formal education.

A highly successful project has been the oil burner servicing course. This was initiated on an after-hour and week-end basis by inmates, and will continue as an addition to the regular programme. Provision has been made for a qualified oil burner service instructor to teach the course on a regular basis, using a selected group of inmates as assistant-instructors.

A 20-bed hospital ward and dispensary is staffed by two physicians and male and female nursing staff. Dental services are also provided. A part-time psychiatrist complements the work of a part-time psychologist.

Full-time Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains and a Salvation Army officer are on staff to provide spiritual counselling and guidance.



Rideau Industrial Farm is a 160-bed institution for recidivists aged 18 years and over. The work activities comprise a tailor shop, laundry, mixed farm, and reforestation and land reclamation projects.

There are excellent facilities for the well-rounded recreational programme. Inmates are encouraged to enroll in correspondence courses and are given assistance in these by academic teachers from the Rideau Training Centre.

The Industrial Farm, Burtch, is located on the same property as the Burtch Training Centre. However, the industrial farm inmates and the Training Centre students do not intermingle at any point. The industrial farm accommodates 200 inmates. Industries comprise a tailor shop, farm and livestock barns, a laundry and a cannery.





The type of inmate accepted by the Burtch Industrial Farm is the recidivist of 18 years and over, serving definite and/or indefinite sentences which do not total more than 15 months. Burtch Industrial Farm serves the southwestern area of the Province.

Because the institution is comparatively small and the sentences fairly lengthy, the staff come to know the offender and become personally involved in his rehabilitation. A full range of clinical, spiritual and medical services are provided.

Fort William Industrial Farm is one of the three medium-size industrial farms in the northern and western regions of the Province. Fort William serves the northwest region, Monteith the north region, and Rideau the east region.

This industrial farm has beds for 90 recidivists aged 18 and over. It is located on the same property as the Fort William Training Centre, but a strict separation of industrial farm inmates and training centre students is observed here, as it is in other similar situations. Inmates are involved in farm activities and general maintenance functions. Classroom instruction is given periodically by a qualified teacher to those inmates who wish to upgrade their education through correspondence courses.

The Industrial Farm, Monteith, accepts recidivists aged 18 years and over and can accommodate up to 120 inmates. The principal occupations are general farming, including hog raising, dairying, and egg production. Land reclamation, reforestation and general maintenance are among the other work activities.

The emphasis at this institution is on a work programme; spiritual counselling and a variety of recreational activities are also provided. Inmates who take advantage of extension courses to upgrade their education, are assisted by the Training Centre's academic teachers.

TRAINING CENTRES

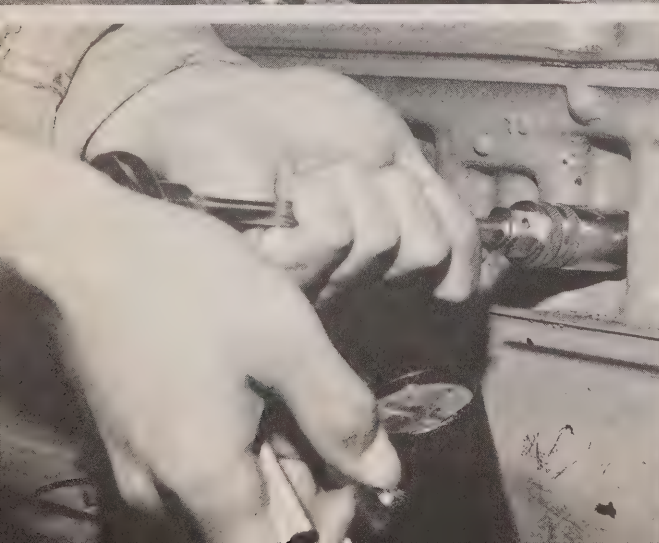
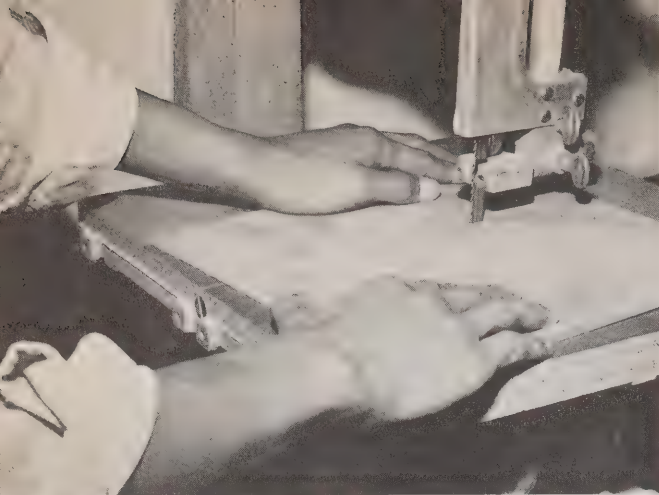
The Department's Training Centres provide for the educational and vocational development of youths who can be motivated toward these goals. Every attempt is made to approximate normal living within a group atmosphere, which is conducive to the formation of positive social attitudes.

Steps have been taken to relate the Ontario Training Centre programmes to the Vocational Rehabilitation Services Programme of the Department of Manpower in such a way that, upon discharge, the student should be able to proceed with his studies in the community, under the supervision and with the support of the latter agency.

Brampton Training Centre accommodates 200 male students between the ages of 16 and 25 years, selected from the Reception Wing of Guelph Reformatory.

When the student arrives at the Training Centre, a programme is planned by the staff, following a series of orientation lectures. Placement in the residence and in academic and trades training programmes is carried out by the allocation committee.

Classes up to and including grade 10 are conducted by an academic staff of four fully qualified



teachers. Studies beyond the grade 10 level are provided through the correspondence courses operated by the Ontario Department of Education.

Thirteen trades training shops are in operation at the Centre, each under the supervision of a qualified trades instructor. The trades taught are: sheetmetal, radio and TV servicing, machine shop, welding, motor mechanics, barbering, painting and decorating, bricklaying, woodwork and carpentry, electricity, maintenance, food servicing and horticulture. It is customary for the student to spend a half-day in school and a half-day in one of the shops.

Emphasis is placed upon extra curricular interests, which include hobbycraft, sports activities, track meets, modelling, ceramics, photography, and science. A variety club and book club are also active, as are St. John's Ambulance training and Leaders' Corps groups.

The chaplain, the psychologist and the social workers offer personal and group counselling at the clinical level.

The Ontario Training Centre, Burtch, accommodates youths between the ages of 16 and 25 years transferred from Guelph Reformatory; 40 students can be accommodated. The students assigned to Burtch Training Centre are slower learners and the programmes are designed accordingly.

The academic courses offered are at the elementary school level, and individual instruction is emphasized due to the learning difficulties of these students. Vocational training covers sheet-metal work, woodwork, and bricklaying. An active counselling programme is carried out by a chaplain, a psychologist and experienced correctional officers, or supervisors, as they are designated at the Training Centres. The new dormitories and shop buildings continue to progress in construction.



The Training Centres at Fort William, Monteith and Burritt's Rapids (Rideau) serve the northwestern, northern and eastern regions of the Province respectively. The programmes of these Centres are very similar to those of Brampton Training Centre and Burtch Training Centre. Each one is capable of accommodating up to 60 offenders between the ages of 16 and 25 years.

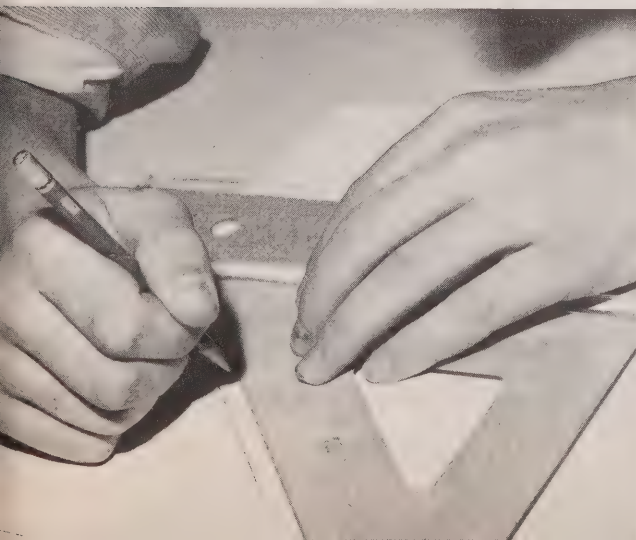
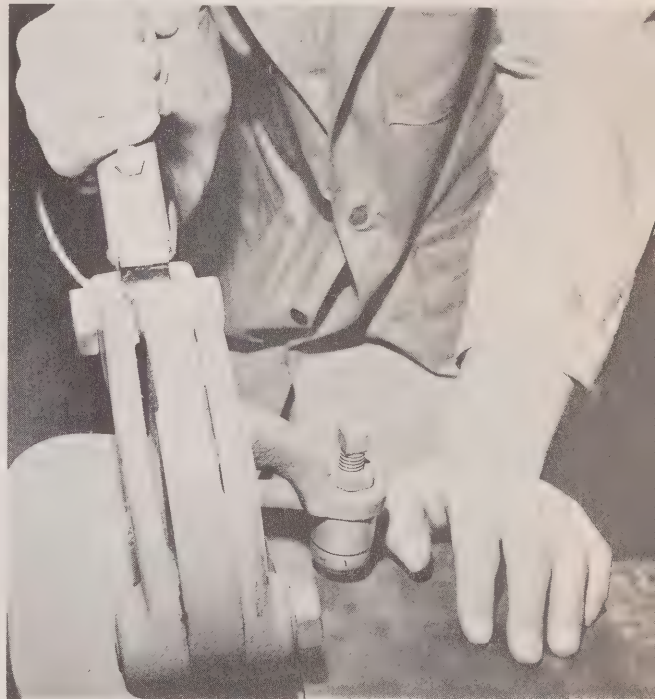
Fort William Training Centre contains modern equipment and teaching aids for vocational instruction in carpentry, welding and drafting, bricklaying and masonry, and the electrical trade.

Since there is no reformatory that could act as a classification centre for offenders from the northwestern region, potential students for Fort William Training Centre are initially admitted to the Port Arthur District Jail. The close proximity of this jail to the Training Centre allows senior personnel to use the jail for purposes of interviewing and administering psychological tests to determine the training potential of offenders.

Some of the youths interviewed cannot read or write, although they may be of normal intelligence; others are capable of being integrated into the normal trades training programme. In each case, a suitable programme is developed.

The teaching staff, consisting of two academic teachers and three vocational teachers, instruct in grades 1 to 10 inclusive. Grade 11 and 12 subjects are taught through correspondence courses.

The Ontario Training Centre, Monteith, offers the trades of bricklaying, carpentry, small motor mechanics and oxy-acetylene welding. There are two academic teachers and three trades instructors, with the day's activities being divided between shop and classroom, as in the other Training Centres.



Great progress is being made in construction of a gymnasium to replace the inadequate recreation space currently available. The gymnasium is being built to a large extent by students and inmates; bricklaying is proceeding through the winter months, not only because of the short summer season, but because of the value in learning the techniques of carrying out construction in a northern climate at this time of year.

Rideau Training Centre, Burritt's Rapids, accepts students who are recidivists aged 16 to 18 and first offenders up to 25 years.

A new shop and classroom building is now complete and the new dormitory building is nearing completion. Students at this training centre assisted in the construction of these buildings, thus putting to practical use the instruction they had received in trades training.

Academic instruction and trades training in carpentry, bricklaying and welding are available at present. The trades training programme will be extended as required. The students at this centre are drawn from the Ottawa-Kingston area of the Province.

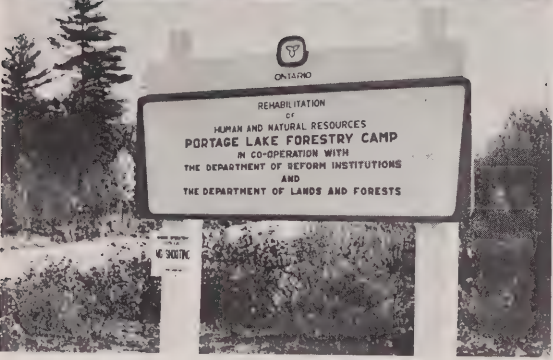


ADULT FORESTRY CAMPS

The Department operates minimum security forestry camps in conjunction with the Reformatories and Industrial Farms. The inmates who are sent to these camps are those who are able, in the judgment of the selection committee, to accept the responsibility of an open setting and to respond favourably to the freedom of working under supervision in a healthy and invigorating environment.

The inmates of these camps work on projects developed by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. This is mainly conservation work, including pruning, thinning, and clearing of County forests. There has been a considerable contribution to the historical and recreational resources of the Province, consisting of work on the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and development of public park facilities.

At Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake Camps, inmates from the Burwash Industrial Farm and nearby District Jails engage in timber improvement work on adjacent Crown properties. *McCreight's Dam Forestry Camp* is a satellite of the Sault Ste. Marie District Jail. Here there has been an ongoing programme of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the Thessalon area.



*Portage Lake Camp and Camp Wendigo are 40-bed, minimum security forestry camps, serviced by Burwash Industrial Farm. They provide work in forestry operations for inmates selected from Burwash and from the District Jails of North Bay and Sudbury. Each has Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains in attendance. **Camp Durham** is a small 14-bed, minimum security unit on the grounds of Millbrook Reformatory and is serviced by the Reformatory. This unit accepts short-term prisoners serving jail sentences. **Camp Hillsdale**, in the Medonte Township area, is a 30-bed, minimum security forestry camp to which inmates from Mimico Reformatory are sent. **Camp Hendrie** is a 40-bed forestry camp, located approximately 95 miles from Guelph Reformatory. At present, it is administered by the Reformatory, and accepts young men who would benefit from an open setting, but who are unsuitable for the vocational and academic programmes offered at the Brampton and Burch Training Centres. **Camp Oliver** was so named in honour of Mr. Farquhar Oliver, M.P.P. for Grey South for 41 years. This distinguished member of the Legislature generously lent his name to the new Camp. Camp Oliver will be identical in capacity and function to Camp Hendrie.*

Fort Ste. Marie, on the Wye River, built with the help of inmates from Hillsdale Forestry Camp.



CLINICS

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics provide treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction and pedophilia (child molesting); a staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and clinically trained chaplains work with correctional officers and the rehabilitation staff to provide a comprehensive treatment programme.

Alcohol addicts are treated on a 30-day basis, drug addicts for four months and the sexual deviate treatment programme lasts for six months. The full range of treatment possibilities is available: individual, group and didactic psychotherapy; chemotherapy; aversion therapy; occupational therapy and, in the case of alcoholics, a diet, which is recommended by the senior physician in association with the Department's dietitian.

The Clinics are a minimum security setting located adjacent to the Mimico Reformatory in a Toronto suburban area.

During the past year, the Ontario Parole Board and the National Parole Board have worked together to develop a parole system so that the sex offender can be integrated into society under suitable supervision.

The Annual Conference on Addictions and Sexual Deviation, which is sponsored by the Department of Reform Institutions and held at the



Clinics, continues to be an event of some importance to other workers in these fields. Authorities in the treatment field are invited to present papers and engage in discussion with the professional people in attendance, to the benefit of all concerned.

This comprehensive outline of the facilities of the Department of Reform Institutions indicates a depth and extensivity of resources for the rehabilitation of the adult male offender of which this Province may well be proud.

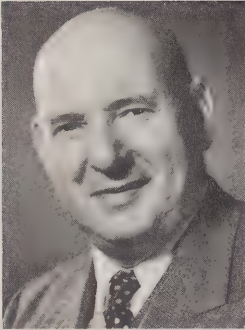
This Department continues in its attempts to reach the point where it will be generally recognized as a model of correctional procedures and practices.





ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

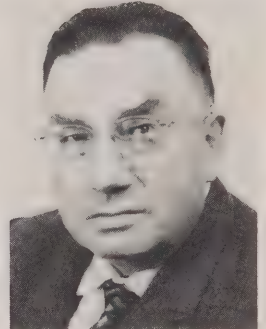
Teams from the Ontario Board of Parole visit every departmental institution once a month to hear applications from inmates and students for Ontario paroles which apply to the indefinite portion of their sentences.



D. M. KERR



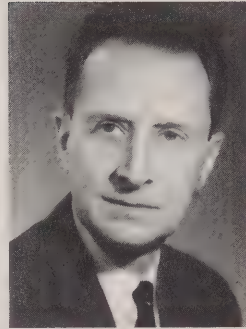
F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman



A. A. SCHRAG

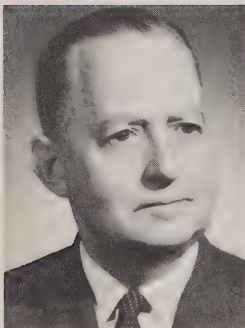


J. S. MORRISON,
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.



DR. G. NAGY, PH.D.

— PART TIME MEMBERS —



H. R. McMANN

Mr. McMann graduated from Teacher's College in New Brunswick where he taught school. He was in the retail business field in Toronto for 25 years during which time he was a member of the Retail Merchandising Advisory Committee for Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. For the past eight years he has served in real estate. He is a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Trade and is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Realtors. He was appointed to the Ontario Parole Board on a part-time basis on January 1, 1967.



MRS. J. I. ROSS

PAROLE SERVICES

Ontario's Parole Board has five full-time and two part-time members and is required to visit the Department's six Training Centres, four Reformatories, and five Industrial Farms every month, so that all inmates serving an indefinite sentence may appear before it. In order to do this, 188 Parole Board Meetings were held during the past year.

A survey of the board's work over the past five years reveals that a larger percentage of paroles have been granted by the board in each successive year.

To ensure a flexible, progressive policy, ten meetings were held by the board to review present policy and introduce new policy.

Since it is desirable that board members acquire the latest first-hand information about all Rehabilitation Services which are available to those who are granted parole, it has become board policy to invite the Directors of such services to speak to the board, and to have board members visit and take particular interest in institutional programmes.

A survey has been made of the research undertaken in this field during the past five years and each board member has been supplied with abstracts of the most important researches undertaken during that period. Throughout the past year, board members and members of the parole staff have completed research projects which have provided the board with valuable information. In addition, arrangements have been made with the Psychology Department of the University of Guelph to conduct parole research, which may ultimately provide prediction tables that should widen the board's effective scope still further.

Success on parole is a variable commonly used to measure the efficacy of institutional programmes. Anything important that happens to a parolee whilst he is under supervision must be recorded, and so a mandatory system of record keeping exists for this group which is more thorough and complete than for any other group under our care.

Parole is an indispensable part of our system of criminal justice. It is a method of selectively releasing an offender from an institution, prior to completion of his maximum sentence, when it is decided that he has received full benefit from his institutional sentence. It helps an inmate bridge the gap between the confining atmosphere of an institution and the relative freedom of life in society, and serves also as a deterrent to further crime since parole may be revoked at any time.

The prospect of parole is an added incentive for inmates who are prepared to adopt acceptable standards of behaviour; most inmates would prefer to live in the community, albeit under supervision, than to remain in an institution. It is gratifying to note that about eight out of every ten persons who are granted parole are able to complete their term satisfactorily.

Ontario Board of Parole Statement

Year Ending March 31st, 1967

No. of meetings held	188
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,884
Women	221
Total	2,105
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	1,178
Women	118
Total	1,296
No. successfully completed parole:	
Men	703 or 59.68%
Women	84 or 71.19%
Total	787 or 60.73%
No. violated parole during fiscal year:	
Men	189 or 16.04%
Women	25 or 21.19%
Total	214 or 16.51%
Paroles incompleated as of March 31, 1967:	
Men	286 or 24.28%
Women	9 or 7.62%
Total	295 or 22.76%
Total number under supervision on parole during fiscal year:	
	MEN WOMEN TOTAL
On parole as of April 1, 1966	403 27 430
Paroled during fiscal year	1,178 118 1,296
TOTAL	1,581 145 1,726

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during the fiscal year were authorized during the previous year and some authorized in the year 1966-67 will not be made effective until the following year.

F. H. POTTS, Chairman
J. S. MORRISON, 1st Assistant Chairman
D. M. KERR, 2nd Assistant Chairman
G. NAGY, Member
A. A. SCHRAG, Member
MRS. J. I. ROSS, Part-time Member
H. R. McMANN, Part-time Member

REHABILITATION AND AFTER CARE

The Rehabilitation Services provide supervision for children returning to the community from Training Schools as well as adults released on parole from Reformatories, Industrial Farms, and Training Centres. A detailed follow-up programme is conducted for patients released from our Alcoholic, Drug Addiction and Sex Deviate Clinics.

Juvenile After Care

Contact with a child's home is maintained during his stay in a training school and, as a result, the Rehabilitation Officer is able to supply valuable information to the school staff, and to counsel the child's parents in order to assist them in preparing for his return.

The period immediately following graduation is critical for a child, and it is at this time that support from his Rehabilitation Officer is most important. Problems may arise in his adjustment to the community school or his first job, as well as in fitting back into the family or foster home setting. With friendly guidance and counselling this difficult period will be made easier and many of the problems overcome.

The Rehabilitation Officer maintains a contact with the child until he is eighteen years of age or until the Rehabilitation Officer is satisfied that a good adjustment has taken place, at which time the child may be recommended for termination of wardship.

Adult After Care

Rehabilitation Staff located at adult institutions are responsible for completing release plans for prisoners who have been granted parole. In addition, assistance is provided for those prisoners released at the expiration of their sentence. Careful planning prior to release is most important. Those offenders who show a sincere desire to change from their former pattern of living will be offered assistance in securing employment, satisfactory living accommodation, special clothing, tools, etc., and encouraged to maintain contact with the Rehabilitation Officer in their community to discuss any problems which may arise.

The voluntary follow-up at our Clinics continues to provide an effective means of counselling and guidance to patients following their treatment programme. Although this follow-up is essentially to cover the 12-month period after release, which is considered the most important, patients often maintain a contact with the Rehabilitation Officer for longer periods of time at their own request.

A new office has been established at Windsor which brings the total to 26 offices throughout the province. Staff are located at 19 institutions and at outside offices in Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor, Ottawa, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie. Sixteen new staff members have been recruited and there are now over 80 officers involved in full-time rehabilitation work.

Plans have been completed to establish at least one additional office and to recruit the necessary staff. In our developing programme, as the case-loads increase there is a compensating increase in staff in order to ensure that the present quality of supervision is maintained.

STATISTICS FOR REHABILITATION

Fiscal Year April 1966 to March 1967

Total Number of Interviews	22,131
Total Number Assisted	10,272
Type of Assistance Given:	
(a) Employment Arranged	1,867
(b) Board and Lodging Arranged	1,585
(c) Meals	336
(d) Tools	43
(e) Clothes	1,453
(f) Other Types of Assistance	4,988
Employers Contacted	4,139
Community Investigations Completed	4,175



SOCIAL AGENCIES

When a man or woman leaves a department institution, their continuing programme of rehabilitation often includes involvement in the programme of one of the social agencies which is designed to offer supportive assistance and counselling and to help them make the adjustment to community life. Many such agencies work in close co-operation with the Department of Reform Institutions and its rehabilitation officers to aid the inmate in finding housing, employment, and in offering such financial assistance as is necessary until they are self-sufficient.

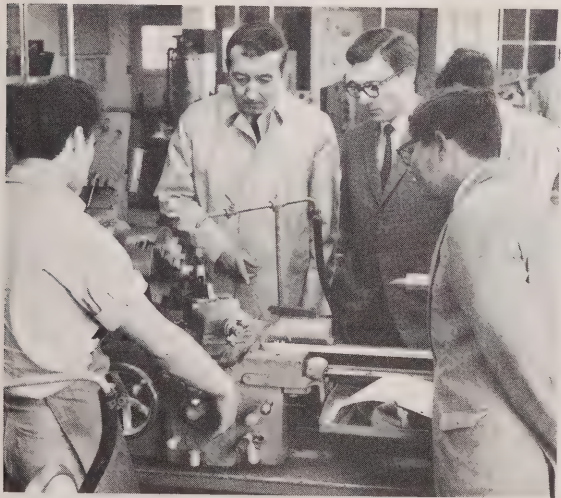
Alcoholics Anonymous not only offers such after-care support, but also carries on a weekly programme at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for Alcoholics and at most adult institutions.

The Salvation Army, in addition to after-release assistance, visits all adult institutions and, in some cases, maintains full-time personnel within the institution and is fully involved in the programme of these institutions.

Adult male offenders receive help in planning for parole while in the institution from John Howard Society workers, who carry through with further assistance after release.

Workers from The Elizabeth Fry Society take an active role in working with female offenders in the Mercer complex as well as offering practical pre-release and post-release assistance to aid women in their return to the community.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the invaluable help and co-operation of these and such agencies as the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Canadian Manpower Centre, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House, Scott Mission, and the many other religious and community services whose efforts aid in the rehabilitation of the offender.



Aftercare agencies co-operated with the Department at an exhibition at the Brampton Training Centre. Visitors were able to discuss the many aspects of the rehabilitation programme with both staff and students.



THE ONTARIO PLAN



In Training Schools

1967



TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

The Training Schools Advisory Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on matters pertaining to the condition of training schools and the welfare of the children admitted to the schools. The Board considers each individual recommendation for placement of a child by a placement officer and also considers the transfer of a child on placement to another environment upon the recommendation of the placement officer. It constantly reviews the training school programmes, and advises on new or revised programmes.



H. E. ELBORN, M.A., B.PAED., LL.D., Chairman

Dr. Elborn holds a Master of Arts degree in History and English from Queen's University, and a Bachelor of Pedagogy degree from the University of Toronto. He served as a Public School Inspector and later as Editor of Text-books with the Department of Education. After experience as Principal of the Toronto Normal School and as Inspector of Professional Training, he was appointed Superintendent of Teacher Education in 1956. At the time of his retirement from the Ontario Department of Education, in 1966, Dr. Elborn was Assistant Deputy Minister. Queen's University honoured him with the LL.D. degree in 1965.



BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes has been a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education since 1962 and was Chairman of the Board in 1966 and is presently Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board.



C. H. LEWIS, B.A., M.D., D. PSYCH.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Branch of the Department of Health and serves on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



MRS. C. R. SANDERSON, R.N.

The first public health nurse to practice in England, Mrs. Sanderson was among the first to graduate in the then - new public health course after becoming a Registered Nurse. She is a past-president of Dixon Hall and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board for 22 years.



J. M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.

Dr. Bennett served the Department of Education, Ontario, as a school inspector for 42 years. He is a member of the Toronto Public Libraries Board and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board since 1942.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

In this Centennial year, we look towards furthering the advanced policies that we have been adopting in the treatment of children admitted to training school. Of continued importance is the stress put upon varying the numerous programmes to meet the differing needs of the children in our care. We provide schooling geared to the individual needs of each child, and psychotherapy where it is necessary. Programmes to meet the spiritual needs of each child are an integral part of every school.

Each school's facilities vary, as does the degree of supervision. All of our schools provide academic, vocational, and recreational training, but each school places different emphasis on various aspects of the basic programme in an attempt to suit the particular needs of the children.

The allocation of each child to a particular training school is based essentially on the educational programme deemed necessary for the child. For instance, some young children require the more intensive attention possible in the White

Oaks programme at Hagersville, and, like the other schools, White Oaks has available social work, psychological and psychiatric consultation. This school was opened in January 1966, and research has been an on-going feature almost from the beginning. A follow-up study of children who have now left this school and returned to their homes or foster homes is under way. Research of this kind is essential if our programmes are to be adequately evaluated.

Reception and Diagnostic Centre

In order to ensure that all the children placed in our care have access to the most advanced diagnostic facilities available, priority is being given to the immediate construction in Metropolitan Toronto of a reception and diagnostic centre for both sexes. The assessment unit will be fully staffed with social workers and psychologists, with psychiatric consultation available. We anticipate that it will also be used as a teaching institution for students in the social sciences. All juveniles





HARRY GARRAWAY
Administrator of
Training Schools

Mr. Garraway joined the Department in 1947 as a supervisor at the Ontario Training School, Galt. He rose through house-master and senior supervisor at the boys' training school at Cobourg, meanwhile gaining a Teacher's Certificate during summer and extension courses. He became Head Teacher at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg in 1955 and was appointed Superintendent at the Ontario Training School, Simcoe, in 1962. In 1964 he was appointed Administrator of Training Schools.

admitted to training schools from the Juvenile and Family Courts will initially be sent to this centre which will accommodate up to 120 children.

Children will remain at the centre for a period of two to three weeks, during which time professional staff will employ a number of assessment procedures to determine (1) should the child receive treatment in a residential medical facility (in which case he will be transferred to an appropriate health unit); (2) should the child be released almost immediately into the community and receive supportive help and outpatient care at a health unit; or (3) which among the variety of programmes and settings provided at the Department's fourteen training schools will best meet the child's needs.

This centre will also be used for the reassessment of children already in training schools if it is indicated that they would benefit from placement in a different setting. Thus the assessment centre will permit us to develop training schools to an even greater degree of specialization.

The Department's unit will operate in co-operation with the eight regional diagnostic, assessment and treatment centres being established by the Department of Health throughout the province. The training schools and rehabilitation officers in a particular region will have the services of these centres available to them and our Department will have a permanent representative at each of the eight regional centres.

Renaming Training Schools

In keeping with other progressive policies the Department this year renamed all training schools for juveniles. This enables the children to

identify better with the school and its programme. For example — the name "Cobourg Training School" was changed to "Brookside School".

It is felt that discontinuing the use of the term "Training School" will assist in the rehabilitation of juveniles by reducing the risk of carrying a negative identification with them upon their re-entry into the community school system.

Smith Report: Implications for Training Schools

In September of 1967, the Government announced its intention to assume full costs of the administration of justice in the province.

Under this policy, the cost of transporting wards from the courts to training schools will be taken over by the province. In addition, the financial obligations of municipalities for maintaining juveniles in training schools will be discontinued.



Northern Ontario Training School

Because a growing number of boys admitted to our training schools are from Northern Ontario it was decided that an inter-denominational school should be built closer to the localities from which many are admitted. A site near the City of Sudbury was chosen and plans are under way for the building of a school which will house 120 boys, up to age 17, in cottage-type units. Each cottage will house 20 boys in 15 single bedrooms and one 5-bed dormitory.

Junior boys will be segregated from the senior boys.

There will be both academic and vocational classes, arts and crafts, and gymnasium and a variety of recreational facilities. Library facilities will include a study room for the boys. As in our other schools, the boys will be encouraged to take part in community activities such as local Cub and Scout groups and church choirs.

Reception Centres

At the present time classification takes place at the Reception, Diagnostic and Treatment Centre for Girls, Galt, and the Reception Centre for Boys, Bowmanville. These centres provide a means of classifying all children admitted to our care with the exception of Roman Catholic children, who are admitted directly from the Juvenile and Family Courts to appropriate private training schools.

At Bowmanville the boys are interviewed and observed; they receive medical, psychological, psychiatric, intelligence and aptitude tests, and information concerning their background is obtained from community sources. The classification committee then assigns the boys to the appropriate school.

At the Galt centre, each girl receives a complete medical examination, has individual interviews with the social worker, the psychologist and the psychiatrist, and is given aptitude, interest and intelligence tests. The results of this intensive investigation into a girl's problems and capacities, and information on her previous schooling, allows a classification committee to recommend each girl either for further evaluation or treatment at the Galt centre, or for transfer to one of the other training schools. The treatment unit at Galt provides facilities for extensive testing, counselling and group therapy.

Treatment Unit

A number of the girls in the treatment unit are not academically oriented and many of them have a history of unacceptable classroom behaviour. It is particularly gratifying that a research project at this school has demonstrated some success in dealing with the classroom behaviour



problems of the girls, with a resulting improvement in academic performance. The research, which involved positive reinforcement of appropriate behaviour with rewards, increased the students' academic performance within five days after it started. The improvement was maintained even after the rewards offered the girls were decreased.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Grand View School, Galt

This school accommodates 120 girls in three houses, each with its own lounge and recreation area; most girls have their own bedrooms, but a few share bedrooms. The educational programme includes the Occupational Training Course, as prescribed by the Ontario Department of Education at the secondary school level, and Junior and Senior Opportunity Courses at the elementary school level. Home economics, sewing, quantity cooking, commercial subjects, beauty culture, practical nursing and music are among the subjects offered in the Occupational curriculum.

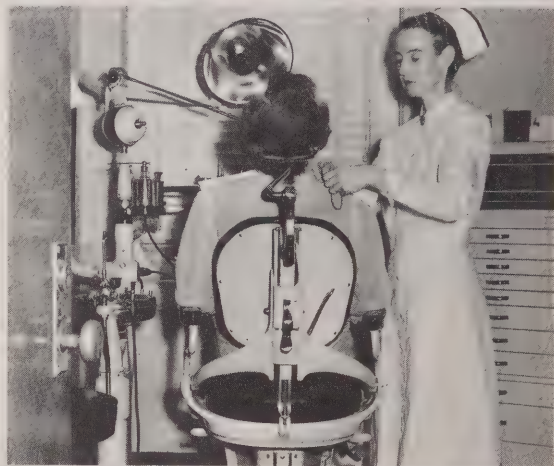
The recreational programme provided for the girls includes swimming instruction throughout the year and camping in the summer. Visits to the local department stores are permitted for the selection of clothes to be worn on weekends and during visits in the community. The girls are also encouraged to make their own clothes, and periodically fashion shows are held at which a fashion reporter from the community acts as commentator.

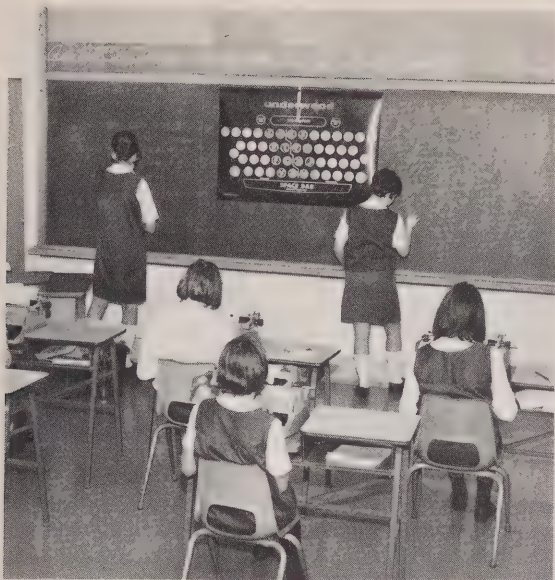
Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay

The 120 girls in this school are accommodated in the four residential wings of the main building. Each residential wing is referred to as a "house" and contains single bedrooms and two small dormitories, which calls for a greater degree of responsibility on the part of the girls to enable them to live with less supervision.

The educational programme provides instruction for grades 7 and 8 at the elementary school level, and courses at the secondary school level in Arts and Science and Business and Commerce for grades 9 and 10. Courses in home economics, sewing, typing, and business practice are also available.

During the summer vacation the girls picnic, hike, and enjoy educational trips in the vicinity of the school. The girls have the opportunity to work locally if suitable employment is available. During the winter there is a variety of indoor activity including games, sewing, and arts and crafts. Some girls join a Girl Guide group and some a drama group.



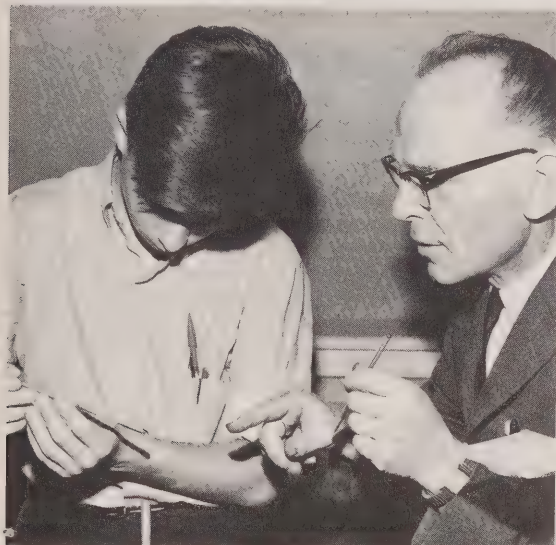


Trelawney House, Port Bolster

The setting for this school is a large converted stone house, called Trelawney House, built close to the shore of Lake Simcoe and surrounded by ample playing fields for the maximum population of 20 girls. The school provides group living in a home-like setting for young, immature girls. There is a communal living room and dining room, and each bedroom accommodates two, three or four girls.

A full-time academic school programme up to grade 8 is provided, and home economic classes are included in the day programme as well as two evenings per week. Remedial teaching is provided during the summer for those girls requiring additional tuition.

Arts and crafts classes are popular and girls are encouraged to make some of their own clothing, although most of it is chosen from department store catalogues. There is plenty of opportunity for outdoor sports, and swimming in Lake Simcoe is a favourite summer pastime.



BOYS' SCHOOLS

Glendale School, Simcoe

This school accepts the boys with the most academic potential. A modern school building, Glendale is divided into four units, each with its own lounge, single bedrooms and two dormitories for five boys. Some boys consider it a reward to be able to share a room and the most responsible boys are permitted to live in the dormitories.

The academic programme offers 4 and 5 year Arts and Science, and Business and Commerce courses in grades 9 and 10. Grades 7 and 8 are provided for those boys who have the academic potential to reach the high school level. Courses in industrial arts and mechanical drafting are also available. Sports play an important role in the lives of the Glendale boys, who participate in inter-league competition with secondary schools in the district in hockey, baseball, soccer and basketball. Among the other extra-curricular activities are the school band and newspaper, the chess club and the leaders corps. Social interaction with the community is stressed, and in addition to the sports programmes, the boys take part in youth groups outside the training school setting.



The Hagersville Complex

The two schools at Hagersville, White Oaks Village and Sprucedale, are for boys under twelve years of age and boys fourteen to sixteen years of age respectively. The grounds, a former RCAF station, are largely uncultivated and provide an excellent opportunity for nature study, a hobby

avidly pursued by some of the younger boys. An outdoor swimming pool is enjoyed by students from both schools.

White Oaks Village

This school is in line with the generally accepted requirements — family-like settings with high adult/child ratios — for treating young socially maladjusted children. Regular house conferences and professional counselling ensure that the staff's approach to the children is consistent.

About half the boys at White Oaks appear to have deficiencies in basic speech learning which, unless overcome, will inhibit their chances of success at school no matter how well-meaning their teachers may be. This lack of success in school has contributed to their hostility. An intensive programme of assessment and treatment of speech and reading problems for these children is

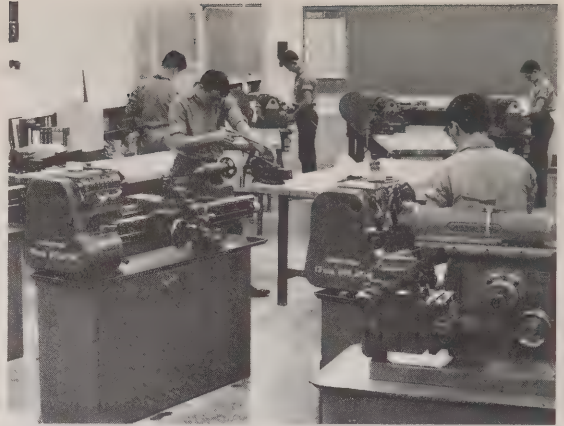


being undertaken in co-operation with the Speech Therapy Department of the Brantford General Hospital.

The education programme is solely academic, for all grades up to grade 8, and is administered by fully qualified school teachers. A wide range of recreational activities is provided, both indoors and outdoors, including Cubs, Scouts and camping.

Sprucedale

The programme at Sprucedale School provides the Science, Technology and Trades course for grades 9 and 10, which allows the boys to fit into a similar programme upon their return to the community. The vocational shops are well equipped and include auto mechanics, machine shop,



welding, carpentry and construction, and architectural and mechanical drafting. A well-stocked library and a variety of hobbies such as crafts, games and gymnastics augment the academic programme.

A hangar building provides an ideal recreation area and can accommodate such sports as floor hockey, basketball and volleyball. Three courses in driver education were completed this year. The boys at Sprucedale are all members of community youth groups, and dances to which the group members come are held on a regular basis. The boys are actively involved in inter-school sports in the surrounding communities.

Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville

This school for boys stresses occupational training. Vocational courses include sheet metal, welding, carpentry, and building construction. Boys completing these courses will be able to compete in the community for employment opportunities in these fields. There is also an extensive



farm programme where boys interested in agricultural training help tend the Holstein dairy herd and a large flock of hens, which produce over 400 eggs daily. The crops include cereals, small garden vegetables, and apples. The farm programme receives the co-operation of the Agricultural Department at the University of Guelph.

The academic programme includes academic-vocational classes at the elementary school level. One of the prominent needs of most boys in training schools is for remedial reading, and this is provided for by specialists in reading and speech therapy. Audio-visual aids and a rapidly expanding library enrich the training programme.

The Scout Troop and the Cadet Corps with its band are popular with the boys, and an active sports programme, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool provide a variety of athletic activities. A three-day Centennial Festival was held to which neighbouring Elementary and Secondary schools were invited. The Festival included exhibits, concerts, and a parade through the town which attracted thousands of spectators.

Coldsprings Forestry Camp

This camp, located in the Ganaraska Forest approximately 20 miles northeast of Bowmanville, is administered by the superintendent of Pine Ridge School and has accommodation for 40 boys. Part-time training in forestry and part-time academic instruction is given by skilled instructors. Boys taking part in this programme are selected from amongst the boys at Pine Ridge School on the basis of their aptitude for this type of training. Sports and crafts play an important part in the total programme.

The boys at Coldsprings Camp have contributed to the economy of the area whilst benefitting from the open-air programme; their contribution to reforestation, road and park improvement is considerable. Trained in fire fighting, they have assisted in controlling several fires in the Ganaraska Forest. The boys recently released 1,000 pheasants into the forest, and the conservation fish pond is well stocked with speckled trout.

*Beatty House
Brookside School*

Brookside School, Cobourg

Four large adjacent houses in extensive grounds comprise this school. Other buildings house the academic school, stores, and the gymnasium. The academic programme, for boys 12 and 13 years of age, covers grades 1 to 8, with the addition of remedial and opportunity classes. All boys admitted to the school spend a short period of time in an orientation class before being placed in the normal academic programme. An industrial arts class offers the boys a wide variety of handicrafts, and an elementary class in woodwork is popular.

Emphasis is placed on integrating the boys in the community and teams from the school are entered in community organized leagues in hockey and baseball. Cub and Scout groups organize their own summer camps, and choirs and soloists take part in local music festivals. A qualified librarian supervises the extensive library and trains the boys in the proper use of the library's facilities.

Hillcrest School, Guelph

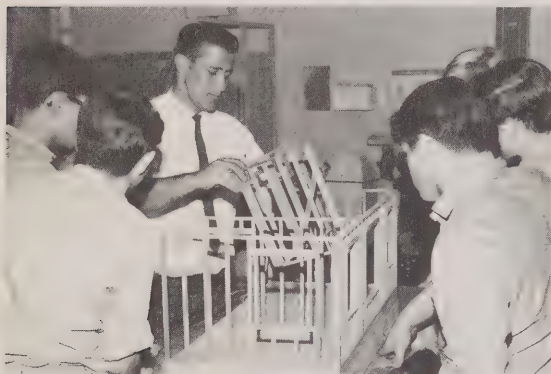
This small maximum security school accommodates 48 boys who need greater controls than are possible in the more open settings of the other training schools. Research has shown that for some children security measures actually make a positive contribution towards the development of healthy attitudes. A setting of this type to these children represents aspects of external security that are necessary for internal feelings of security.

Within Hillcrest's structured setting a clinical team provides counselling and oversees the programme planning for each boy, whose progress is periodically reviewed. When a child is at the appropriate stage of development he may be



transferred to a more open setting which will better meet his needs at that time.

Flexibility is an important aspect of the scholastic and recreational programmes at Hillcrest. Academic and vocational training are offered up to Grade 10; students beyond this level study correspondence courses under the supervision of the teaching staff. Sheet metal, carpentry and machine shops provide trade training for boys whose interests lie in this direction. Programmed learning complements the regular teaching situations. Contact with the community is maintained by encouraging the boys to take part in the sports and social activities of the community.



PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

The private training schools accommodate Roman Catholic children admitted from the Juvenile and Family Courts in Ontario. The schools are operated by Roman Catholic religious orders and the total operating costs of each school are met by the Province.

St. Euphrasia's, in Toronto, is operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and has accommodation for 150 girls. The academic programme to Grade 10 is supplemented by courses in home management, nursing, beauty culture, commercial subjects, music and dancing. The recreational activities include camping, swimming, horseback riding and skating, as well as organized sports. A sense of individual identity in the girls is fostered by permitting them to choose and shop for their own clothes.

St. John's and St. Joseph's schools are operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. *St. John's*, in Uxbridge, accommodates 180 boys from the western half of the province, and *St. Joseph's*, in Alfred, 160 from the eastern half of Ontario. About 30 per cent of *St. Joseph's* population is French speaking. The boys are assessed soon after arrival by psychological, aptitude and intelligence tests to determine the most appropriate type of programme for each child; therapy sessions may follow the initial testing. In both schools the boys live in dormitories and are assigned to either Junior or Senior School according to age.

Academic instruction is provided up to Grade 10 and there are special classes for slow learners. Training in printing, barbering, quantity cooking, baking and carpentry are available at *St. John's*, and *St. Joseph's* provides instruction in woodwork

and crafts. As well as encouraging good work habits in their charges, both schools have extensive recreational programmes, including an accordion band at St. John's and a leadership training course at St. Joseph's, and other leisure time activities which are designed to meet the needs of the boys. Both schools have gymnasias and swimming pools and St. Joseph's has indoor bowling alleys. As in all the training schools, the spiritual needs of the children are an important concern of the staff; daily prayers and Sunday Services give the children the opportunity to develop this aspect of their personality.

After Care

The concern of the Department for the children in its care does not end with their release from an institution. The after care provided for children graduating from training schools is a continuation of the treatment programme initiated in the schools. The real test of a child's social adjustment is his behaviour in the community after graduation from our schools; the work of the rehabilitation officers is a vital link in this process.

During a child's stay in an institution, regular contact with his home is made by the rehabilitation officer to help the parents to prepare, and if necessary, to readjust for their child's return. Helpful information about the child's background is provided for the training school, and the child's progress is reported to the parents. Plans are made to involve the child in school and community activities upon his return so that he will be able to continue his positive pattern of socialization. In the event that it is advisable for a child not to return to his own home, the rehabilitation officer arranges for an appropriate foster home where he continues to offer guidance and supervision.

Although the wardship of a child may continue until he is eighteen, the Training Schools Advisory Board may recommend that the Department's



jurisdiction be terminated before this age if the child has made a satisfactory adjustment.

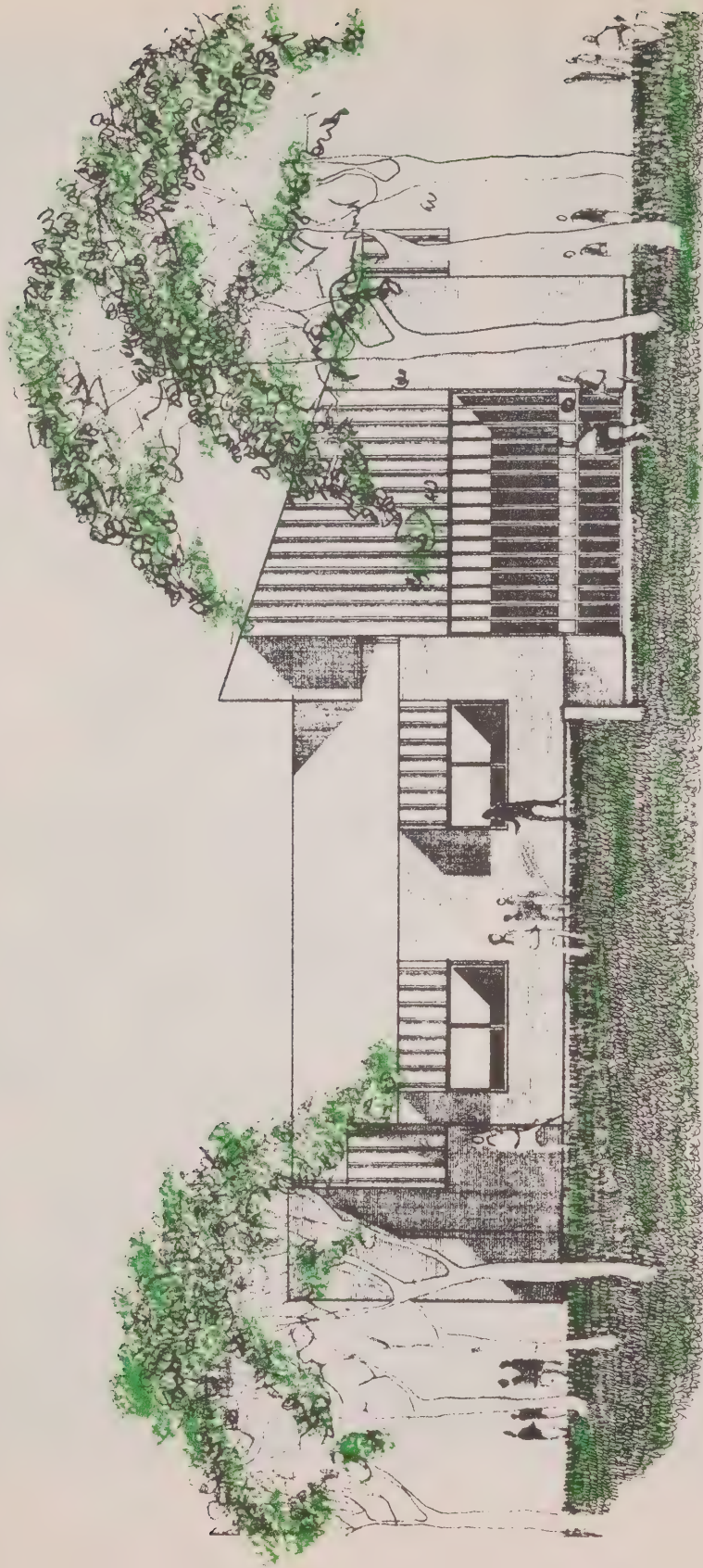
Terminations of Wardship

	TOTALS
Number of Termination Cases Considered	1,172
LESS: Termination by death	3
Termination by court appeal or on age conviction	2
Applications refused or deferred	127
Total number of wardships terminated on recommendation of the Advisory Board	<u>1,045</u>

Reasons for Termination

	TOTALS
(1) Reached the legal age of eighteen years ...	267
(2) Not in need of further supervision	385
(3) Not receptive to further supervision	66
(4) Enlisted in Armed Forces	15
(5) Having moved out of Province	31
(6) Whereabouts unknown over long period ...	42
(7) Admitted to Ontario Hospital as mentally defective	14
(8) Admitted to Ontario Hospital as mentally ill	2
(9) Responsibility assumed by another Agency	21
(10) Placed on probation to Adult Court	119
(11) Sentenced to Adult Institution	83
	<u>1,045</u>





Sketch of cottage-type residence at the training school for boys, Sudbury.

STATISTICAL
SECTION

STATISTICS

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LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

Superintendent

Adult Female:

Andrew Mercer ReformatoryG. Thompson
Ingleside Treatment CentreG. Thompson

Adult Male:

Reformatories	Guelph .....C. Sanderson
	Millbrook .....G. D. Stewart
	Mimico .....J. R. Morris
Industrial Farms	Burtch .....R. B. Masecar
	Burwash .....G. B. Silcock
	Fort William .....G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith .....D. Griggs
	Rideau .....J. Irvine
Training Centres	Brampton .....J. Marsland
	Burtch .....R. B. Masecar
	Fort William .....G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith .....D. Griggs
	Rideau .....J. Irvine
Clinics	Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics .....E. K. Glinfort
	Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic, Guelph.....C. Sanderson
Forestry Camps	Camp Durham .....G. D. Stewart
	Camp Hendrie .....C. Sanderson
	Camp Hillsdale .....J. R. Morris
	McCreight's .....W. James
	Camp Oliver .....C. Sanderson
	Portage Lake .....G. B. Silcock
	Camp Wendigo .....A. Celentano

Training Schools:

Girls	Grand View School .....Rev. K. MacDonald
	Kawartha Lakes School .....D. Williams
	Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt .....Rev. K. MacDonald
	Trelawney House .....D. Williams
Boys	Brookside School .....G. W. Pollard
	Glendale School .....G. C. McCracken
	Hillcrest School .....S. Keane
	Pine Ridge School .....H. M. Hooper
	Sprucedale School .....J. Bain
	White Oaks Village .....J. Bain

Private Training Schools:

Girls	St. Euphrasia's .....Sister Mary Agatha
Boys	St. John's .....Br. Alfred
	St. Joseph's .....Br. Maurice-Jacques

See Page 98 for List of Jails

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967

SCOPE OF WORK DONE BY T.S.A. BOARD	Brookside	Glendale	Grand View	Hillcrest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	Sprucedale	White Oaks Village	St. Euphrasia's	St. John's	St. Joseph's	Trelawney House	TOTALS
Placements recommended and authorized	351	146	238	82	158	461	43	5	.....	273	307	231	22	2,317
Placement refused .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Placement deferred	33	9	22	9	7	22	3	1	.....	32	17	20	.....	175
Deferred placements authorized	9	4	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	30
Deferred placements refused .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Special cases	46	7	27	8	14	46	2	.....	.....	31	18	14	1	214
Returns from placements considered	137	29	58	20	27	70	14	2	.....	49	138	57	1	602
Placement reports	1,180	326	492	156	325	1,097	52	20	.....	179	521	548	77	4,973
Attendance reports	776	284	392	124	336	677	56	84	14	361	410	481	25	4,020
Termination of wardship made effective	65	66	101	43	54	263	15	1	.....	115	176	139	7	1,045
Termination of wardship refused ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	14
Termination of wardship deferred ..	4	5	14	5	7	21	2	.....	.....	11	32	6	1	108
Termination of wardship by death ..	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Termination of wardship through court order .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
TOTALS	2,602	877	1,346	453	929	2,671	187	113	14	1,057	1,620	1,502	134	13,505

TOTAL POPULATION OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS AS OF March 31, 1967

	Brookside	Glendale	Grand View	Hillcrest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	Sprucedale	White Oaks Village	St. Euphrasia's	St. John's	St. Joseph's	Trelawney House	Totals
In residence	168	88	73	42	83	189	40	62	51	120	190	185	15	1,306
On placement	327	98	156	45	94	327	.....	4	.....	240	324	236	21	1,872
In Ontario Hospital	9	.....	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	5	6	2	.....	36
TOTALS	504	186	229	90	177	527	40	66	51	365	520	423	36	3,214

LENGTH OF STAY AND PER DIEM COSTS

Average length of stay per pupil	11.5 Mos.	7 Mos.	8.2 Mos.	8 Mos.	12 Mos.	9 Mos.	7.7 Mos.	5 Mos.	6 Mos.	10 Mos.	7.7 Mos.	10.8 Mos.	12 Mos.	
PER DIEM COST	7.35	14.20	13.75	18.41	11.19	13.10	16.69	.....	.....	7.49	9.43	10.03	10.99	

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS
For The Year Ending March 31, 1967

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS	Total	Male	Female	City	Town	Township	AGES										16 and over	Wards of C.A.S.	
							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Others				
Algoma District	38	22	16	25	12	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	4	12	13	2	.....	38
Brant	16	13	3	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	7	.....	1	15
Bruce	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Carleton	57	38	19	54	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	5	8	17	23	1	7	50
Cochrane District	43	35	8	.....	30	13	.....	.....	1	1	1	9	11	20	.....	11	32
Dufferin	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Elgin	10	6	4	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	.....	.....	.....	10
Essex	24	18	6	23	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	7	9	.....	.....	5	19
Frontenac	26	21	5	19	4	3	.....	.....	3	1	4	2	7	9	.....	1	25
Grey	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
Haldimand	8	4	4	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	1	1	7
Haliburton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Halton	14	8	6	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	2	1	.....	14
Hastings	25	21	4	14	7	4	.....	.....	1	4	4	3	3	10	.....	4	21
Huron	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kenora District	44	28	16	5	26	13	.....	.....	.....	2	5	4	16	17	.....	.....	44
Kent	24	18	6	13	10	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	7	7	6	.....	2	22
Lambton	33	25	8	20	9	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	8	13	.....	1	32
Lanark	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Leeds-Grenville	7	5	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	7
Lennox-Addington	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Lincoln	24	15	9	19	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	5	15	.....	2	22
Manitoulin Is.	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	4
Middlesex	28	21	7	26	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	6	12	.....	12	16
Muskoka Dist.	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Nipissing Dist.	22	16	6	9	7	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	3	10	.....	2	20
Norfolk	9	5	4	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	7
Northumberland & Durham	4	3	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	4
Ontario	21	16	5	12	7	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	3	3	12	.....	1	20
Oxford	8	3	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	8
Parry Sound Dist.	11	10	1	.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	3	.....	1	10
Peel	14	11	3	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	.....	.....	14
Perth	8	5	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	1	7
Peterborough	15	13	2	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	9	3	.....	1	14
Prescott-Russell	7	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	6
Prince Edward	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Rainey River Dist.	18	14	4	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	11	.....	1	17
Renfrew	14	12	2	3	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	8	.....	.....	14
Simcoe	28	22	6	9	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	14	1	3	25
Stormont-Dundas- Glengarry	11	6	5	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	1	.....	11
Sudbury District	7	5	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	7
Temiskaming District ...	12	10	2	1	6	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	6	3	.....	1	11
Thunder Bay District ..	51	36	15	35	12	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6	5	18	20	.....	5	46
Victoria	4	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4
Waterloo	29	25	4	26	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	11	13	.....	4	25
Welland	4	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Wellington	16	12	4	13	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	7	.....	1	15
Wentworth	58	43	15	54	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	23	22	1	4	54
York	273	198	75	253	17	3	.....	3	7	13	28	31	74	116	1	13	260	
TOTALS	1,091	787	304	698	294	99	1	6	20	39	87	164	315	449	10	89	1,002		

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967

	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Grand View (Girls)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Trelawney House (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Brookside (Boys)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	TOTALS
Number in residence, April 1, 1966 ..	152	203	169	82	32	72	10	245	203	40	.....	18	95	1,321
New Committals and Admissions:														
Received and retained for training ..	126	191	144	63	11	80	18	193	118	2	49	35	61	1,091
Received and transferred	3	.....	3	33	191	9	1	335	.....	54	17	.....	20	674
Transferred from other institutions ..	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Returns from Placement:														
Violation of placement terms	33	101	27	62	5	32	4	9	72	15	.....	.....	29	389
Court Order .....	.....	24	22	.....	1	.....	.....	21	65	3	.....	.....	.....	136
Placement unsuitable	5	11	10	.....	4	.....	.....	37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Replacement	12	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Medical attention .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Returned from A.W.L. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTALS	334	537	383	242	252	193	33	845	464	114	66	53	205	3,721
Number of Placements:														
Returned to own home	105	245	135	88	14	46	4	265	160	55	3	1	78	1,199
Placed in foster home	78	70	31	28	10	36	2	21	50	2	.....	1	21	350
Placed in boarding home	22	5	23	41	2	8	.....	43	3	13	.....	.....	9	169
Transfers:														
To other training schools	6	19	5	9	186	6	12	315	81	.....	1	.....	9	649
To other institutions	3	9	3	3	.....	14	.....	11	2	2	.....	.....	3	50
Absent without leave	2	11	1	3	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27
Deceased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released for other reasons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTALS	216	359	198	172	213	116	18	656	296	72	4	2	123	2,445
Number remaining in residence, March 31, 1967	118	178	185	70	39	77	15	189	168	42	62	51	82	1,276

NUMBER PLACED AND RETURNED DURING YEAR

	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Grand View (Girls)	Recep. & Diag. Centre (Girls)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Trelawney House (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Brookside (Boys)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	
Number remaining out for whole year ..	155	179	152	119	16	59	5	288	153	57	.....	.....	80	1,268
Number placed and returned during year	25	84	37	38	9	24	1	41	56	13	.....	.....	20	348
Placed out in previous years and returned	25	59	25	24	1	8	3	31	86	5	.....	.....	9	276

NUMBER RETURNED FROM PLACEMENT DURING YEAR

	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Grand View (Girls)	Recep. & Diag. Centre (Girls)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Trelawney House (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Brookside (Boys)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	
After one placement	36	71	30	46	10	30	2	53	100	15	.....	.....	8	401
After two placements	10	43	23	14	.....	2	1	15	31	2	.....	.....	14	155
After three placements	3	20	5	2	.....	.....	1	4	7	1	.....	.....	5	48
After four placements	1	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	20
TOTALS	50	143	62	62	10	32	4	72	142	18	.....	.....	29	624

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT APPEARANCES PRIOR TO ADMISSION

	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Grand View (Girls)	Recep. & Diag. Centre (Girls)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Trelawney House (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Brookside (Boys)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	
None	80	36	44	33	5	60	8	53	27	.....	9	7	32	394
One	24	52	47	17	4	13	6	55	36	.....	26	8	15	303
Two	13	29	28	7	1	5	1	32	21	1	5	4	5	152
Three	4	19	14	2	.....	1	2	22	12	.....	4	3	3	86
Four	2	20	6	3	.....	.....	1	18	12	.....	2	3	4	71
Five or more	3	35	5	1	1	1	.....	13	10	1	3	10	2	85
TOTALS	126	191	144	63	11	80	18	193	118	2	49	35	61	1,091

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED FOR STUDENTS

	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)		St. John's (Boys)		St. Joseph's (Boys)		Grand View (Girls)		Recup. & Diag. Centre (Girls)		Kawartha Lakes (Girls)		Trelawney House (Girls)		Pine Ridge (Boys)		Brookside (Boys)		Hillcrest (Boys)		Sprucedale (Boys)		White Oaks Village (Boys)		Glendale (Boys)	
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
Grade IX & above	84	120	2	100					6	23	109				113				78	66					142	
Grade VIII	70	88		69					5	9	73				137		44		18						63	
Grade VII	51	110	1	45					2	3			5		53	13	88		16				3			
Grade VI	34	66		30					2				15		23	67							4			
Grade IV	15	52		26					3				6			65			4				5			
Grade V		37		3									2			48			1				9			
Grade III & below		9													152	42							14			
Opportunity	42	50	2	89			14	193					4						27							
Auto Mechanics															12						66					
Sewing	126						169		14		184		32													
Laundry			2												37											
Cookery	126						110		14	20	182				50											
Nurses' Aid							45																			
Hairdressing	126						92		14	20																
Off. & Comm.	37								14	20																
Genl. Domestic	126						105				2															
Barbering																										
Sheet Mtl. Wk.															147				5	62						
Machine Shop																			15	52		66				
Carpentry				1											147				1	67		66				
Printing		1	3																							
Farming and Horticulture				2											60											
Plumbing																										
Stores															19											
Maintenance & Paint Shop															128											
Power House																										
Welding															137						66					
Indust. Arts					244												199								205	
Arts & Crafts															43											
Drafting																					66					

SCHOOL ROLL AND COMPARISON

	Designed Accommodation	In Attendance March 31, 1963	In Attendance March 31, 1964	In Attendance March 31, 1965	In Attendance March 31, 1966	In Attendance March 31, 1967
St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	150	176	167	142	151	118
St. John's (Boys)	180	190	219	205	200	178
St. Joseph's (Boys)	160	196	210	207	165	185
Grand View (Girls)	120	149	128	134	82	70
Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	50	22	21	26	32	39
Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	120	50	104	86	72	77
Trelawney House (Girls)	20	18	21	19	10	15
Pine Ridge (Boys)	190	281	258	251	245	189
Brookside (Boys)	175	196	203	234	203	168
Hillcrest (Boys)	48	41	43	42	40	42
Glendale (Boys)	120	62	111	106	96	82
Sprucedale (Boys)	120					62
White Oaks Village (Boys)	60				18	51
TOTALS	1,513	1,381	1,485	1,452	1,314	1,276
Girls	460	415	441	407	347	319
Boys	1,053	966	1,044	1,045	967	957

**ANALYSIS OF RETURNS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS FROM
PLACEMENT AS REPORTED TO THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD**

REASONS FOR RETURNS	Brookside	Glendale	Grand View	Hillcrest	Kawartha Lakes	Pine Ridge	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (GRS)	Sprucedale	White Oaks Village	St. Euphasia's	St. John's	St. Joseph's	Trelawney House	TOTALS
More Serious Behaviour														
Arson														
Auto theft	10	2				6		1			11	2		32
Break, enter and theft	29			1		11					9	9		59
B.L.C.A.	2					2					1	2		7
Forgery	1													1
Immorality	2													2
Molesting	1										1	2		4
Offensive weapon						3								3
Receiving														
Theft	22	1				6					13	17		59
Wilful damage	1					1								2
Assault											2			2
Less Serious Behaviour														
A.W.O.L.	16	3	14	1	10	6	5			28	22	8		113
Truancy	2		1		2	2					10	2		19
Unmanageable	5	1	1			3				3	6	7		26
Unsatisfactory	39	18	40	18	13	26	5	1		2	27	6	1	196
Vagrancy	1													1
Failure to adjust											1			1
Other Reasons														
Medical	5	1					1							7
Counselling		3	1			1	2			3	22	2		34
Replacement			1		1	3	1			13	12			31
Retraining					1						1			2
Own request	1													1
Total Number Returned	137	29	58	20	27	70	14	2		49	138	57	1	602
Number placed and returned during the year ending March 31, 1967														
1965-1966	58	22	25	15	16	39	9	2		27	66	23	1	303
1964-1965	21		2				1			3	6	8		38
1963-1964											2			2
1962-1963														
1961-1962														
TOTALS	137	29	58	20	27	70	14	2		49	138	57	1	602

YEARLY COMPARISON OF ADMISSIONS

1960	879
1961	968
1962	1,068
1963	1,096
1964	1,168
1965	1,155
1966	1,060
1967	1,091

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967

	St. Euphasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Grand View (Girls)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Treleavney House (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Brookside (Boys)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Totals
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1966 ..	210	316	242	135	23	91	26	330	324	34	.....	.....	86	1,817
Number placed during year from school	205	320	189	157	26	90	6	329	213	70	3	2	108	1,718
On placement count while in other institutions, A.W.L., on leave, etc. ....	.....	9	5	5	.....	1	.....	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....	37
TOTAL NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT DURING YEAR	415	645	436	297	49	182	32	670	541	106	3	2	194	3,572
Released from wardship during year	120	172	137	98	19	56	7	258	62	40	1	.....	67	1,037
Returned to Training School during year	50	143	62	62	10	32	4	72	142	18	.....	.....	29	624
Transferred to other Training Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deceased .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
TOTAL RELEASED, TRANSFERRED, RETURNED	170	315	199	161	30	88	11	332	204	58	1	.....	96	1,665

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

As Of March 31, 1967

	62	104	170	9	5	12	11	39	190	.....	.....	2	1	605
Attending Public School	62	104	170	9	5	12	11	39	190	.....	.....	2	1	605
Attending High School	63	63	40	19	6	39	4	43	42	2	2	.....	51	374
Attending Commercial or Vocational School ..	18	30	.....	20	1	9	.....	26	41	3	.....	.....	6	154
Attending Trades Training Course	12	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	2	28
Employed: on farm	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....	.....	.....	2	28
in factory	13	36	.....	9	3	7	.....	50	5	3	.....	.....	7	133
as clerks	4	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	3	28
as construction workers .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	2	20
as messengers .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
as domestics	13	.....	.....	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	45
other jobs	3	27	21	11	1	4	3	48	14	4	.....	.....	7	143
Unemployed	18	32	.....	19	1	8	2	42	11	13	.....	.....	11	157
In mental hospital	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	2	.....	.....	.....	33
In other institutions .....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	9	.....	.....	1	35
Absent without leave	33	3	.....	21	2	6	.....	17	12	4	.....	.....	5	103
NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT MARCH 31, 1967	245	330	237	136	19	94	21	338	337	48	2	2	98	1,907
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year	54	58	20	20	7	33	11	23	112	1	.....	1	18	358

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

(MALE AND FEMALE)

April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody April 1, 1966	2,852
Committed during year.....	9,319
National Parole Violators re-admitted	21
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	107

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY..... 12,299

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	5,891
Discharged by payment of fines.....	767
Discharged by Order in Council.....	16
Discharged by Governor-General	4
Released by National Parole Board.....	478
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,252
Released on Bail	5
Deported	31
Released or Transferred	866
Escaped and not recaptured to March 31, 1967 ..	23
Died while in custody.....	4

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED,
ETC..... 9,337

NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY,
MARCH 31, 1967

12,299

Ages of Prisoners

16 Years	246
17 "	479
18 "	552
19 "	597
20 "	496
21-24 years inclusive	1,345
25-29 " "	929
30-34 " "	753
35-39 " "	844
40-44 " "	914
45-49 " "	748
50-54 " "	564
55-59 " "	431
60-64 " "	286
65-69 " "	85
70 years and over	50

Criminal History

No adult record available	2,266
First offence.....	826
Second offence.....	1,058
Third offence.....	1,509
More than three offences.....	3,360

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite

Under 30 days	426
30 days and under 60	2,454
2 months and under 3	1,038
3 " " " 4	1,384
4 " " " 5	272
5 " " " 6	182
6 " " " 9	638
9 " " " 12	212
12 " " " 15	261
15 " " " 18	61
18 " " " 21	120
21 " " " 24	123
Other Definite Sentences	35

TOTAL 7,206

Indefinite

Not exceeding 3 months	14
" " 6 "	40
" " 12 "	57
" " 24 "	157
3 months minimum to 6 months maximum	115
3 " " 9 "	33
3 " " 12 "	28
4 " " 6 "	9
4 " " 7 "	7
4 " " 8 "	4
4 " " 10 "	9
4 " " 12 "	4
6 " " 8 "	3
6 " " 9 "	109
6 " " 10 "	16
6 " " 12 "	168
6 " " 15 "	35
6 " " 18 "	58
6 " " 24 "	34
9 " " 12 "	95
9 " " 15 "	167
9 " " 18 "	37
9 " " 24 "	10
12 " " 15 "	88
12 " " 18 "	246
12 " " 21 "	24
12 " " 24 "	108
18 " " 21 "	5
18 " " 24 "	69
18 " " 30 "	33
24 " " 30 "	22
24 " " 36 "	21
24 " " 48 "	32
Other Indefinite Sentences	256

TOTAL 2,113

TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES 9,319

ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, REVENUES AND NET PER DIEM COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1966 and March 31, 1967

		TOTAL DAYS' RESIDENCE OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COSTS	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH	1965/66	310,294	850	4,211,047	1,621,315	2,589,732	8.34
	1966/67	281,244	770	4,405,561	1,650,779	2,754,782	9.79
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO	1965/66	147,662	404	1,497,228	80,060	1,417,167	9.59
	1966/67	138,924	380	1,670,583	80,109	1,590,474	11.44
ONTARIO REFORMATORY BRAMPTON	1965/66	53,077	145	643,464	8,387	635,076	11.96
	1966/67	48,135	131	718,317	6,850	711,467	14.78
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	1965/66	76,753	210	1,395,504	640,943	754,560	9.83
	1966/67	72,303	198	1,549,724	717,019	832,705	11.51
MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO	1965/66	30,040	82	558,750	162,753	385,914	12.84
	1966/67	29,980	82	567,258	100,695	479,413	15.99
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON	1965/66	8,878	24	144,580	1,193	143,860	16.20
	1966/67	8,504	23	161,524	1,158	160,366	18.85
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	1965/66	256,655	703	2,504,522	353,325	2,142,879	8.34
	1966/67	249,484	683	2,677,072	332,860	2,339,226	9.37
INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	1965/66	42,716	117	524,948	30,330	494,618	11.57
	1966/67	45,376	124	633,472	36,243	596,405	13.14
INDUSTRIAL FARM RIDEAU	1965/66	39,065	107	544,561	168,399	376,162	9.62
	1966/67	45,229	123	717,813	196,847	520,966	11.51
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURTCH	1965/66	71,835	196	837,803	251,731	586,072	8.15
	1966/67	76,515	209	878,945	268,003	610,941	7.98
INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	1965/66	28,436	77	404,238	16,325	387,913	13.64
	1966/67	36,334	99	429,514	15,841	413,672	11.38

Educational Status

Illiterate	125
Elementary	5,059
High School	4,014
College or University	121

Marital Status

Married	3,205
Single	5,631
Widowed	236
Divorced	247

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstain	1,119
Temperate	3,565
Intemperate	4,635

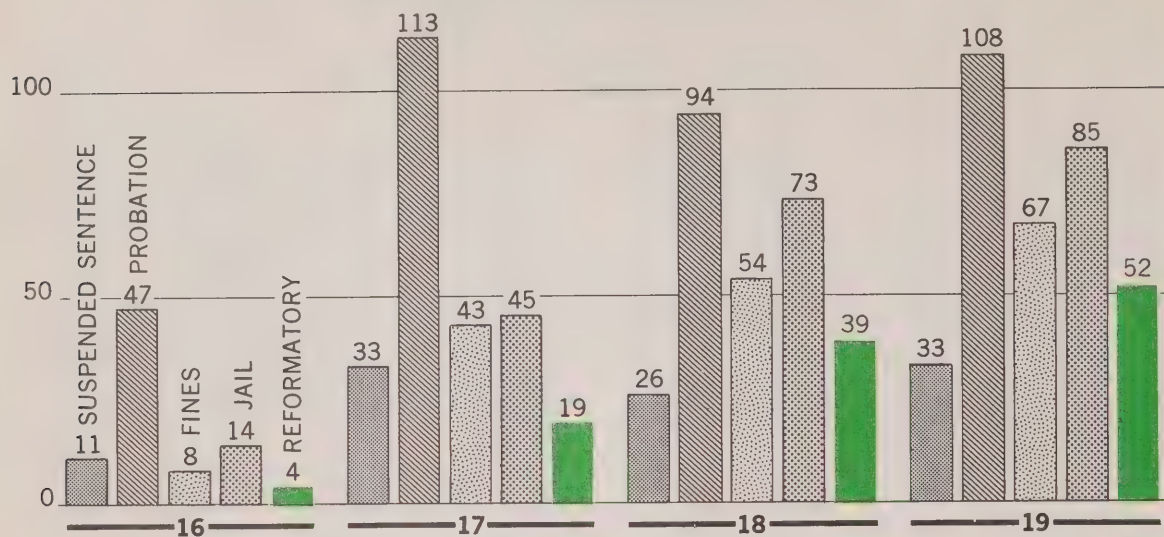
Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstain	9,186
Addicted	133

ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Between the dates April 1st to September 30th, 1967

Previous sentences arranged by age group

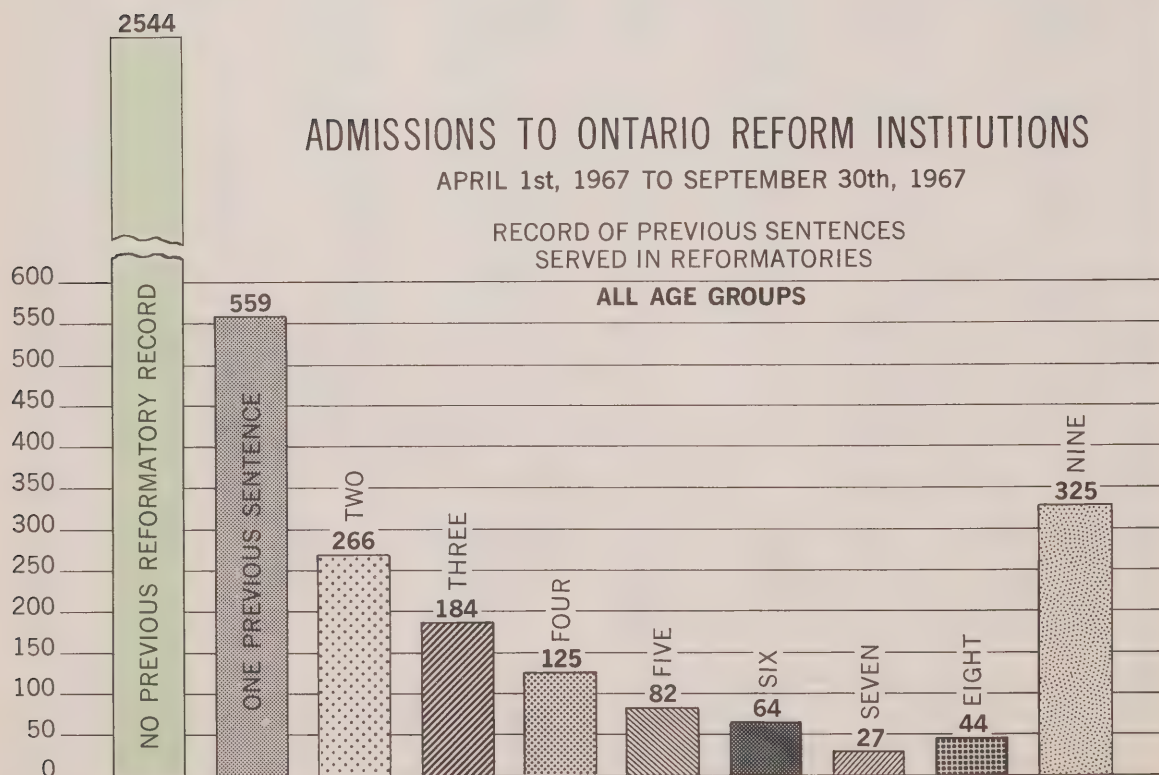


ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1967 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1967

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

ALL AGE GROUPS

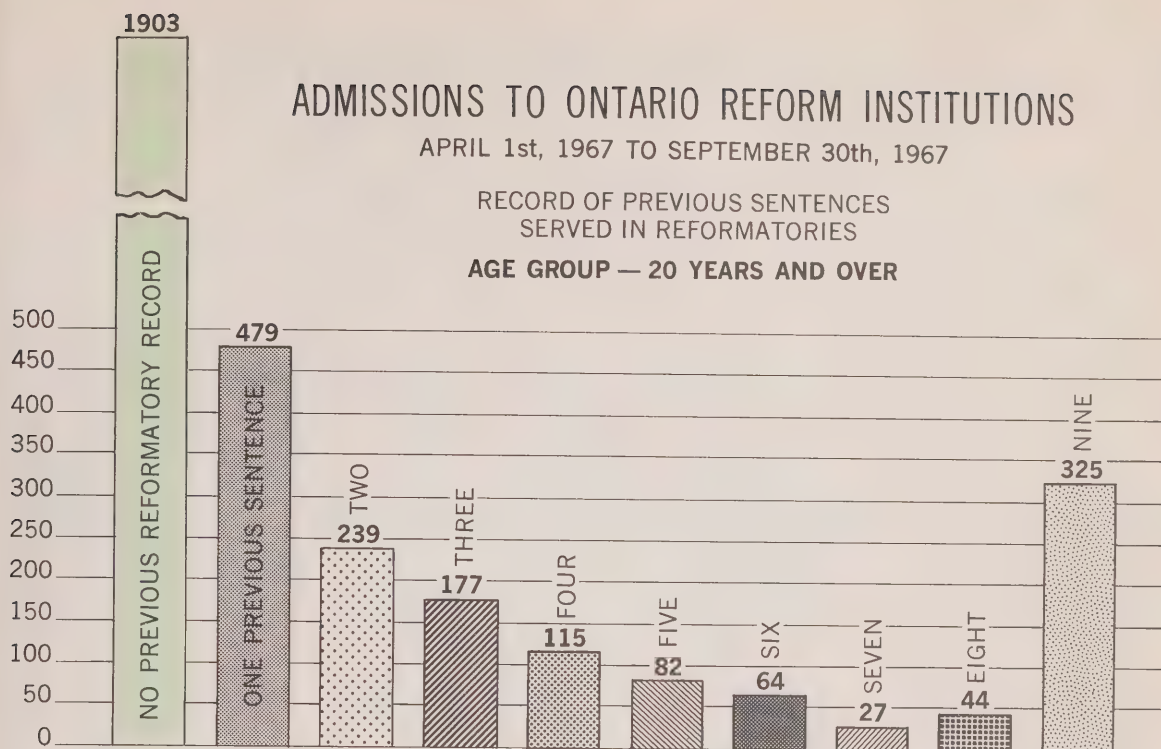


ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1967 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1967

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 20 YEARS AND OVER

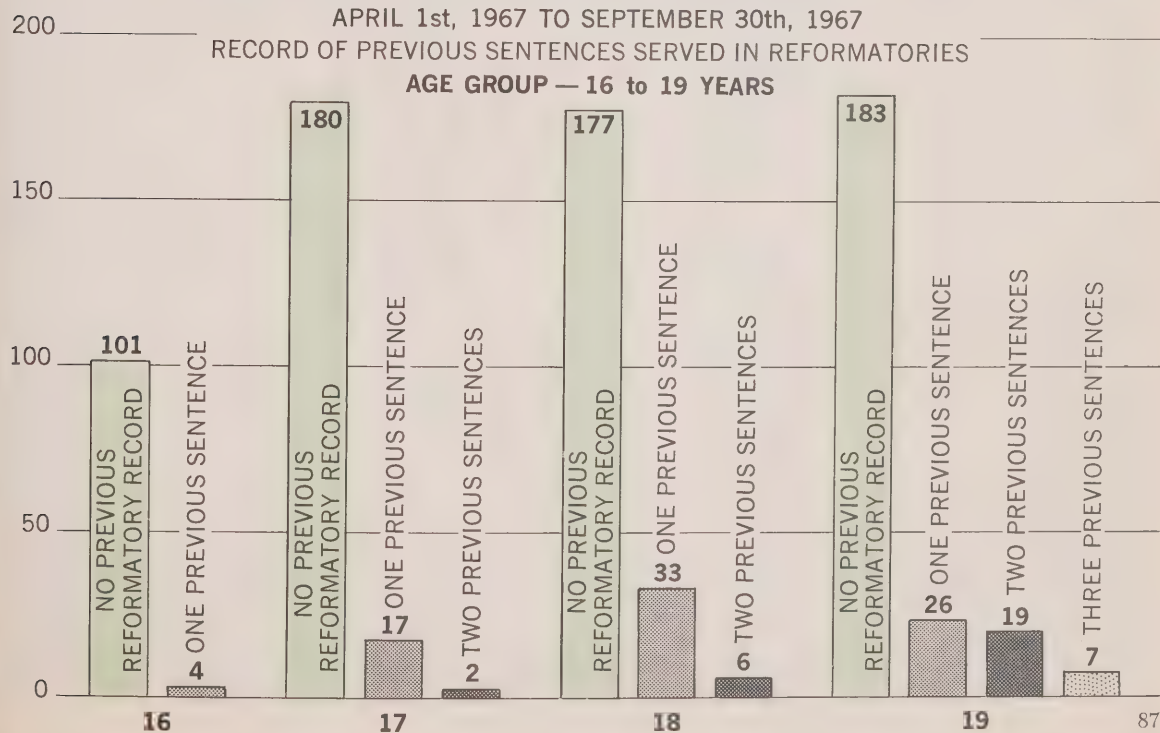


ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1967 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1967

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 16 to 19 YEARS



ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

MOVEMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES

April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1966	153	742	174	12	397	168	36	674	61	32	14	80	49	125	.....	2,717
Committed during year	206	1,735	208	155	2,618	868	76	911	383	126	328	409	96	719	31	8,869
Received and transferred to Training Centres .....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272
Transferred from other Institutions .....	.....	.....	100	.....	446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	556
Re-admitted from Jails and other Institutions	84	190	24	.....	50	25	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	5	11	8	.....	486
National Parole Violators re-admitted .....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	19
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted .....	.....	37	6	.....	4	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	.....	85
TOTAL NUMBER OF CUSTODIAL ENTRIES	443	2,982	512	167	3,516	1,061	112	1,710	444	158	342	496	160	869	32	13,004
Discharged on expiration of sentence	35	674	131	130	1,913	714	8	401	271	61	291	327	8	638	4	5,606
Discharged on payment of fine	1	10	2	23	479	36	.....	4	61	7	21	24	1	21	.....	690
Discharged by Order in Council .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor-General .....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Released by National Parole Board	72	189	9	.....	43	19	9	89	4	3	.....	5	10	13	1	466
Released by Ontario Parole Board	144	449	51	.....	160	1	41	155	27	22	.....	14	53	16	.....	1,133
Released on bail .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Transferred to hospital .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34
Transferred to hospital for mentally ill .....	.....	30	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	58
Transferred to other institutions	34	642	105	.....	53	84	11	107	14	9	.....	29	18	46	10	1,162
Returned to jails .....	.....	.....	22	6	86	18	5	228	14	14	7	.....	.....	16	.....	416
Deported .....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	29
Released or transferred for other reasons .....	.....	163	1	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	490
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1967	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	23
Died while in custody .....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, TRANSFERRED, ETC.	291	2,185	322	159	3,085	880	74	1,028	394	117	320	411	98	755	15	10,134
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1967 ..	152	797	190	8	431	181	38	682	50	41	22	85	62	114	17	2,870

**DETAILS OF MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Marital Status																
Married	17	471	88	58	1,057	368	7	322	102	2	93	104	4	325	7	3,025
Single	189	1,242	109	84	1,358	459	69	564	273	124	212	274	92	338	24	5,411
Widowed		8	6	2	87	16		12	5		13	11		44		204
Divorced		14	5	11	116	25		13	3		10	20		12		229
Educational Status																
Illiterate		8	9	1	12	8		7	29		17	16	3	4	2	116
Elementary	66	870	116	76	1,346	450	66	479	213	75	243	311	61	455	18	4,845
High School	138	834	79	78	1,205	400	10	409	136	51	68	80	32	257	10	3,787
College or University	2	23	4		55	10		16	5			2		3	1	121
Habits as to Use of Intoxicants																
Abstain	84	586	43	7	46	24	38	104	10	38	1	23	30	32	8	1,074
Temperate	121	1,007	76	41	501	426	38	455	167	72	19	161	53	221	20	3,378
Intemperate	1	142	89	107	2,071	418		352	206	16	308	225	13	466	3	4,417
Habits as to Use of Drugs																
Abstain	206	1,735	164	155	2,617	868	76	907	383	126	328	409	96	718	31	8,819
Addicted			44		1			4						1		50
Occupations																
Agricultural		42	6	1	29	14	2	28	2		2	1		16		143
Clerical	11	75	10	2	133	18		37	2		2	7	1	31		329
Commercial	8	71	21	9	158	6		180	7		1	7		22	1	491
Construction	13	164	23	19	304	97		102	34	6	29	23	2	116	2	934
Domestic		40	11	12	80	23		10	8	1	14	9	2	33		243
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	1	9	1		5	1		5	56	7	27	50	2			164
Labouring	97	633	64	68	899	373	68	261	163	72	173	218	66	306	20	3,481
Manufacturing	16	167	5	5	134	15		128	2	5	3			10	1	494
Mechanic	10	147	6	10	295	135	2	22	16	3	7	5	1	16		675
Mining	2	16	4	2	44	2		18	23	2	31	39	4	4		191
Personal Service		49	16	7	151	45	1		10	3	9	4		33	1	329
Professional		19	3	1	28	30		6	2	1	1					91
Transportation	7	138	25	16	271	91		98	26	3	9	28	2	54	1	769
No Occupation	17		5			15	3	8	21	10	15	10	9	28	1	142
Others	24	165	8	3	87	3		8	11	13	5	5	7	50	4	393
Ages of Prisoners																
16 years	19	152	2				9	1		29					3	233
17 "	46	305	2		1		19	4		35				23	12	447
18 "	51	224	4		19	32	20	75	15	30	1	10	17	25	7	530
19 "	38	185	6	2	52	51	8	110	15	15	1	22	23	35	5	568
20 "	17	122	14	2	41	46	4	96	32	11	5	18	10	48	3	469
21-24 years inclusive	35	300	36	16	235	131	16	249	70	6	28	44	5	97	1	1,269
25-29 "		169	26	9	216	116		139	46		35	41		74		871
30-34 "		88	26	10	265	84		70	40		30	33		57		703
35-39 "		75	34	21	328	85		71	41		39	35		75		804
40-44 "		52	25	43	412	102		36	36		31	61		79		877
45-49 "		27	17	30	351	78		18	27		50	51		64		713
50-54 "		19	6	15	295	68		19	21		20	34		55		552
55-59 "		12	6	6	216	43		11	21		30	19		54		418
60-64 "		2	3	1	151	16		8	15		28	29		28		281
65-69 "		3	1		28	10		2	2		14	6		18		84
70 years and over					8	6		2	2		16	6		10		50
Criminal History																
No adult record available			17	141	1,927	26		16	12		127					2,266
First offence	83	208	46	7	52	35	66	14	16	19	46	16	56	9	1	674
Second offence	78	581	17	1	75	43	5	51	16	27	28	15	17	27	8	989
Third offence	34	397	11		63	417	2	76	339	29	29	13	13	47	3	1,473
More than three offences	11	549	117	6	501	347	3	754		51	98	365	10	636	19	3,467

NOTE: This Table includes all offences for which a man was convicted. The statistics should not be taken to indicate the number of terms of imprisonment served. Details of previous reformatory sentences will be found on pages 86 and 87.

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH MALE PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES.**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
A. Crimes Against The Person																
Abduction	1	7	1				1	1	1							12
Abortion		3			3				23							29
Assault/Wounding	12	146	13	1	118	67	1	34	17	5	11	18	3	39	2	487
Attempted Suicide		7				2			1							10
Carnal Knowledge	1	4					3	1								9
Manslaughter		2								1						3
Rape and Attempted Rape ..		2														2
Threatening and Intimidation		1	1			1		2						3		8
TOTALS	14	172	15	1	121	70	5	38	42	6	11	18	3	42	2	560
B. Crimes Against Property																
Arson and Attempted Arson		6	22								1					29
Break and Enter	7	49	5		17	28	8	60	4	16		11	16	12	5	238
Break, Enter and Theft	70	340	5	1	50	34	23	213	16	34	1	11	13	30	8	849
Conversion		2				12		4								18
Damage to Property	2	12	2	3	21	9	1	3	5	5	1	5	2	4		75
False Pretences/Fraud	6	72	6	3	51	33	1	61	16	3	1	23		17		293
Forgery/Uttering	6	42	1		15	20	2	44	3		3	2	2	15	2	157
Housebreaking	1	2			1			4								8
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments	1	6			2	1		10				1				21
Possession of Property obtained by crime	11	97	3			37	3	91	13	9	1	6	4	20		295
Robbery	9	77			46	1		40	1	1		1	5	4		185
Shopbreaking		2			5	5	5									17
Taking Without Owner's Consent		23			2	8		3	2	4		3	4	9	1	59
Theft and Attempted Theft ..	57	408	22	11	317	220	24	230	44	29	20	52	37	118	10	1,599
Trespass		2			2	4			4					3		15
TOTALS	170	1,140	66	18	529	412	67	763	108	101	28	115	83	232	26	3,858
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency																
Bigamy	1	4			1	4		1								11
Breach of Child Welfare Act					1											1
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act		11		3	47	12			5	1				7		86
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	4	26	17		7	3		4	1		1	1		6		70
Incest		4				1		3	1			1	2			12
Indecent Assault	1	30	46		4	1		15	3			1			1	102
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act		10	8		13	3		1	1			1		3		40
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame		3														3
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame .			1		1	4								1		7
Non-Support					9	2		1				3		12		27
Perjury		1				3		1								5
Prostitution		6														6
TOTALS	6	95	72	3	83	33		26	11	1	1	7	2	29	1	370

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH MALE PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO THE ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES.
(Concluded)**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	McCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTETH (I.F.)	MONTETH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace																
Breach of Excise Act					1						1					2
Breach of Indian Act		1				3										4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	1	26	23		1	2		4								57
Breach of Probation Act	2	45	1		5		1	1		1			1			57
Breach of Railway Act									1		1	2		2		6
Breach of Recognizance	4	42	1		28			2	5	1			1			84
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	3	13	2		13	9		8	5	2				5		60
Conspiracy		9			1			9				2				21
Causing a Disturbance	1	5	1	2	12	15			3		7	5	2	11		64
Escaping from Prison or Jail		12	1			7	1	18	3	1		2		2		47
Gambling		6				9		2								17
Obstructing an Officer		5	1	1	6	27		2	3		1	1		7		54
Public Mischief		7		1	4	9		3	3	2			3	4	1	37
Vagrancy		6	3	5	63	40	1	2	7		14	40		21		202
TOTALS	11	177	33	9	134	121	3	51	30	7	24	52	7	52	1	712
E. Liquor Offences																
Driving While Ability Impaired		27		4	74	27			6		16	31		14		199
Drunk Driving or Drunk in Charge of Automobile ..		1			4				1					2		8
Intoxication or Drunkenness		26		93	1,325	54			118		204	141		227		2,188
Other Liquor Offences			3	8	167	75		3	38	7	19	13		37		370
TOTALS		54	3	105	1,570	156		3	163	7	239	185		280		2,765
F. Traffic Offences																
Careless Driving				1	19	9					4			3		36
Criminal Negligence in Operation of Motor Vehicle		10	1		4			1						1		17
Driving While Licence Suspended or Without Licence		37	1	7	90	37		5	8	2	15	8	1	49	1	260
Leaving Scene of an Accident		3	1	3	15			3				4		7		36
Other Traffic Offences	3	32		2	10	14		3	5		6	12		15		102
TOTALS	3	82	3	13	138	60		12	13	2	25	24	1	75	1	452
G. Other Offences Not Enumerated Above.....																
	2	15	16	6	43	16	1	18	16	2		8		9		152
GRAND TOTALS OF A, B, C, D, E, F, G	206	1,735	208	155	2,618	868	76	911	383	126	328	409	96	719	31	8,869

**SENTENCES RECEIVED BY MALE PRISONERS COMMITTED TO
ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	CUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Length of Sentences																
Definite:																
Under 30 days				4	10	179			17		72	140		2		424
30 days and under 60		11	139	1,145	133			171	20	227	118		322			2,286
2 months and under 3		77	2	11	421	218		2	68	12	24	29	3	126		993
3 " " " 4		329	28	1	660	70		6	50	20	5	41	1	105	8	1,324
4 " " " 5		80	10		75	38		6	11	9		7	1	25	1	263
5 " " " 6		1	30	7	33	83		3	7	4		2		9		179
6 " " " 9		23	195	22	162	36	7	30	24	21		32	1	69		622
9 " " " 12		7	49	12	23	54	2	47	2	6		3		5		210
12 " " " 15		13	81	22	8	2	3	99	2	2		2		21		255
15 " " " 18		3	17					35	1							56
18 " " " 21		27	9				1	79						1	1	118
21 " " " 24		36	16			2		66					1		1	122
Other Definite Sentences		6	1					25				1				33
TOTALS	47	938	129	155	2,537	815	13	398	353	94	328	375	7	685	11	6,885
Indefinite:																
Not exceeding 3 months ...																
" " 6 "		6							2						3	11
" " 12 "		29	3						1	1				1		35
" " 24 "		139	7							1					3	150
MINIMUM MAXIMUM																
3 months to 6 months		30	1		54	4			2	5		6	1	4	4	111
3 " " 9 "		17	1		7	3		1	1					1		31
3 " " 12 "		15	2		5	3			1					1	1	28
4 " " 6 "		6				1				1		1				9
4 " " 7 "		7														7
4 " " 8 "		2				1								1		4
4 " " 10 "		6	1			2										9
4 " " 12 "		2	1													3
6 " " 8 "		1												2		3
6 " " 9 "		10	45	1		10	2	3	8	5		3	1	11	7	106
6 " " 10 "		1	5				9								1	16
6 " " 12 "		24	75	5	3	11	1	8	5	5		1	3	8	14	163
6 " " 15 "		3	18	1			2	8							2	34
6 " " 18 "		7	22	2	1	1	1	18					2	2		56
6 " " 24 "		17	3	1			5	7				1				34
9 " " 12 "		24	30	1		7	9	9	2	1		2		1	9	95
9 " " 15 "		6	77	4	2	1	2	38	6	3		7			20	166
9 " " 18 "			15			2		10				4	4		1	36
9 " " 24 "		6					2								2	10
12 " " 15 "		27	22	1		1	19	13		2		1			2	88
12 " " 18 "		2	98	14		2	1	105	1	6		2	4		9	244
12 " " 21 "		4	1	2		1	8	6				1			1	24
12 " " 24 "			40	8			1	46	1			2	5	1	3	107
18 " " 21 "		1				1		2				1				5
18 " " 24 "		20	6					39		1			1		2	69
18 " " 30 "		9	2			2		19				1				33
24 " " 30 "		7						14				1				22
24 " " 36 "		4	2				1	14								21
24 " " 48 "		10	4					17								31
Other Indefinite Sentences ..	28	35	9		9			136		1			3	2		223
TOTALS	159	797	79		81	53	63	513	30	32		34	24	34	85	1,984
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES ..	206	1,735	208	155	2,618	868	76	911	383	126	328	409	31	719	96	8,869

**NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO ESCAPED AND EVADED CAPTURE
NUMBER WHO ESCAPED AND WERE RECAPTURED**

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Escapes																
Escaped and evaded capture	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	21
Escaped and were recaptured	19	15	1	.....	19	11	6	172	9	6	.....	5	8	6	.....	277

FARM RECOVERIES

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1967

(Field and Garden Crops — Milk — Livestock)

Ontario Reformatory, Brampton.....	\$ 173.02
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	143,744.13
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	441.31
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	59,859.47
Burton Industrial Farm, Brantford.....	31,455.33
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	119,059.31
Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	32,139.04
Industrial Farm, Monteith.....	40,886.68
Rideau Industrial Farm, Burritt's Rapids.....	52,886.56
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	79.95
TOTAL.....	\$480,724.80

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	\$1,488,711.92
Ontario Reformatory Millbrook	545,693.08
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico	41,204.04
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	67,928.46
Industrial Farm, Burwash	87,145.54
Rideau Industrial Farm	127,746.74
Burton Industrial Farm	272,254.67
TOTAL	\$2,630,714.45

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1966 and March 31, 1967**

	RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM		BURTON INDUSTRIAL FARM		INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	
	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67
Total Days' Residence of Inmates	39,065	45,229	71,835	76,515	28,436	36,334
Average Number of Inmates	107.0	123.9	196.8	209.6	77.9	99.5
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries	303,497.92	364,157.84	385,044.98	429,804.65	242,905.72	279,811.86
Travelling Expenses	1,302.14	2,232.61	1,325.70	1,941.15	1,975.02	2,227.69
General Maintenance	120,873.83	135,832.97	147,936.20	163,738.65	113,560.33	106,898.18
Repairs to Buildings	15,951.50	72,429.21	32,108.09	41,731.37	52,254.87	40,992.13
Industrial Operations	104,520.47	149,200.06	244,633.72	268,580.31		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	546,145.86	723,852.69	811,048.69	905,796.13	410,695.94	429,929.86
Increase in Inventories — Deduct	1,583.94	6,038.88		26,850.60	6,457.74	415.65
Decrease in Inventories — Add			26,755.05			
TOTAL COST	544,561.92	717,813.81	837,803.74	878,945.53	404,238.20	429,514.21
REVENUE						
Perquisites	5,830.42	6,127.12	5,314.45	5,727.03	4,974.49	4,327.40
Casual Sales	49,322.70	47,261.41	14,249.12	14,012.04	11,227.53	11,417.89
Industrial Sales	106,423.36	143,697.97	209,636.12	254,274.86		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	161,576.48	197,086.50	229,199.69	274,013.93	16,202.02	15,745.29
Increase in Accounts Receivable — Add	6,822.72		22,531.69		123.06	96.20
Decrease in Accounts Receivable — Deduct		238.36		6,010.15		
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	168,399.20	196,847.64	251,731.38	280,037.78	16,325.08	15,841.49
NET COST	376,162.72	520,966.17	586,072.36	610,941.75	387,913.12	413,672.72
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	13.9398	15.8706	11.6628	11.4872	14.2157	11.8212
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem	4.3107	4.3522	3.5043	3.5026	.5740	.4359
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	9.6291	11.5184	8.1585	7.9846	13.6417	11.3852

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1966 and March 31, 1967**

	ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO		ONTARIO REFORMATORY BRAMPTON		ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	
	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67
Total Days' Residence of Inmates	310,294	281,244	147,662	138,924	53,077	48,135	76,753	72,303
Average Number of Inmates	850.1	770.5	404.5	380.6	145.4	131.9	210.2	198.0
EXPENDITURE								
Salaries	1,845,412.14	2,018,454.36	928,597.62	1,059,858.15	452,336.76	500,390.87	728,079.80	824,973.91
Travelling Expenses	11,291.01	16,296.89	8,547.00	11,781.56	5,264.73	4,943.61	4,482.81	2,269.04
General Maintenance	697,703.42	683,949.94	387,801.06	420,062.45	154,212.35	165,726.96	177,269.06	186,273.91
Repairs to Buildings	107,535.60	88,077.60	61,614.59	57,758.45	31,861.64	42,051.19	18,454.82	19,902.98
Industrial Operations	1,594,903.99	1,609,605.46	124,392.46	120,342.51			467,706.60	434,121.56
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,256,846.16	4,416,384.25	1,510,952.73	1,669,803.12	643,675.48	713,112.63	1,395,993.09	1,467,541.40
Increase in Inventories - Deduct	45,798.63	10,822.61	13,724.26		211.23		489.05	
Decrease in Inventories - Add				780.27		5,204.79		82,183.14
TOTAL COST	4,211,047.53	4,405,561.64	1,497,228.47	1,670,583.39	643,464.25	718,317.42	1,395,504.04	1,549,724.54
REVENUE								
Perquisites	21,847.44	21,844.49	10,451.57	10,635.23	7,600.39	5,913.74	2,974.19	3,010.44
Casual Sales	106,348.86	110,646.30	38,323.77	34,672.74	787.22	936.34	13,083.61	12,410.05
Industrial Sales	1,447,383.54	1,495,319.13	37,571.05	31,924.98			614,202.71	704,614.04
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,575,579.84	1,627,809.92	86,346.39	77,232.95	8,387.61	6,850.08	630,260.51	720,034.53
Increase in Accounts Receivable - Add	45,735.33	22,969.64		2,876.28			10,683.26	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Deduct			6,285.59					3,015.26
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	1,621,315.17	1,650,779.56	80,060.80	80,109.23	8,387.61	6,850.08	640,943.77	717,019.27
NET COST	2,589,732.36	2,754,782.08	1,417,167.67	1,590,474.16	635,076.64	711,467.34	754,560.27	832,705.27
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	13.5712	15.6645	10.1395	12.0249	12.1232	14.9229	18.1817	21.4337
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem	5.2251	5.8695	.5421	.5766	.1580	.1423	8.3507	9.9168
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	8.3461	9.7950	9.5974	11.4483	11.9652	14.7806	9.8310	11.5169

	MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO		INGLESIDE REFORMATORY BRAMPTON		INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH		INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	
	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67	Year Ending March 31/66	Year Ending March 31/67
Total Days' Residence of Inmates	30,040	29,980	8,878	8,504	256,655	249,484	42,716	45,376
Average Number of Inmates	82.3	82.1	24.3	23.3	703.1	683.5	117.0	124.3
EXPENDITURE								
Salaries	310,304.79	368,465.39	109,129.01	126,638.04	1,490,056.70	1,660,830.09	347,691.14	436,424.17
Travelling Expenses	652.82	1,813.41	300.47	568.09	8,753.34	11,572.92	1,416.39	1,726.13
General Maintenance	87,748.82	106,746.29	33,326.74	30,555.65	697,839.28	697,336.93	130,421.28	151,964.12
Repairs to Buildings	5,247.48	10,505.66	1,824.54	3,492.26	119,624.09	137,693.20	28,478.38	46,485.66
Industrial Operations	130,075.28	50,165.05			188,249.53	179,375.83	2,499.96	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	534,029.19	537,695.80	144,580.76	161,254.04	2,504,522.94	2,686,808.97	510,507.15	636,600.08
Increase in Inventories - Deduct					12,492.04	9,736.80		3,127.88
Decrease in Inventories - Add	24,721.10	29,562.28	473.46	270.80			14,441.62	
TOTAL COST	558,750.29	567,258.08	145,054.22	161,524.84	2,492,030.90	2,677,072.17	524,948.77	633,472.20
REVENUE								
Perquisites	7,465.56	5,522.22	979.66	884.40	93,427.21	96,641.46	18,156.03	20,668.37
Casual Sales	18,265.00	13,133.10	213.80	274.05	83,116.35	71,646.38	12,217.08	14,711.27
Industrial Sales	137,022.82	82,039.97			176,782.24	164,572.80	27.50	863.50
TOTAL RECEIPTS	162,753.38	100,695.29	1,193.46	1,158.45	353,325.80	332,860.64	30,400.61	36,243.14
Increase in Accounts Receivable - Add	10,081.96					4,985.10		823.11
Decrease in Accounts Receivable - Deduct		12,850.95			4,174.78		70.61	
TOTAL REVENUE VALUE	172,835.34	87,844.34	1,193.46	1,158.45	349,151.02	337,845.74	30,330.00	37,066.25
NET COST	385,914.95	479,413.74	143,860.76	160,366.39	2,142,879.88	2,339,226.43	494,618.77	596,405.95
Total Cost Per Capita Per Diem	18.6002	18.9212	16.3386	18.9940	9.7098	10.7304	12.2892	13.9605
Total Revenue Value Per Capita Per Diem	5.7535	2.9300	.1344	.1362	1.3603	1.3541	.7100	.8169
NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM	12.8467	15.9912	16.2042	18.8578	8.3493	9.3763	11.5792	13.1436

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1967
Institutions and Items Produced

		Sales Value of Production
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH		
Abattoir	—Livestock Purchased for Slaughter; value at Live Weight	\$ 986,487.17
Cannery	72,137 Tins—Pickles and Tomato Juice	37,302.75
	139,754 Tins—Miscellaneous Canned Fruits and Vegetables	87,619.68
	16,225 Tins—Jellies and Marmalades	16,491.45
	9,678 Tins—Apple Juice	5,516.46
	20,625 Lbs.—Mincedmeat	3,712.50
Dental	443 Items—Dentures, Built and Repaired	8,754.75
	10 Items—Crowns	111.00
	4 Items—Miscellaneous (Trays and Bridges)	68.00
Ice Cream Shop	157,789—Redi Rolls	5,917.11
Machine Shop	3,315 Items—Miscellaneous	15,771.55
Picnic Tables	1,474 Items—Picnic Tables	20,252.50
Planing Mill	10,961 Items—Miscellaneous	20,741.78
Tailor Shop	94,960 Items—Miscellaneous	237,746.69
Upholstery Shop	1,442 Items—Various	2,144.03
Woollen Mills	32,688 Pairs—Grey Wool Socks	14,709.60
	3,160 Items—Blankets	14,115.00
	1,788 Items—Toques	805.50
	4,178 Yards—Mackinaw Cloth — Grey	10,445.00
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MILLBROOK		
Braille and Bookbinding	3,000—Books Repaired	2,118.25
	300—Books For C.N.I.B.	697.51
Jobbing Shop	2,846 Items—Miscellaneous	8,836.87
Auto Marker Plant	2,094 —Ash Trays	549.72
	3,409,044½ Pairs—Licence Plates	435,829.67
Tailor Shop	77,298 Items—Miscellaneous	97,661.06
ONTARIO REFORMATORY, MIMICO		
Brick and Tile Plant	709,000 Pieces—Brick	17,671.00
	8,200 Pieces—Tile	1,122.00
Machine Shop	79,072 Items—Miscellaneous	14,347.79
Shoe Shop	1,280 Pairs—Slippers	5,120.00
	1,066 Pairs—Boot and Shoe Repairs	799.50
Snow Fence	17,500 Feet—Snow Fence	2,143.75
MERCER REFORMATORY, TORONTO		
Tailor Shop	6,620 Doz. Items—Miscellaneous	67,928.46
INDUSTRIAL FARM, BURWASH		
Planing Mill	172,267 feet B.M.—Lumber	9,089.60
Tailor Shop	3,757 Doz. Items—Miscellaneous	78,085.94
RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM		
Picnic Tables	800—Picnic Tables	15,600.00
Tailor Shop	5,839 Items—Miscellaneous	112,146.74
BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM		
Cannery	233,220 Tins—Assorted Fruits and Vegetables	133,402.62
	32,388 Tins—Assorted Jams	42,027.00
Tailor Shop	2,414 Items—Miscellaneous	89,781.30
Snow Fence	115 Rolls—	7,043.75

ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

Mercer Complex

	MERCER	INGLESIDE (O.W.G.C.)
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1966	109	26
Committed during year	450	.....
Transferred from other Institutions	15	.....
Transferred to O.W.G.C. from Mercer .....	.....	98
Re-admitted from Jails and other Institutions..	27	.....
National Parole Violators re-admitted	2	.....
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted	22	.....
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR ..	625	124
Discharged on expiration of sentence	254	31
Discharged on payment of fine	76	1
Released by National Parole Board	8	4
Released by Ontario Parole Board	66	53
Released on bail	2	.....
Transferred to hospital for mentally ill	10	1
Deported	2	.....
Released or transferred for other reasons	132	17
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED, ETC.	550	107
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1967	75	17

Criminal History

First offence	152
Second offence	69
Third offence	36
More than three offences	193

Marital Status

Married	180
Single	220
Widowed	32
Divorced	18

Educational Status

Illiterate	9
Elementary	214
High School	227

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstain	45
Temperate	187
Intemperate	218

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstain	367
Addicted	83

Occupations

Agricultural	2
Clerical	47
Commercial	67
Domestic	164
Manufacturing	60
Personal Service	15
Professional	1
No Occupation	93
Others	1

Ages of Prisoners

16 years	13
17 "	32
18 "	22
19 "	29
20 "	27
21-24 years inclusive	76
25-29 " "	58
30-34 " "	50
35-39 " "	40
40-44 " "	37
45-49 " "	35
50-54 " "	12
55-59 " "	13
60-64 " "	5
65-69 " "	1

Length of Sentences**Definite:**

Under 30 days	2
30 days and under 60	168
2 months and under 3	45
3 " " " 4	60
4 " " " 5	9
5 " " " 6	3
6 " " " 9	16
9 " " " 12	2
12 " " " 15	6
15 " " " 18	5
18 " " " 21	2
21 " " " 24	1
Other Definite Sentences	2
TOTAL	321

Indefinite:

Not exceeding 3 months	14
" " 6 "	29
" " 12 "	22
" " 24 "	7
3 months minimum to 6 months maximum	4
3 " " " 9 " "	2
4 " " " 12 " "	1
6 " " " 9 " "	3
6 " " " 12 " "	5
6 " " " 15 " "	1
6 " " " 18 " "	2
9 " " " 15 " "	1
9 " " " 18 " "	1
12 " " " 18 " "	2
12 " " " 24 " "	1
24 " " " 48 " "	1
Other Indefinite Sentences	33
TOTAL	129
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES	450

Escapes

Escaped and evaded capture	0
Escaped and were recaptured	8

OFFENCES**A. Crimes Against The Person**

Abortion	7
Assault/Wounding	10
Attempted Suicide	2
Manslaughter	1
TOTAL	20

B. Crimes Against Property

Arson and Attempted Arson	2
Break and Enter	1
Break, Enter and Theft	15
Conversion	1
Damage to Property	7
False Pretences/Fraud	36
Forgery/Uttering	27
Possession of Property obtained by crime	3
Robbery	10
Theft and Attempted Theft	66
Trespass	3
TOTAL	171

**C. Crimes Against Public Morals
And Decency**

Bigamy	1
Breach of Child Welfare Act	6
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	3
Incest	1
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act	2
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame	3
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame	10
Prostitution	53
TOTAL	79

**D. Crimes Against Public Order
And Peace**

Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	13
Breach of Recognizance	1
Conspiracy	2
Causing a Disturbance	1
Escaping from Prison or Jail	2
Gambling	1
Vagrancy	12
TOTAL	32

E. Liquor Offences

Intoxication or Drunkenness	116
Other Liquor Offences	24
TOTAL	140

F. Traffic Offences

Careless Driving	1
Driving While License Suspended or Without License	2
Leaving Scene of an Accident	1
TOTAL	4

G. Other Offences Not

Enumerated Above	4
Grand Total of A, B, C, D, E, F, G	450
	97

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1967

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton)	2
County Jails	35
District Jails	9
Total Number of Jails in Ontario	46
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	\$6,463,066
For the year ending March 31st, 1967	\$7,028,817
3. Average maintenance cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	9.44
For the year ending March 31st, 1967	9.97
4. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1966 ....	.60
For the year ending March 31st, 1967 ....	.67
5. Number of prisoners committed:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	58,230
For the year ending March 31st, 1967	61,343
6. Number of prisoners convicted:	
For year ending March 31st, 1966	51,311
For year ending March 31st, 1967	53,250
Increase	1,939
7. Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:	
For year ending March 31st, 1966	35,616
For year ending March 31st, 1967	35,963
Increase	347

Commitments

	1965-66	1966-67
Murder	36	32
Manslaughter	19	27
Crimes:		
Against the person	2,726	3,137
Against property	11,182	12,346
Against public morals and decency ..	1,668	2,305
Against public order and peace	6,057	6,188
Against Liquor Control Act	31,079	31,025
Against Highway Traffic Act	4,213	5,262
For Mental Examination	104	206
Number of days' stay of prisoners	684,903	704,625
Escaped and not recaptured	2	3
Escaped and recaptured	7	12
Deaths in Jails	5	7

Ages of Prisoners Committed

Under 16 years	109	89
16 years	1,584	1,713
17 years	2,653	2,802
18 years	3,177	3,447
19 years	2,878	3,514
20 years	2,280	2,703
21 years to 24 years inclusive	7,035	7,951
25 " " 29 " "	5,874	6,211
30 " " 34 " "	5,351	5,554
35 " " 39 " "	5,952	5,926
40 " " 49 " "	10,972	11,144
50 " " 59 " "	7,310	7,212
60 " " 69 " "	2,661	2,654
70 years and over	384	423

Sex

	1965-66	1966-67
Male	53,512	56,751
Female	4,718	4,592

Number of Times Committed

	1965-66	Percent	1966-67	Percent
First Time	15,994	27.5	17,892	29.2
Second Time	7,757	13.3	8,457	13.8
Third Time	5,070	8.7	5,517	9.0
Over Three Times ..	29,409	50.5	29,477	48.0

Number of Prisoners Committed Reported as Drug Addicts

Lincoln	3	Hamilton	26
Middlesex	2	Toronto	157
Oxford	2		
TOTAL			190

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Corporal Punishment

NIL

List of Jails

COUNTY	LOCATION	BUILT
Brant	Brantford	1852
Bruce	Walkerton	1866
Carleton	Ottawa	1862
Dufferin	Orangeville	1881
Elgin	St. Thomas	1853
Essex	Windsor	1925
Frontenac	Kingston	1855
Grey	Owen Sound	1869
Haldimand	Cayuga	1851
Halton	Milton	1878
Hastings	Belleville	1838
Huron	Goderich	1841
Kent	Chatham	1850
Lambton	Sarnia	1961
Lanark	Perth	1864
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	1842
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	1865
Lincoln	St. Catharines	1866
Middlesex	London	1843
Norfolk	Simcoe	1857
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	1906
Ontario	Whitby	1958
Oxford	Woodstock	1853
Peel	Brampton	1867
Perth	Stratford	1887
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	1828
Prince Edward	Pictou	1834
Renfrew	Pembroke	1866
Simcoe	Barrie	1843
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	1833
Victoria and Haliburton	Lindsay	1863
Waterloo	Kitchener	1853
Welland	Welland	1856
Wellington	Guelph	1853

CITY JAILS

Hamilton City Jail	Hamilton	1875
Metropolitan Toronto Jail	Toronto	1862

DISTRICT JAILS

Rainy River	Fort Frances	1907
Temiskaming	Haileybury	1923
Kenora	Kenora	1928
Nipissing	North Bay	1928
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878
Thunder Bay	Port Arthur	1923
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	1914
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928

NAMES OF CHIEF OFFICIALS — For Year Ending March 31st, 1967

COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS	JAILERS	CHIEF MATRONS	JAIL SURGEONS	NUMBER ON STAFF AS AT MARCH 31, 1967
County Jails				
Brant	C. Wearing	Mrs. E. Rowley	Dr. B. M. C. Overholt	23
Bruce	J. E. Ellis	Mrs. D. K. Ellis	Dr. J. T. H. Robinson	13
Carleton	R. Webb		Dr. D. Caldwell	48
Dufferin	D. R. Wilson	Mrs. M. Coutts	Dr. R. B. McGee	12
Elgin	R. S. Brown	Mrs. E. J. Pinnegar	Dr. A. B. McCallum	19
Essex	J. M. Robinson	Mrs. G. Hamlin	Dr. A. J. Jacques	41
Frontenac	E. W. Martin	Mrs. L. Martin	Dr. R. T. G. Milne	24
Grey	J. Fenton	Mrs. B. Cathrae	Dr. J. G. Middleboro	18
Haldimand	W. A. Metcalfe	Mrs. E. Oates	Dr. T. D. Marshall	15
Halton	E. G. Ryder	Mrs. E. Ryder	Dr. C. K. Stevenson	24
Hastings	W. J. Theriault	Mrs. A. English	Dr. V. Blakslee	24
Huron	R. W. Bell		Dr. K. Lambert	11
Kent	A. C. Stewart	Mrs. S. Gilbert	Dr. J. C. MacWilliams	29
Lambton	D. M. Fraser		Dr. W. B. Rutherford	28
Lanark	B. E. Beatty	Mrs. M. Beatty	Dr. A. Fowler	15
Leeds & Grenville	W. Rowsome	Mrs. H. Rowsome	Dr. I. D. Matheson	17
Lennox & Addington	S. W. Gilbert	Mrs. E. P. Gilbert	Dr. E. R. Ellicott	10
Lincoln	G. Millar	Mrs. N. Whitfield	Dr. K. O. Hawthorne	29
Middlesex	J. E. Yorke	Mrs. G. Wallace	Dr. E. S. Jeffery	33
Norfolk	S. Teggart	Mrs. N. A. Stewart	Dr. K. McIntosh	23
Northumberland & Durham ...	E. A. Mottershead	Mrs. E. M. Mottershead		18
Ontario	J. Rea		Dr. K. C. Hobbs	36
Oxford	J. Campbell	Mrs. R. Hamilton	Dr. G. A. C. Webb	20
Peel	D. W. Simmons	Mrs. H. Fendley	Dr. D. C. Heggie	21
Perth	R. S. Newell	Mrs. D. V. Newell	Dr. C. E. Sylvester	23
Peterborough	J. A. Weyer	Mrs. H. Stacey	Dr. W. W. Belch	18
Prescott & Russell	J. R. Comtois	Mrs. G. Comtois	Dr. C. E. Lafrance	17
Prince Edward	G. H. Swoffer	Mrs. I. M. Swoffer	Dr. S. W. D. Hart	13
Renfrew	T. Chambers	Mrs. F. Chambers	Dr. G. L. Hermitte	16
Simcoe	W. J. Casey	Mrs. P. LeCollier	Dr. L. Bigelow	27
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	J. S. Dickey	Mrs. B. Dickey	Dr. J. A. McGuire	20
Victoria	W. N. Balfour		Dr. J. K. Buchan	15
Waterloo	C. W. Smith	Mrs. M. Smith	Dr. C. R. S. Davidson	21
Welland	H. J. Everett	Mrs. E. Stevenson	Dr. J. D. Vedova	24
Wellington	C. Hainis	Mrs. G. Wilson	Dr. G. O. Sutherland } Dr. J. B. Woodger }	16
			TOTALS	761
City Jails				
Hamilton	E. P. O'Neill	Mrs. E. Allen	Dr. T. C. Gibson } Dr. N. E. Price }	58
Toronto	G. P. Whitehead	Miss I. F. Mackay	Dr. W. H. Hills } Dr. O. B. Dickinson }	234
			TOTALS	292
District Jails				
Fort Frances	J. R. Keddie		Dr. W. G. Boyle	23
Haileybury	G. H. Rutt		Dr. H. A. Dunning	28
Kenora	L. W. Goss	Mrs. A. C. Sharpe	Dr. S. M. Martin	33
Monteith	D. Griggs			
North Bay	A. Celentano		Dr. H. M. Wallace } Dr. E. J. Brennan }	22
Parry Sound	J. Crozier		Dr. A. J. L. Wright	17
Port Arthur	C. M. Gillespie	Mrs. M. Syine	Dr. O. Salonen	33
Sault Ste. Marie	W. James	Mrs. M. P. Cormier	Dr. N. W. Fogg	40
Sudbury	A. L. Farquhar	Mrs. M. E. Shillington	Dr. C. C. Evans	22
			TOTALS	218

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS *Continued*

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
A. Crimes Against The Person						
Abduction	55	3	58	21	.....	21
Abortion	4	3	7	1	4	5
Assault	2,483	149	2,632	1,799	57	1,856
Attempted Suicide	105	52	157	40	27	67
Carnal Knowledge	32	.....	32	20	.....	20
Manslaughter	22	5	27	14	2	16
Murder	28	4	32	10	.....	10
Attempted Murder	16	.....	16	3	.....	3
Rape or attempted Rape	96	.....	96	14	.....	14
Threatening or Intimidation	135	4	139	74	.....	74
TOTALS	2,976	220	3,196	1,996	90	2,086
B. Crimes Against Property						
Arson and Attempted Arson	65	6	71	33	2	35
Breach of Railway Act	64	3	67	59	3	62
Break, Enter and Theft	2,878	50	2,928	2,197	29	2,226
Conversion	45	2	47	39	2	41
Damage to Property	453	41	494	366	37	403
False Pretences — Fraud	871	117	988	681	80	761
Forgery	378	57	435	303	49	352
Possession of Housebreaking Instruments	95	6	101	44	.....	44
Possession of Property Obtained by Crime	916	35	951	721	13	734
Robbery	506	28	534	320	10	330
Taking Without Owner's Consent	224	3	227	197	3	200
Theft and Attempted Theft	4,961	343	5,304	4,131	254	4,385
Trespass	193	6	199	154	.....	154
TOTALS	11,649	697	12,346	9,245	482	9,727
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency						
Bigamy	15	8	23	14	6	20
Breach of Child Welfare Act	31	32	63	27	27	54
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act ..	427	6	433	382	5	387
Breach of Venereal Diseases Prevention Act	2	11	13	2	.....	2
Buggery	7	.....	7	2	.....	2
Contributing to Juvenile Delinquency	217	8	225	137	5	142
Gross Indecency	52	2	54	45	2	47
Incest	31	1	32	20	1	21
Indecent Assault	355	.....	355	218	.....	218
Indecent Exposure or other Indecent Act	157	1	158	114	.....	114
Inmates and Frequenters of Houses of Ill-fame	4	9	13	2	7	9
Keeping Houses of Ill-fame	27	76	103	19	48	67
Non-Support	218	1	219	139	1	140
Perjury	15	.....	15	10	.....	10
Prostitution	52	537	589	27	319	346
Seduction	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
TOTALS	1,613	692	2,305	1,160	421	1,581

OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED

	COMMITMENTS			CONVICTIONS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace						
Breach of By-Laws	552	21	573	546	21	567
Breach of Excise Act	16	.....	16	12	.....	12
Breach of Game and Fish Act	13	.....	13	13	.....	13
Breach of Immigration Act	85	7	92	32	1	33
Breach of Income Tax Act	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
Breach of Indian Act	27	4	31	20	4	24
Breach of Opium & Narcotics Act	195	62	257	89	27	116
Breach of Probation Act	228	25	253	181	19	200
Breach of Unemployment Insurance Act	69	3	72	64	3	67
Carrying Unlawful Weapons	340	8	348	247	6	253
Conspiracy	76	8	84	48	7	55
Contempt of Court	377	9	386	364	8	372
Causing a Disturbance	1,402	127	1,529	1,216	107	1,323
Cruelty to Animals	7	.....	7	6	.....	6
Disorderly Conduct	4	2	6	1	2	3
Escaping from Constable	42	.....	42	35	1	36
Escaping from Prison or Jail	258	10	268	237	10	247
Gambling	46	4	50	42	4	46
Obstructing an Officer	244	10	254	197	8	205
Public Mischief	192	9	201	153	6	159
Vagrancy	1,578	113	1,691	1,335	70	1,405
TOTALS	5,766	422	6,188	4,853	304	5,157
E. Liquor Offences						
Driving While Ability Impaired	3,059	45	3,104	2,721	44	2,765
Drunk Driving or Drunk i/c of Automobile	515	5	520	436	2	438
Intoxication or Drunkenness	19,004	1,678	20,682	18,085	1,635	19,720
Other Liquor Offences	6,074	645	6,719	5,738	599	6,337
TOTALS	28,652	2,373	31,025	26,980	2,280	29,260
F. Traffic Offences						
Careless Driving	693	13	706	597	12	509
Criminal Neg. in Operation of Motor Vehicle	117	.....	117	84	.....	84
Drive w/Licence Susp. or w/o Licence	1,445	4	1,449	1,371	3	1,374
Leaving Scene of an Accident	410	8	418	354	7	361
Other Traffic Offences	2,530	42	2,572	2,458	35	2,493
TOTALS	5,195	67	5,262	4,864	57	4,821
G. Miscellaneous						
Material Witness	20	6	26	1	.....	1
Mental Illness	103	32	135	.....	.....	.....
Offences not Enumerated	777	83	860	470	47	517
TOTALS	900	121	1,021	471	47	518
GRAND TOTALS OF A, B, C, D, E, F, G	56,751	4,592	61,343	49,569	3,681	53,250

**MAINTENANCE AND AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER AND TOTAL COST
FOR YEAR IN CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS**

COST OF FOOD	COST OF CLOTHING FUEL & ORDINARY MAINTENANCE	COST OF OFFICERS' SALARIES	COST OF ALTERATIONS ADDITIONS & REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PRISONER PER DAY	AV. COST PER DAY FOR CLOTHING FUEL & ORD. MTCE.	DAILY PER CAPITA DIETARY COST
COUNTY JAILS								
7,502	5,309	97,620	2,200	Brant	112,631	13.2	.62	.88
2,348	3,466	33,519	2,777	Bruce	42,110	7.4	.61	.41
21,408	20,396	241,688		Carleton	283,492	8.6	.62	.65
598	7,023	34,765	500	Dufferin	42,886	53.0	8.71	.73
3,193	6,241	55,414	6,145	Elgin	70,993	17.3	1.52	.78
18,757	19,594	202,780	5,440	Essex	246,571	10.3	.81	.77
4,062	3,917	76,751	398	Frontenac	85,128	10.0	.46	.47
3,180	2,992	50,789	288	Grey	57,249	10.3	.53	.56
2,480	2,036	41,687	181	Haldimand	46,334	15.3	.67	.81
6,448	3,100	81,429	1,111	Halton	92,088	11.6	.39	.81
5,427	4,923	75,526	449	Hastings	86,325	12.8	.73	.80
936	2,797	26,516	932	Huron	31,181	19.8	1.71	.59
6,392	18,059	93,387	1,125	Kent	118,963	13.7	1.98	.70
6,702	18,510	130,370	8,248	Lambton	163,830	19.6	2.21	.80
2,176	9,819	46,178	4,629	Lanark	62,802	18.0	2.81	.62
4,128	6,747	48,453	585	Leeds & Grenville	59,913	11.0	1.24	.76
2,163	2,867	27,666	999	Lennox & Addington	33,695	10.6	.89	.67
11,688	25,193	114,273	1,475	Lincoln	152,629	10.8	1.78	.83
14,603	14,840	164,725	7,779	Middlesex	201,947	7.3	.53	.52
5,185	14,864	76,876	1,484	Norfolk	98,409	14.6	2.20	.76
3,190	5,753	54,621	107	Northumberland & Durham	63,671	12.4	1.12	.62
10,698	43,795	170,587	9,817	Ontario	234,897	16.2	3.01	.73
2,663	7,025	62,522	934	Oxford	73,144	17.7	1.70	.64
7,568	12,470	99,531	4,762	Peel	124,331	13.4	1.34	.81
2,744	5,348	57,004	1,511	Perth	66,607	16.8	1.33	.68
6,905	7,907	64,767		Peterborough	79,579	9.7	.95	.83
4,072	5,563	53,354		Prescott & Russell	62,989	17.7	1.56	1.14
1,302	5,518	29,427	610	Prince Edward	36,857	18.9	1.54	.66
4,719	5,666	67,740	6,304	Renfrew	84,429	15.6	1.04	.87
5,765	8,009	107,931	148	Simcoe	121,853	11.6	.76	.55
Stormont, Dundas &								
7,113	10,693	66,675	2,920	Glengarry	87,401	11.7	1.43	.95
4,063	4,271	35,689	263	Victoria	44,286	10.5	1.01	.96
10,687	9,514	101,773	736	Waterloo	122,710	8.2	.63	.71
11,152	14,688	128,312	13,710	Welland	167,862	11.1	.96	.73
5,200	15,173	74,166	606	Wellington	95,145	15.7	2.50	.85
CITY JAILS								
23,900	18,595	311,403	4,496	Hamilton	358,394	9.6	.50	.64
146,000	290,154	1,273,344	18,239	Toronto	1,727,737	6.7	1.13	.56
DISTRICT JAILS								
3,034	10,303	100,845	3,806	Fort Frances	117,988	34.0	2.96	.87
7,025	11,220	139,585	1,097	Haileybury	158,927	22.9	1.61	1.01
21,719	20,113	162,200	1,877	Kenora	205,909	7.5	.72	.78
				Monteith				
5,940	10,629	129,544	866	North Bay	146,979	19.7	1.41	.79
7,791	7,006	98,192	959	Parry Sound	113,948	17.5	1.07	1.19
17,635	22,616	197,922	3,331	Port Arthur	241,504	9.6	.89	.69
8,070	12,814	156,952	1,055	Sault Ste. Marie	178,891	20.9	1.49	.94
15,352	24,611	181,266	2,374	Sudbury	223,603	11.1	1.22	.76
473,683	782,147	5,645,764	127,223	TOTALS	7,028,817	.....	.....	.....

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION—IN

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining In Custody On Remand, March 31, 1966	351	32	383
Remaining In Custody Awaiting Trial, March 31, 1966	97	2	99
Remaining In Custody Serving Unexpired Sentences Or For Other Reasons, March 31, 1966 ..	1,105	75	1,180
Re-Admitted From Bail Where Released On Bail Previous Year	610	23	633
Transferred From Other Institutions	224	41	265
Committed During Year Ending March 31, 1967	56,751	4,592	61,343
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	59,138	4,765	63,903

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION—OUT

Number Released On Bail	2,214	102	2,316
Acquitted And Released	2,613	249	2,862
Released By Order Of Judge Or Court Without Trial	202	20	222
Paid Fines And Were Released	10,959	841	11,800
Released On Probation	2,639	261	2,900
Released On Suspended Sentence Without Probation	2,376	211	2,587
Released For Any Other Reason	1,823	295	2,118
Discharged On Expiration Of Sentence	24,182	2,048	26,230
Transferred To Other Institutions (See Table Below)	10,280	601	10,881
Sentenced And Deported Direct From Jail	195	25	220
Died Before Trial	4	.....	4
Died While Undergoing Sentence	3	.....	3
Sentenced To Death And Executed .....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped And Not Recaptured During Year	3	.....	3
Remaining In Custody On Remand, March 31, 1967	466	33	499
Remaining In Custody Awaiting Trial, March 31, 1967	102	4	106
Remaining In Custody Serving Unexpired Sentences Or Other Reasons, March 31, 1967	1,077	75	1,152
TOTALS	59,138	4,765	63,903

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Sentenced To Jail And Afterwards Removed To A Reformatory	3,698	379	4,077
Sentenced To Jail And Afterwards Removed To An Industrial Farm	2,838	.....	2,838
Sentenced To Jail And Afterwards Removed To A Forestry Camp	206	.....	206
Sentenced To And Removed To A Reformatory	1,225	99	1,324
Sentenced To And Removed To An Industrial Farm	389	.....	389
Sentenced To And Removed To A Penitentiary	1,004	27	1,031
Transferred To An Alcoholic Clinic	221	.....	221
Transferred To A Training School	153	8	161
Transferred To A Mental Hospital Or To Some Other Place Of Confinement	546	88	634
TOTALS	10,280	601	10,881

FINES, PROBATION, SUSPENDED SENTENCE, TERMS OF SENTENCE

Paid Fine	10,959	841	11,800
Placed On Probation	2,639	261	2,900
Suspended Sentence Without Probation	2,376	211	2,587
Under 30 Days	20,346	1,589	21,935
30 Days and Under 60 Days	5,802	408	6,210
60 Days and Under 90 Days	1,379	89	1,468
3 Months	1,259	67	1,326
4 Months	277	13	290
5 Months	146	10	156
6 to 9 Months	689	28	717
9 to 12 Months	199	2	201
12 to 18 Months	371	17	388
18 to 24 Months	247	6	253
Indeterminate With Definite Or Other Sentences	1,897	114	2,011
2 Years And Over To Penitentiaries	983	25	1,008
Sentenced To Death .....	.....	.....	.....
Total Number Sentenced	49,569	3,681	53,250
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT	33,595	2,368	35,963

ACCOMMODATION: GREATEST, LEAST, AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS

MALE ACCOMMODATION	FEMALE ACCOMMODATION	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS	GREATEST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS DURING YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION
COUNTY JAILS									
49	4	41	38	Brant	3	7	7	.....	21.5
28	4	22	22	Bruce	7	1	1	.....	15.5
116	16	118	110	Carleton	21	53	48	1	84.7
18	5	9	9	Dufferin	1	.....	.....	.....	2.3
17	4	28	28	Elgin	2	3	3	.....	11.6
92	10	89	88	Essex	5	33	33	1	65.9
29	8	38	36	Frontenac	3	10	10	.....	23.2
28	2	34	33	Grey	2	3	3	.....	15.3
12	5	21	21	Haldimand	2	1	1	.....	8.3
28	3	39	39	Halton	2	7	7	.....	21.7
18	6	34	34	Hastings	4	6	6	.....	18.4
9	3	14	14	Huron	1	.....	.....	.....	4.3
29	5	47	47	Kent	2	9	9	.....	24.9
48	10	45	42	Lambton	4	8	8	.....	22.0
18	6	20	20	Lanark	1	1	1	.....	9.8
24	4	26	26	Leeds & Grenville	4	6	6	.....	14.8
18	5	20	19	Lennox & Addington	2	.....	.....	.....	8.7
60	8	66	63	Lincoln	4	11	11	.....	33.9
72	9	128	121	Middlesex	11	63	60	1	88.9
30	3	58	58	Norfolk	4	6	6	.....	18.4
45	4	25	25	Northumberland & Durham	2	4	4	1	14.0
50	4	62	60	Ontario	4	16	15	1	37.0
28	5	30	30	Oxford	2	1	1	.....	11.3
32	2	50	46	Peel	7	13	13	.....	25.4
23	4	20	20	Perth	1	1	1	.....	10.2
18	6	50	50	Peterborough	5	4	4	.....	23.1
24	4	19	19	Prescott & Russell	1	4	4	.....	9.7
18	6	12	12	Prince Edward	2	.....	.....	.....	4.0
24	8	29	28	Renfrew	3	2	2	.....	15.0
42	9	47	47	Simcoe	3	11	11	.....	29.0
16	4	29	29	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3	10	10	.....	20.4
16	6	21	21	Victoria	1	2	2	1	11.5
34	5	57	57	Waterloo	6	26	26	.....	41.2
47	6	62	62	Welland	5	17	17	1	42.0
9	3	14	14	Wellington	1	.....	.....	.....	4.3
CITY JAILS									
131	18	129	125	Hamilton	10	67	62	1	95.0
529	94	861	805	Toronto	70	470	444	24	702.0
DISTRICT JAILS									
10	2	23	20	Fort Frances	7	3	3	.....	9.5
29	3	32	30	Haileybury	5	7	5	1	19.0
51	10	110	81	Kenora	36	39	29	5	70.0
23	.....	18	18	Monteith	.....	1	1	.....	7.0
59	7	37	36	North Bay	3	9	8	.....	20.6
20	4	30	30	Parry Sound	4	7	7	.....	17.9
64	9	90	77	Port Arthur	17	35	31	1	53.5
34	7	41	37	Sault Ste. Marie	9	11	9	.....	24.5
59	9	76	69	Sudbury	13	24	22	1	55.0

NUMBER AND DAYS' STAY OF PRISONERS

NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES	COUNTY, CITY AND DISTRICT JAILS	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED DURING YEAR	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP PRISONERS AND THOSE IN TRANSIT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL DAYS' STAY OF ALL PRISONERS
COUNTY JAILS					
203	598	Brant	801	8	8,825
91	328	Bruce	419	9	5,653
620	2,362	Carleton	2,982	.....	32,713
49	103	Dufferin	152	142	809
171	323	Elgin	494	.....	4,092
600	1,359	Essex	1,959	.....	24,052
202	462	Frontenac	664	7	8,481
74	363	Grey	437	6	5,583
35	174	Haldimand	209	207	3,032
85	667	Halton	752	151	7,928
225	442	Hastings	667	5	6,718
71	198	Huron	269	1	1,574
176	520	Kent	696	4	9,079
319	570	Lambton	889	.....	8,374
92	230	Lanark	322	83	3,485
126	283	Leeds & Grenville	409	166	5,399
21	315	Lennox & Addington	336	141	3,187
452	904	Lincoln	1,356	209	14,080
560	2,037	Middlesex	2,597	37	27,714
194	864	Norfolk	1,058	23	6,734
164	410	Northumberland & Durham	574	12	5,116
440	678	Ontario	1,118	38	14,503
90	296	Oxford	386	.....	4,124
551	327	Peel	878	19	9,270
78	216	Perth	294	.....	4,015
208	497	Peterborough	705	268	8,246
112	248	Prescott & Russell	360	2	3,562
39	58	Prince Edward	97	300	1,955
186	439	Renfrew	625	14	5,421
264	839	Simcoe	1,103	11	10,477
210	473	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry ..	683	.....	7,456
155	215	Victoria	370	502	4,199
426	832	Waterloo	1,258	9	15,046
395	686	Welland	1,081	31	15,175
152	391	Wellington	543	56	6,053
CITY JAILS					
1,019	2,834	Hamilton	3,853	.....	37,175
6,307	13,715	Toronto	20,022	6,734	256,435
DISTRICT JAILS					
75	312	Fort Frances	387	341	3,477
130	199	Haileybury	329	.....	6,933
240	1,893	Kenora	2,133	61	27,605
158	280	Monteith	438	.....	3,203
180	242	North Bay	422	441	7,501
157	322	Parry Sound	479	16	6,516
417	1,915	Port Arthur	2,332	3	25,255
244	643	Sault Ste. Marie	887	158	8,575
945	1,573	Sudbury	2,518	449	20,120
17,708	43,635	TOTALS	61,343	10,664	704,925

**NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL AND NUMBER CONVICTED,
ALSO RATIO TO POPULATION OF ONTARIO**

For the Years 1913-1967

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH	APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF ONTARIO	PERSONS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL		PERSONS CONVICTED	
		NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION	NUMBER	RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1913	2,639,000	19,250	729	11,897	450
1914	2,705,000	22,777	842	14,801	547
1915	2,724,000	20,337	747	12,663	465
1916	2,713,000	16,100	593	9,364	345
1917	2,724,000	12,445	457	7,867	289
1918	2,744,000	13,242	483	7,874	287
1919	2,789,000	13,096	470	7,904	283
1920	2,863,000	14,756	515	8,643	302
1921	2,934,000	16,800	573	9,790	334
1922	2,980,000	14,800	497	9,312	312
1923	3,013,000	13,995	464	8,036	267
1924	3,059,000	15,879	519	8,834	289
1925	3,111,000	18,023	579	11,306	363
1926	3,164,000	18,033	570	11,371	359
1927	3,219,000	20,578	639	13,927	433
1928	3,278,000	23,786	726	16,358	499
1929	3,334,000	25,980	779	17,626	529
1930	3,386,000	29,126	860	21,421	632
1931	3,432,000	26,358	768	18,127	521
1932	3,473,000	25,235	727	15,804	455
1933	3,512,000	22,484	640	14,538	414
1934	3,544,000	20,916	590	13,509	381
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST					
1936	3,606,000	25,043	696	16,356	454
1937	3,637,000	27,592	759	20,618	567
1938	3,672,000	30,345	826	23,649	644
1939	3,708,000	34,914	942	27,926	753
1940	3,747,000	33,075	883	26,543	708
1941	3,788,000	30,875	815	25,627	677
1942	3,884,000	27,225	701	19,652	506
1943	3,915,000	25,411	649	18,551	474
1944	3,963,000	25,975	655	19,159	483
1945	4,000,000	26,229	655	19,132	478
1946	4,093,000	29,409	719	21,614	528
1947	4,176,000	32,541	779	25,355	607
1948	4,275,000	36,598	856	30,613	716
1949	4,378,000	39,429	900	33,627	768
1950	4,471,000	43,662	977	37,607	841
1951	4,598,000	46,858	1,019	40,743	886
1952	4,788,000	46,143	964	40,486	849
1953	4,941,000	46,003	931	40,573	821
1954	5,115,000	49,352	965	43,558	851
1955	5,266,000	52,818	1,003	46,899	891
1956	5,405,000	51,166	946	45,376	839
1957	5,633,000	52,111	925	46,194	820
1958	5,821,000	59,196	1,017	52,684	905
1959	5,969,000	56,565	948	50,022	838
1960	6,111,000	57,085	934	50,671	829
1961	6,236,000	61,704	989	54,555	875
1962	6,321,000	62,136	983	55,177	873
1963	6,448,000	60,536	939	53,785	834
1964	6,586,000	62,522	949	55,756	847
1965	6,746,000	58,431	872	51,776	773
1966	6,895,000	58,230	844	51,311	744
1967	7,149,000	61,343	858	53,250	745

NOTE:—The Fiscal Year was changed in 1935 to end March 31st.

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Adult Male	89	Jails	100
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THE ONTARIO PLAN In Corrections



1968

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March, 1968

Printed By Order of
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO
Sessional Paper No. 37, 1969

TORONTO
1969



THE HONOURABLE W. ROSS MACDONALD, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1968.

An overview of the progress during the year and the directions in which the Department is moving is presented in the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister, an extremely capable and valuable administrator, to whom I am greatly indebted for his continued co-operation and assistance.

After years of unprecedented achievement in the initiation and development of new and progressive programs, the Department moved, during the first Session of the 28th Legislature, to streamline further its operations.

On July 1st, the Correctional Services Act, 1968 was proclaimed. This legislation consolidated eighteen acts into one, and changed the name of the Department from Reform Institutions to Correctional Services.

The new act also paved the way for the Department to establish a program of "Live-in, Work-out" that promises to increase the effectiveness of reintegration of offenders in the community. In the coming year, the Department will continue to study and to search out methods and approaches to rehabilitation which will increase the effectiveness of our efforts on behalf of adult offenders and juvenile wards.

I am very proud of the staff of the Department and wish to thank them sincerely for their loyalty and to commend them on the dedication and energy which they have demonstrated in the performance of their day-to-day responsibilities.

I also wish to express my appreciation for the important assistance provided by members of the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, the Training Schools Advisory Board, and the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

A stylized, cursive signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the Minister of Correctional Services.

Minister of Correctional Services

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking, and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any program within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down, with complete generality, principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of the staff, and with the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles may be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research, and its operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; a system is currently being established which will assess regularly the efficacy of our operations. Activities are influenced largely by facts rather than by opinion and our operations research and assessment unit makes this approach possible.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with those in our charge. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, laws are broken because of an individual's particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes of residents cannot be changed effectively if they are allowed to languish in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or associate entirely with others whose attitudes are similar - models of socially acceptable behaviour are necessary for identification.

The view that verbal association between staff and residents leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. There are also in all institutions conflicts between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are almost bound to exist amongst any captive population; others result from a different set of attitudes. Despite these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological barriers that exist. The more these barriers

can be reduced, the more influence staff will have within the subculture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control, and greater reformatory potential. Two purely illustrative methods of achieving this are:

- (1) Greater association of staff and residents as previously mentioned, and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore staff who are associated with residents at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and clearly it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

We should provide those in our care with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types are continually increasing. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults and 125 for juveniles. These are populations that should not be exceeded, and certain institutions should have maxima considerably less than these. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of a subculture, are difficult if not impossible to achieve without proper facilities, proper staff, and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates is directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff training is constantly increasing at all levels in order to develop and maintain staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential elements in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any program that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the program. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a program should be consulted wherever possible, even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November 1959, and includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR
JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.

JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, and is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN
KINNEAR, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she was the County Court Judge for the County of Haldimand from 1943 to 1962 and also Juvenile and Family Court Judge for that County from 1947 to 1962. She retired from both positions on October 4th, 1962.



THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

MONTE H. HARRIS, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto — 1968-1972.



REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



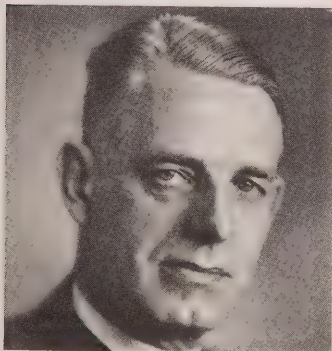
PROFESSOR H. R. STUART RYAN, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. He has recently returned from a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



VEN. ARCHDEACON
MYRDDYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The former Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies has been Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. He was Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the last war; is Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of Windsor, and Canadian Legion War Birds. He has participated in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit, and is presently a Director of St. Leonard's House.

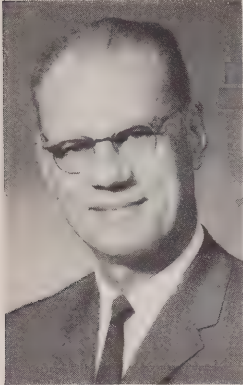


GERALD F. NORI, LL.B.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960-1965, is past president of the Sault Rotary Club, and is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association; he is Vice-President of the Law Association and President of the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie.



THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
Minister of Correctional Services



SIR:

I have the honour and the privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968. This was a year of solid achievement in the planning of new programs and the development and expansion of existing programs.

The assumption of full responsibility for the operation of county and city jails has paved the way for the integration of jails into the over-all correctional system.

In order to appraise conditions and needs in existing jails and to establish priorities for the replacement of outmoded facilities, a Task Force of senior Departmental officials was instituted. These officials are progressively visiting the jails throughout the province and making recommendations, many of which have already been acted upon. Planning is proceeding for replacement of old jails with modern Regional Detention Centres. Extensive repairs are being carried out in jails not slated for replacement in the near future.

The Department recognizes the important contribution that correctional officers can make in the rehabilitation of inmates and has provided staff training courses to upgrade employees and increase the effectiveness of their contributions. With the takeover of the jails, increased demands have been made on the present staff training facilities at Guelph. Construction of a new staff training college is being planned in the Metropolitan Toronto area. This location will make available a wide variety of lecturers from universities and from among senior administrators at Main Office. New and enlarged clinical facilities for the treatment of alcoholics, drug addicts, and sexual offenders are also being planned at the same location.

Property has been acquired and planning is under way for construction of a new reformatory, a training centre, and a Regional Detention Centre near Milton. The success of the five training centres at Brampton, Burtch, Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau indicates the advisability of expanding this type of training program for youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 25. The proposed reformatory will accommodate 200 short-term recidivists. Its size is in keeping with the Department's announced policy of restricting all new correctional units to populations of 200 or less.

Experimentation with new techniques and approaches in the treatment of juveniles has continued in the training schools. Research is, of

course, being carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

Property has been acquired and planning is proceeding for construction of a Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles in the Oakville area. To be staffed by a team of professionals, this facility will add a new dimension to the assessment and placement in appropriate facilities of juvenile boys and girls admitted to training schools.

The opening, on January 29, 1969, of the Vanier Centre for Women with its modern facilities and soundly based treatment program, places Ontario in the forefront of correctional programs for adult female offenders.

A pilot project was operated during the year in which a number of young men serving sentences in correctional institutions were permitted to attend academic classes in the community. The initial results of this experiment were very encouraging. The young men were well accepted by their fellow students, made good academic progress, and generally gained self-confidence and a feeling of worth which contributed positively to their reintegration into society upon release.

Pending the passage of permissive Federal Legislation, the Department of Correctional Services Act, 1968, provides the frame work for the Department to move forward into a broad program of "Live-in, Work-out." The success of the past year's pilot project demonstrated that a full-scale program along these lines will provide a valuable new tool in rehabilitation and an additional bridge back to the community for offenders.

In recent years, under your direction, the Department has experimented in a number of areas, has initiated new programs and has constructed a variety of new facilities. In the coming year, the Department will move forward in the areas I have indicated. It will also attempt to consolidate and improve upon programs which have shown sound potential for further development.

This was a particularly strenuous year for the staff of the Department, especially in light of the additional responsibilities resulting from the integration of the 37 local jails into the correctional system. Personnel at all levels have worked effectively and with great dedication to meet the challenges inherent in maintaining progressive and forward-looking programs, and I am indebted to them for their energetic and positive contributions.

I wish to express also our appreciation of the continuing interest and assistance in our work by many interested citizens, aftercare agencies, universities, service clubs, church organizations, and government departments.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "A. Grossman".

Deputy Minister

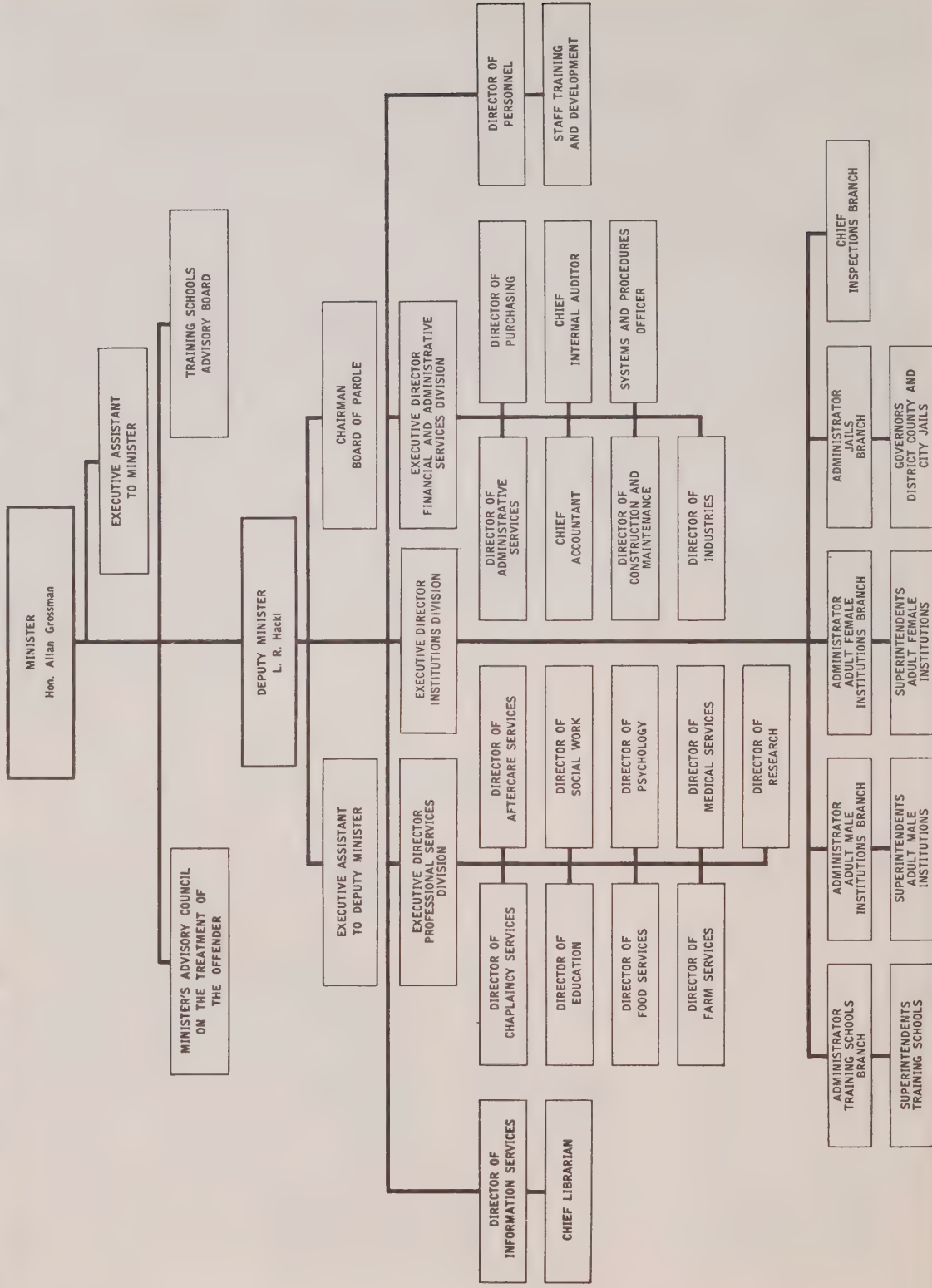


Camp Oliver

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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES — MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



STAFF DIRECTORY — ADMINISTRATION

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2A, ONTARIO

MINISTER	Hon. Allan Grossman	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER	Mrs. W. W. Markle	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER	L. R. Hackl	365-4341
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — INSTITUTIONS DIVISION	D. Sinclair	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION	D. Penfold	365-1083
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION	R. T. J. West	365-4342
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES — Director	T. McCarron	365-5260
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	Miss A. Nicholson	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS — Administrator	H. C. Hutchison	365-4783
AFTERCARE SERVICES — Director	D. Mason	365-4511
— Assistant Director	J. D. Hill	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE — Chairman	F. Potts	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY — Director	Rev. M. S. Flint	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF	T. Hill	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	J. McDevitt	365-1166
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE — Director	G. Feher	365-2511
EDUCATION — Director	D. A. Mackey	365-1083
FARM SERVICES — Director	E. G. Wright	(Guelph) 822-0020
FINANCE — Chief Accountant	R. Eng	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES — Director	Mrs. I. Beal	365-4353
INDUSTRIES — Director	W. T. Vrooman	365-4351
INFORMATION — Director	A. S. Nuttall	365-4321
JAILS — Administrator	D. Dougall	365-4355
LIBRARY — Chief Librarian	T. J. B. Anderson	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES — Director	Dr. N. Goodwin	365-1083
PERSONNEL — Director	D. Fosbury	365-6601
PSYCHOLOGY — Director	W. A. Norton	365-1083
PURCHASING & SUPPLY — Director	E. Hayhurst	365-4363
RESEARCH — Director	C. Thomas Surridge	365-4325
STAFF TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT — Director	S. A. Nicol	365-6601
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES — Officer	R. Wills	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS — Administrator	H. Garraway	365-4368

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In keeping with the philosophy and purpose of the Department, staff development and training programs are designed to develop attitudes, knowledge, and skills in line with current correctional practices.

These programs include participation in courses, seminars, workshops, and conferences at the Departmental Staff Training School; programs offered within the government service; seminars, courses, etc., offered by outside agencies including teaching institutions; and ongoing programs conducted by institutions both to meet specific needs and to ensure that staff members are kept abreast of new techniques and developments in the field of corrections. In addition to in-service training at the institutions, a total of 738 staff members participated in various types of training during the past year.

BASIC TRAINING COURSE

Before being appointed to the regular staff, all correctional officers must successfully complete a 5-week basic course at the Staff Training School.

This basic course is designed to develop in the new officer, attitudes and skills in keeping with modern correctional practices and to train him in the application of these practices.

The Staff Training School, in addition to the course conducted at the "new employee level," provides facilities for conferences, seminars, and workshops at all levels within the Department to keep staff abreast with new trends and advancements in the field of corrections as well as giving them an opportunity to discuss particular areas with specialists.

Prior to attendance at the Staff Training School, new employees undergo orientation training within the institutions, which is designed to help them appreciate the problems of their work. This is followed by on-the-job training under close supervision by senior staff. Treatment meetings, at

which problems are discussed and follow-up programs and research projects evaluated, are held regularly in those institutions which offer direct clinical services.

The expansion of training above the basic level has continued. Annual seminars and conferences are held for Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Jail Governors, Chief Supervisors, Recreation Supervisors, Teachers and other appropriate groupings of senior staff.

The Departmental Certificate Course in Institutional Recreation was initiated in September 1967, when twenty-four candidates entered the two-year certificate program. The purpose of this course is to provide formal training for persons who are, or who wish to become involved in institutional recreation as a vocation. The course is intended to provide the basic skills and general background information required for this work.

We are fortunate in having Mr. Robert Brayshaw who is well qualified in this work to conduct the course. He holds a Diploma in Recreation from the University of Western Ontario and a B.A. in Sociology and Psychology from York University.

The Fifth Annual Conference on Addictions and Sexual Deviation was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic on May 9th and 10th. As at previous conferences, the purpose was to offer current clinical information and research views to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems in these areas. In addition to professional staff members from the Department specialists in various disciplines including representatives from the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Department of Health participated in the sessions.

TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

The Department continues to offer training fellowships to assist graduate students studying in the



field of the social sciences. Three fellowships were awarded in 1967 and six during the current year. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time equal to the years of support. Many of our present professional staff began their association with the Department through a professional training fellowship.

The Department has continued to support the attendance of staff members at professional and

non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences, meetings, and workshops.

The Staff Training program is continually under review to provide for the training of staff members to meet the requirements of the Department.

A summary of training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by staff members during the fiscal year 1967-68 is listed below:

STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

DEPARTMENTAL COURSES, ETC.

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers (29 Correctional Officers from County Jails)	124
Training School Supervisors	52
Clinical Pastoral Training	8
Cooking Courses	12
Assistant Superintendents Seminar (Adult & Training Schools)	24
County and Municipal Jail Governors Seminar	45
Recreation Course (Sports Coaching)	19
Seminar for Officers in Charge of Shifts	11
Seminar for Chief Supervisors	9
Seminar for Office Managers	20
Seminar for Recreation Officers	21
Head Teachers Conferences (2)	20

CERTIFICATE COURSES:

Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University	115
Certificate Course in Public Administration	10
Certificate Course in Criminology, University of Toronto — Centre of Criminology	11

DEGREE PROGRAMS:

<i>Extension</i>	
Extension Courses Leading to B.A.	9
Master of Education	1
M.A. in Theology	1

Full time

M.S.W. School of Social Work, Carleton University, Ottawa	1
Education Leave — M.A., University of Toronto	1

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE COURSES:

Position Administration Courses	10
Personnel Officers Course	3
Annual Senior Officers Conferences	3

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION:

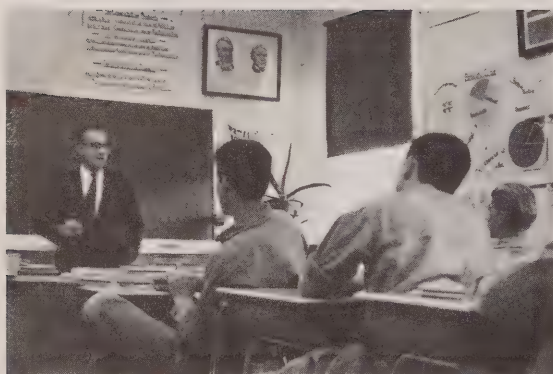
Interim Vocational Certificate Type B in Electrical Installation and Maintenance	1
Interim Vocational Certificate Type B in Auto Mechanics	1

OTHER CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS, ETC.

Public Personnel Association Seminar	2
Canadian Correctional Chaplaincy Association — Annual Meeting	1
Training Fellowships for graduate studies in social sciences	3
Nuffield Foundation Fellowship	1
17th International Course in Criminology, University of Montreal	2
Extension Course in Criminology, Ottawa University	4
5th Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminology	1
Letter Writing and Report Writing	3
Academic Training — Correctional Officers	14
Summer Workshop on the Detection, Management, and Re-training of Children with Learning Disabilities	2

The Council for Exceptional Children Convention, Ottawa Seminar — Recent Developments in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Disease in Infancy, Childhood and Early Adult Life	1
Seminar in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	1
Child Care Workers Course	
Geo. Brown College of Arts & Technology	1
Committee on Children in Care — The Ontario Welfare Council Regional Conference	12
Annual Meeting and Conference of Ontario Welfare Council	2
Summer Institute, School of Social Work, University of Toronto	2
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Conference	1
American Correctional Education Association Conference, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.	2
Annual Conference and Institute of American Group Psychotherapy Association	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association — Fall Workshop	2
Annual Meeting of the Ontario Psychological Association	5
Lecture Series on Physiology, University of Guelph	1
Industrial Accident Prevention Association	2
Ontario Hospital Association Annual Convention	2
Conference for Church Workers in the Field of Corrections	1
American Correctional Association Annual Congress	1
National Secretaries Association — Annual Meeting, Toronto	1
Hydro Plant Power Seminar, Sudbury	1
Leadership Seminar Community Programs Division	3
Aftercare Services Conference	58
Swimming, Water Safety, Hygiene, Watermanship Courses	1
Ontario Diploma in Horticulture	1
Fifth Annual Agriculture Teachers Conference	1
Annual Convention, Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association	3
Seminar on Dentistry for Children, Toronto	1
Academy of Dentistry Annual Winter Clinic, Oral Health	1
Ontario Dental Association — Annual Conference	2
Refresher Training Course in the Field of Alcoholism	12
Sixth Annual Course on Alcohol and Problems of Addiction — Addictions Research Foundation of Ontario	4
Summer School of Alcohol Studies — Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A.	2
District Course for Adult Education Leaders, Community Programs Division	1
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	1
Driver Education Teacher Training Course	1
Union Management Process Course	1
16th Annual Conference — Ontario Association for Curriculum Development	1
Management Development Course	1
Reading 68 Conference	1
East Branch of the O.D.A.F. & East Ontario Crop	1
Business Administration Course	1
Toronto Transit Commission Course (Interurban Bus Course)	1
Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies	2
Canadian Congress of Corrections, Halifax, N.S., June 1967	23

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION



EDUCATION

Correctional educational programs were expanded during the year with continued emphasis on their contribution to the total rehabilitation program. One hundred and twelve academic and vocational teachers and 38 trade instructors bring the educational staff of the Department to an all-time high. Part-time teachers provided courses in the evenings and during the summer. Correspondence courses or attendance at community schools extended the educational opportunities for students.

Courses taught in our schools compare with those in community schools, since approved Department of Education courses are followed. Program Consultants and Area Superintendents from the Department of Education visit the Department's schools regularly. Our teachers are fully qualified for teaching in the elementary and secondary schools of Ontario, and many have had extensive experience in community schools. Teachers are employed on a contract basis with salary and benefits similar to those provided in community schools.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

By and large, a student attending school in the community at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution will have available a comparable

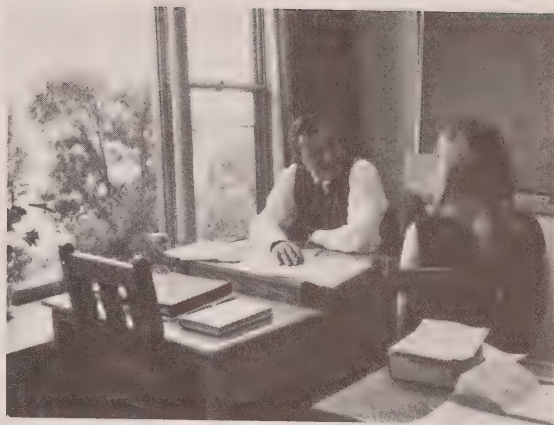
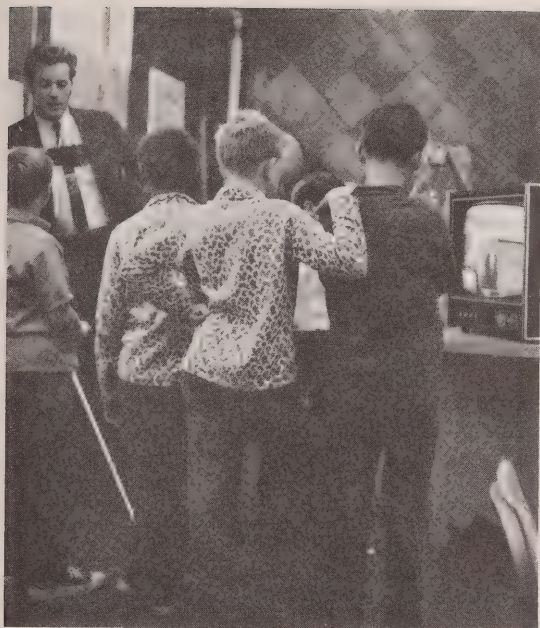
education program within our schools. It is gratifying that many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

Students in training schools attend school full time. They are classified, using an educational model, so that recognized two-, four-, and five-year courses can be provided to meet their individual needs. Special courses such as driver education have broadened the curriculum. Inter-school competitions in the arts, public speaking, and athletics have continued to stimulate interest amongst the students.

Since our students respond favourably to the use of instructional technology, the use of audio-visual equipment has been extended considerably and many training schools are now better equipped than some community schools. Educational television has been introduced and provides an excellent support for the teacher's work. Video tape recorders have extended the potential of educational television by allowing for student productions and the storage of special programs for later use.

The team-teaching experiment introduced a year ago has been extended, and film making and film appreciation have been developed and received with enthusiasm. The Crest Hour Company visited several of the training schools during the year to enrich the drama program. A contemporary reading project established in conjunction with library services, using local newspapers, paperback books, and magazines has increased the volume of books read by students.

The Hall-Dennis Committee visited some of the Department's schools early last year and in its report of the aims and objectives of education in Ontario schools, stated that, "Genuine efforts are being made to improve motivation, broaden the curriculum, and to use educational materials that are meaningful to the students. In all these areas, the teachers are constantly reminded of just how significant education can be when it serves as a key to reach and rehabilitate students."



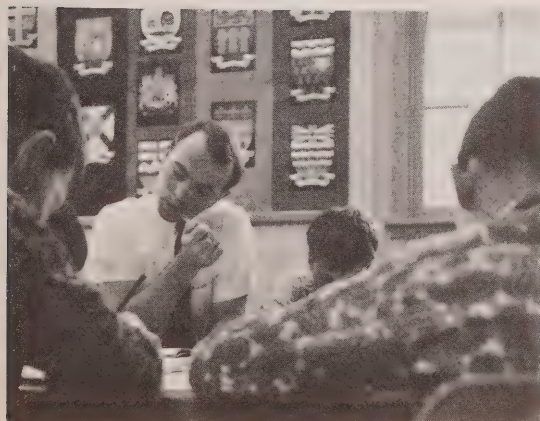
ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Some 61 teachers and instructors are involved in the adult education program. The most wide-ranging programs are those centred around the institutions that cater to the young men considered more amenable to training and able to benefit from it.

There are five such training centres: students attend school full time, half of which is academic training and half vocational. Extended facilities in science were provided this year at these centres. The Federal Department of Manpower has been co-operating with this Department in the setting up of a special manpower training course at the Brampton Training Centre which, hopefully, will be continued and extended to other institutions. Many students combine academic upgrading and trade training to establish eligibility for entering apprenticeship programs on release and their training in the institution counts towards this; at other institutions, motivated students have available an educational program, either in classes or by correspondence. New academic facilities have been completed at Burtch and Rideau, and a new trades building was started in Burwash.

The quality of instruction was considerably improved through a variety of professional development activities — many teachers attended summer school and several completed specialist certificates in special education, and some their university degrees — new teachers met early in September for a group of orientation sessions — most teachers participated in local professional development days and school visits as well as attending regular staff meetings — Head Teachers meet regularly with the Director of Education.

During the past year Assistant Head Teachers were appointed in the larger schools. There has been a definite trend toward a long-term professional commitment on the part of many teachers to the field of correctional education. Education has a significant place in new and expanded facilities presently being planned by our Department.



LIBRARY SERVICE

Library service is provided in every one of the Department's adult institutions, training schools and jails. Inmates and students are encouraged to use these libraries for educational and recreational purposes; the value of this service is attested to by the large number of books borrowed and by the high proportion of the inmate population who use the libraries.

All levels of staff are encouraged to use the staff library facilities, which provide material in criminology, penology and related disciplines.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

Most inmates soon learn the value of a good library service, and considerable use is made of all our libraries. The following is an extract from a report made on library service at Guelph Reformatory; it could be duplicated at any one of our institutions.

O.R. Guelph — 23rd September, 1968

On this particular date the librarian conducted a spot check and produced the following analysis:

Total number of inmates — 729

Inmates with library books in their possession — 556

i.e. Approximately 76 percent of inmates had library books

Total number of books on loan — 1,082

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Working with young people is one of the most rewarding tasks so far as the librarians are concerned. Children in our institutions are encouraged

to use the library for recreational and academic purposes. Training in the use of libraries is given and use is made of film strips, films, talks and formal lectures. The librarians are constantly trying to make these programs more effective as this report on programmed instruction shows.

... Enclosed is a copy of the programmed instruction booklet to be used at Brookside School as part of this year's library training program. It is an expanded version of the short one tried out last year on one class. It will also be tried on an experimental basis at Pine Ridge School...

Librarians Report

PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION: A course given at the Training School Level

(Film Strip Frames 1 - 34) "THE PARTS OF A BOOK"

1. Before books were made as we know them today, they were written on *PARCHMENT SCROLLS*
2. Who invented movable type? *GUTENBERG*
3. The back or spine of a book usually gives three things:— TWO of these are (1) Author's name (2) Publisher's name. What is the third? *TITLE OF BOOK*
4. A *TITLE* page tells us two important facts about the book. These are: (1) *AUTHOR(S) FULL NAME(S)* (2) *FULL TITLE*
5. What does "COPYRIGHT DATE" mean? *THE YEAR OF PRINTING AND THAT ONLY THE PUBLISHERS MAY PRINT AND SELL THE BOOK*
6. The *TEXT* of a book is the *MAIN BODY* of a book.
7. What is an *INDEX*? *ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOPICS, SUBJECTS, ETC., AND WHERE TO LOCATE THEM IN A BOOK*
8. Name *THREE* of the major parts of a book:
(1) *TITLE PAGE*
(2) *TEXT*
(3) *INDEX*



ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

Many inmates who enter our institutions have never read before or have only read at a superficial level. Various methods are used in our institutions to motivate people to read. At Mercer, for instance, the librarian has encouraged the inmates to prepare book reports, with some considerable success, as the following extract from a report shows.

... A quantity of the slips What is Your Opinion? was prepared and made available. Constant urging is needed to gain the interest of the girls — but it can be done! Attached are copies of some of the reports received ...

Librarian's Report

TITLE—A Chosen Sparrow

AUTHOR—Vera Caspary

COMMENT—A very good human interest story, dealing with one woman's accomplishment for overcoming racial prejudice. Anyone feeling sorry for themselves should read this.

TITLE—A Choice of Weapons

AUTHOR—Parks

COMMENT—A good book—it makes "A Choice of Straws" look as if it was written by an amateur. "A Choice of Weapons" was written with real feeling.



COUNTY JAILS

Following the takeover of the County Jails on the first of July, 1968, provisions were made for supplying books to the jails. New books were purchased and processed and members of the library service staff have been visiting the jails and advising on library service; the progress being made is shown in the following extract from a recent report.

... By the way, we have sorted and discarded some of our older books in the jail library so we now have a much better looking bookcase with the fine addition of new copies you left us. The inmates are taking advantage of the new reading material.

Jail Governor's Report



STAFF LIBRARY

The Main Office Staff Library was moved into larger quarters at the beginning of 1968; this has enabled us to offer an improved service. All levels of staff make use of the facilities and workers in the field outside the department have been extended the courtesy of using the library. Small staff libraries are provided at institutions, and are a valuable adjunct to staff training and development.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Chief Librarian
FROM: The Director of Research
RE: New Issues of Journals in the Field of Corrections

It would be appreciated very much, if the latest issues of the following journals could be forwarded to this branch when they are received in the library. This will assist greatly in keeping us abreast of current research being done in the field of corrections.

Psychological Abstracts
Journal of Abnormal Psychology
Canadian Journal of Psychology
British Journal of Criminology
Canadian Journal of Corrections
American Journal of Corrections
Contemporary Psychology
Journal of Consulting Psychology
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency
Psychological Bulletin
Crime and Delinquency

MEMORANDUM TO: The Director of Research
FROM: The Chief Librarian
RE: New Issues of Journals in the Field of Corrections

Your request has been noted. All the periodicals listed are received by the library and arrangements have been made for your name to be added to the list of those who receive the new issues.

RECREATION

Modern technology allows man an ever-increasing amount of leisure time. The constructive and enjoyable use of this time presents a challenge to everyone living in our society. In an effort to equip those in our care to meet this challenge, the Department of Correctional Services has, over the past year, increased its recreation staff, provided existing staff with further training, expanded and improved recreation facilities, and increased the variety of activities offered in our program.

Three recent graduates of the Recreation Diploma Course at Centennial College are now employed in our institutions and a number of correctional officers have taken training in the recreation field. Sixteen of our recreation officers completed the first year of the 2-year Departmental Course in Institutional Recreation, and a number of recreation officers attended various courses and seminars presented by the Youth and Recreation Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

More emphasis was placed this year on the development of social and cultural activities to provide a better balance in our total recreation program. St. John Ambulance First Aid classes and public speaking groups which had previously been operated in a few institutions were added to the programs of several institutions and training schools.

The chart opposite indicates the extent of the recreation opportunities offered to both adults and juveniles. Although a great many areas are still to be developed, the steady growth of leisure-time education has continued throughout the past year. With the progress which has been made over the past few years, the long-range goals of our Department are being achieved and we are able to provide those in our care with the skills required to make purposeful use of leisure time.



ACTIVITY	ADULT INSTITUTIONS	O.R. Guelph	O.R. Millbrook	O.R. Mimico	O.T.C. Brampton	A.G.B.M. Clinics	O.T.C. & I.F. Burtch	I.F. Burwash	O.T.C. & I.F. Ft. William	O.T.C. & I.F. Monteith	O.T.C. & I.F. Rideau	Mercer	TRAINING SCHOOLS	Pine Ridge School	Brookside School	Glendale School	Sprucedale School	Grand View School	Kawartha Lakes School	Hillcrest School
Art Classes					x	x						x								
Arts & Crafts												x			x	x	x		x	
Badminton										x					x			x		
Baseball					x							x		x						
Basketball		x			x		x			x	x	x		x			x			
Body Building		x	x	x				x	x		x			x	x		x			
Borden Ball														x						
Bowling														x	x			x	x	
Boxing		x		x				x			x									
Bridge Club					x						x									
Camera Club					x															
Chess Club					x	x										x				
Drama					x						x			x				x		
First Aid					x	x														
Floor Hockey		x			x			x									x			x
Football		x		x			x									x				
Gymnastics												x		x				x		
Hand Ball			x																	
Hiking																x				
Horseshoes		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x			x						
Ice Hockey				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x
Lacrosse																x				
Leader Training					x				x										x	
Literary Groups					x															
Music Groups		x			x	x		x			x						x			
Public Speaking					x	x										x				x
Science Club					x															
Scouts															x		x			
Shuffle Board				x		x								x						
Soccer		x		x	x	x				x				x		x				x
Softball		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x
Stamp Club														x	x					
Swimming														x	x	x		x	x	x
Table Tennis				x		x		x	x	x	x									
Track & Field		x	x	x	x	x		x			x						x			x
Volleyball		x		x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	
Wrestling																	x			

CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

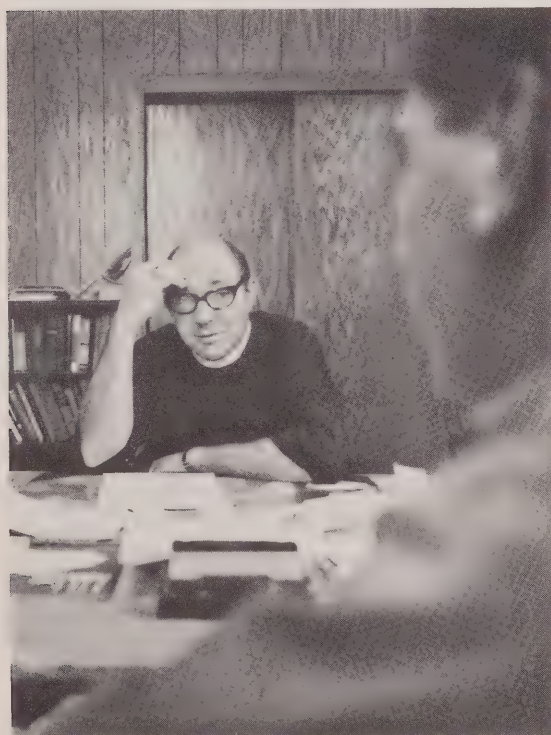
Chaplains in the Department are constantly seeking to enlarge their ministry of "reconciliation and rehabilitation" by widening lines of communication, broadening their understanding and involvement in the total correctional program, making worship more meaningful in the institutional settings, and augmenting the Training Program for clergy, church workers, and related professions.

All members of the permanent staff of the Chaplaincy Branch have now attained the qualifications needed to be accepted by the Canadian Council of Churches as approved Chaplains in Public Institutions. Some chaplains are undertaking additional training to become Chaplain Supervisors of Clinical Pastoral Training. The Internship Training Program, the Twelve-Week Clinical Pastoral Training Program, the weekly program which takes place during the academic year for the orientation of Theological Students in Corrections, and courses in the Supervision and Training of Students for Clergy and University Lecturers are being conducted at Brampton Training Centre.

A course consisting of twenty seminars and practicums has been prepared for clergy visitors to jails, and will be implemented for small groups throughout the province as soon as all denominational authorities have registered their approval.

New worship centres, or chapels, are planned for Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, and the new Forestry Camp, Camp Oliver, and a chapel is included in the plans of the first Regional Detention Centre at Quinte which will replace the ancient Picton, Belleville, Napanee, and Kingston Jails.

The responsibilities of the Chaplaincy Branch increase with the growth of the Department; resources of manpower and past methodologies are being strained, the pressures on staff members multiply, but the over-all impact of the ministry to those committed to our care deepens and expands.



TREATMENT SERVICES

The programs included under this heading involve psychological, psychiatric, social work, and general medical services, all of which play an important part in the rehabilitative scheme for both adults and juveniles.

The primary aim of our program is to ensure that each person will benefit from his period of confinement through the training and treatment facilities at our institutions and will return to the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers assist with the evaluation of wards and inmates and in their classification and assignment to academic, vocational, or work training. This evaluation takes place initially during reception, but is an ongoing process to ensure that each individual is at all times in the program which best suits his needs.

Any effective treatment program must influence employees and patients alike if a community that provides rehabilitation is to be created; therefore many of our treatment personnel assist with in-service training of other staff and are responsible for training selected correctional officers and supervisors to accept the role of counsellors.

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAM

The Department's 10 full-time and 10 part-time psychologists and 14 full-time and 8 part-time psychometrists provide a variety of diagnostic and treatment services; psychologists also act as consultants to other staff.

Within the Department all institutions operate rehabilitation programs in which the entire staff is part of the team: treatment can be effectively carried out within the framework of custody. There are various methods employed through which therapeutic goals may be reached, for example, group counselling: this provides an opportunity for psychological interaction, during which individuals have an opportunity to release pent-up tensions and frustrations and can gradually learn to cope with difficult situations and adjust their attitudes to themselves and life in general. This method of treatment has proved quite successful in a number of our institutions.

A signal development during the past year has been the planning of programs for part-time psychometric or counselling services at certain institutions where it has often been difficult to place staff. These are Fort William, Burwash (near Sudbury), Burritt's Rapids (near Ottawa). In each case this is also providing a link with nearby universities; apart from the benefits of mutual development that these arrangements offer and the advantages of thus associating the work of corrections with a much wider public, it is hoped that we shall present a work setting which will attract clinical personnel in greater numbers.

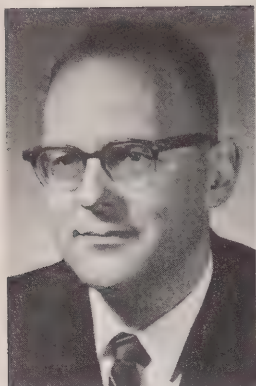


A major program involving clinical personnel, based on the principles of operant conditioning, has been under way for some time at the girls' diagnostic and treatment centre in Galt. (This program has been more fully explained in the Training Schools section of this report.) The entire program is based on the concept that delinquency is not an entity but is a symptom of a condition which results in socially unacceptable behaviour. A complete medical and social history is compiled for each girl selected for the program; school achievement and aptitude tests are administered; and a psychological assessment is carried out. In certain cases, girls are also examined by a psychiatrist.

The philosophy of treatment in this centre, and, indeed, at all our institutions, clinics and training schools, is that treatment is not restricted to specific times but is the total experience, including all contacts with all levels of staff.

A number of staff members at the University of Waterloo are taking part in the program at Galt, as well as in a concurrent research program for evaluating these procedures; this has attracted the generous support of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation.

During the year, the Director of Psychological Services was elected a Fellow of the British Psychological Society.



NORMAN GOODWIN, M.D., LL.B.
Director of Medical Services

Dr. Goodwin qualified in medicine and surgery at McGill and in arts and law at British Columbia, and was subsequently called to the bar. He practiced privately in Victoria; was appointed Assistant Superintendent of The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; and returned to Canada as Superintendent of The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Toronto. He was transferred from the Workmen's Compensation Board to this Department in December 1967. He is a Director of the Toronto Rehabilitation Centre and of the Health League of Canada and the author of medicolegal papers.

MEDICAL PROGRAM

Maintaining the health of those persons under our care is a most important factor of the total rehabilitation program. Medical care, including dental, optical, and psychiatric services, is provided to all inmates and wards in training schools by full- or part-time practitioners who also perform the physical and mental assessments required for classification purposes. Any person under the Department's care may be referred by one of our medical officers to a specialist; if the person requires specialized treatment which can best be administered in a hospital, arrangements are made for his transfer.

Great importance is placed upon dental examinations and treatment, particularly for children; much of the dental treatment given is needed to counteract long periods of neglect.

At the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic, the Clinic at Mimico, and some of the large institutions and schools, the psychiatrists direct clinical programs in addition to their treatment role. Psychiatrists also assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in the seminars attended by personnel in many disciplines.

The neuropsychiatric staff includes a senior psychiatrist and 2 part-time consultants, 4 registered nurses, 2 psychologists, a social worker, and other personnel. Adult male inmates are referred to the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic from other correctional institutions by the respective medical officers for the purpose of detailed assessment or treatment of inmates with possible mental illness. The inmates, after assessment, may be returned to the care of the referring medical officer with recommendations for treatment, be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, or may remain at the unit in Guelph for treatment.

The Mimico staff is composed of a multi-disciplined group of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, clergy, aftercare officers, and correctional



officers. Drug addicts and alcoholics who request transfer to the clinic from the institution in which they are serving their sentences have their cases reviewed by local selection boards. A candidate considered amenable to treatment serves the appropriate portion of his sentence, 30 days for alcoholics and 3 months for drug addicts, as a clinic patient prior to his release.

Programs, both at the hospital and at the clinic, are under constant review, and methods and techniques are adjusted from time to time in order to keep pace with new knowledge in corrections.

In the Correctional Services Department there are 97 physicians employed on a regular basis, 6 of whom are full-time; 21 dentists, 6 of whom are full-time; and 59 full-time registered nurses. Of the 97 physicians, 22 are psychiatrists.

Consultant psychiatrists in the Toronto area are available to training school wards on placement in that area, giving youngsters who require it, supportive help in community adjustment.

SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

The antisocial and criminal behaviour of children and adults committed to our care frequently arises from faulty social relationships. The aim of the social work program within the Department is to provide the individual with a basis on which he can build acceptable social behaviour patterns. Emphasis is placed on trying to bring about an improvement in interpersonal relationships by means of both individual and group counselling.



Because of the Department's emphasis on treatment-oriented settings and post-institutional care, social workers are engaged in many aspects of the programs: case work, group therapy, staff training, community organizations, research, and, particularly, as resource personnel to frontline staff whom they also train in group counselling. Throughout the Department, a number of administrative personnel hold social work degrees.

Along with other treatment staff, social workers take part in case conferences, staff group discussions, and inmate group therapy programs. It is found to be effective to utilize social workers, who are often in short supply in a correctional setting, in the role of staff resource personnel in order that the correctional officer or supervisor who is in daily contact with the offender may be helped to increase his effectiveness as a positive force in behaviour changing.

A troubled child is frequently the symptom of a troubled family, and, as it is our policy to return children to their own homes if at all possible, the families as well as the children must be helped; thus in addition to working directly with the children and adults within our institutions, social workers are involved in individual and group counselling with parents, spouses, and other significant relatives who have often, themselves, experienced social disturbance and maladjustment. Positive family relationships are an essential support for the offender returning to his home.

In community organization work, the Department is frequently represented by social workers. Through such associations as the Ontario Welfare Council and the Ontario Government's Interdepartmental Central Regional Committee on Children with Mental and Emotional Disorders, social workers participate in the development and co-ordination of correctional, educational, health, probation, and other social and family services.

In the field of research, a social worker supervises and co-ordinates the work done within the Department by graduate social work students attached to universities. Seven of our social workers are field instructors for the Graduate Schools of Social Work of the University of Toronto and Carleton University. Child-care workers from the College of Applied Arts and Technology are also supervised.

The following settings within our Department are designated as university teaching centres for graduate social work students: Aftercare Services, Main Office; Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Research Branch, Main Office; and White Oaks Village.

These relationships with universities offer useful opportunities for a two-way flow of knowledge and have some influence in attracting social workers to the correctional field.



RESEARCH

The Department has evaluated certain aspects of its programs and policies using the assistance of sound, basic research principles, and is currently setting up methods for expansion of such evaluation to other areas. In general, research is a reciprocal process, one in which continual feedback between theoretical approaches and the results obtained from applied settings is maintained. In this Department the problems studied by researchers are often derived directly from actual problems faced by correctional personnel in the performance of their duties. The knowledge gained from such research serves to provide information from which decisions for changes in both administrative policy and treatment methods can judiciously be made.

Research, then, consists of a continuous effort to assess the practical value and effectiveness of the Department's programs, always with a view to the improvement of their basic qualities, and to the implementation of modern correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

RESEARCH INTO RECIDIVISM

First and foremost of those projects now in the planning stage is a program of systems and operations research employing computer facilities to establish recidivism rates for all correctional institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department. It is mainly through a detailed study of offenders who commit further offences that the efficacy of the treatment programs within our institutions can properly be assessed and evaluated, and remedial action taken where necessary. The completed results of such research will permit a comparison of treatment and rehabilitation methods among institutions, and will indicate the existence of possible relations between such variables as the type of offence and recidivism; age and recidivism; and so on. Now that the Department has undertaken the administration of the county and city jails, it will be possible to obtain more readily information on adults who remain in a local jail throughout their sentences.

As a further aid to the study of recidivism we are able to obtain from the R.C.M.P. information on indictable offences committed anywhere in Canada by persons previously incarcerated in our institutions. This increases the possibility of being able to follow up the criminal careers of those who have been in our institutions and concomitantly increases our ability to assess, evaluate and improve the quality of our services.

LIAISON WITH UNIVERSITIES

It has been the Department's policy to maintain close co-operation with the university community.



C. THOMAS SURRIDGE, PH.D.
Director of Research

Appointed in September of 1968, Dr. Surridge was formerly a Research Associate in the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, where he was involved in behavioural research programs and lectured in psychology. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Toronto where he graduated with honours. He held a National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Fellowship for two years before joining this Department, and has a number of published articles in the field of learning and motivation.

Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the provincial universities, with a view to the effective, practical use of information gained by research. The Director of Research acts as coordinator and technical advisor in all research projects carried out by universities under the auspices of the Department. This co-operation with universities is also important since it aids in encouraging suitable graduates in the social sciences to consider embarking on careers in the field of corrections.

There are research projects at present either planned or under way in conjunction with several universities. The University of Waterloo is continuing its involvement in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour modification techniques on the community readjustment of girls residing in Grand View School, Galt. The results already obtained are very promising, though they should be treated with caution since they are still preliminary in nature. An extension of the project which is now under way, supported by funds from the Ontario Mental Health Foundation, is designed to provide information on the relationship between institutional adjustment and subsequent community adjustment, and on the emotional or behavioural correlates of successful institutional adjustment and subsequent community adjustment.

Other universities that are involved in either projected or ongoing research in the Department include Guelph University, the University of Ottawa, Trent University, the University of Toronto, and Carleton University.

The Research Branch serves as a field placement for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. Students completing theses or research projects are encouraged to do so in the correctional field. These projects are carried out under the supervision of the Director of Research and his staff.



RESEARCH TOPICS

Several research reports have been completed by Research Branch personnel. The preliminary findings of a longitudinal follow-up study suggest that boys who have been in White Oaks Village have greater success in achieving positive personality adjustment. Preliminary data from a follow-up study of men discharged from Brampton Training Centre, Guelph Reformatory, Burtch Training Centre, and Camp Hendrie indicate that the rate of criminal activity decreased for the group after the men had been in these institutions.

Other research topics for which projects are either under way or planned include: Educational Adjustment after Graduating from Training School; Selection Procedures and Employee Effectiveness for Correctional Officers; Plastic Surgery in Prisons; and Prediction of Successful Community Adjustment from Behaviour in the Training School.

The appointment of Dr. C. Thomas Surridge as full-time Director of Research is in keeping with the Department's policy of maintaining a staff of highly qualified personnel. Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Director of Ottawa University's Centre of Criminology, will continue to act as Research Consultant to the Department.





FARMS

During the crop year, 1967, seeding and growing conditions throughout the province were not ideal, consequently the harvest was below normal for many of our major crops. Hardest hit was the quality and nutritional value of the hay crop. A late spring and a wet autumn were the major factors contributing to this situation.

Livestock and products maintained their reasonably high levels of production despite several serious setbacks. These were the destruction by fire of the dairy barn and a section of the piggery at Burwash. Both these fires occurred early in the spring and summer of 1967. Temporary shelters were scarcely adequate and problems of management with the dairy herd were responsible for a sizable reduction in production. Pork production had to be reduced for lack of accommodation. Plans for a dairy barn, in a new location, and a piggery have been prepared.

The steady population flow from urban to rural areas has brought an increase in industrial occupation and a proportionate reduction in the role of the farm within the sphere of inmate training and occupation. To the Department of Correctional Services the farms are of importance in only two aspects (a) the production of human food, and (b) the occupation of a relatively few, and diminishing, number of inmates.

In recent years the departmental farms have played an increasingly important role, insofar as the province is concerned, by providing facilities, notably livestock, for use in agricultural research and experimentation. Of special interest among the many projects involving departmental livestock are the co-operative research programs in the beef and dairy herds.

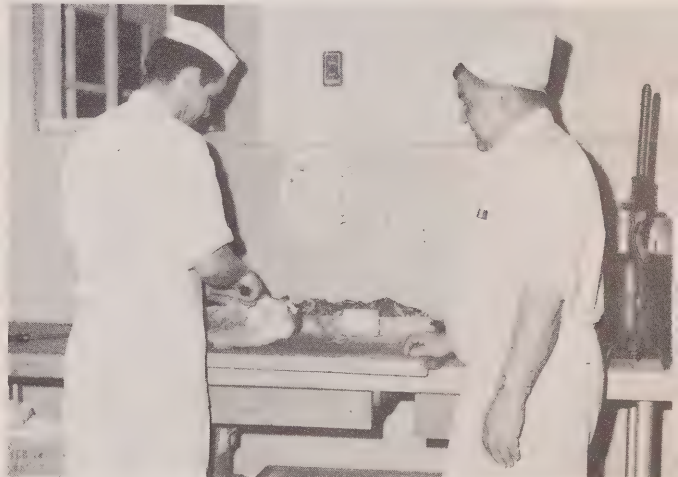
FOOD SERVICES

Food is important to everyone, but especially so to those confined in institutions. It has a direct bearing on attitudes and morale, as well as providing the nutrients needed for optimum health. The food served to inmates is well prepared, attractively served and of good variety. It is hoped that inmates will continue the practice of eating balanced meals with a variety of nutrients when they return to the community.

Formal classes and a pre-apprenticeship program in quantity cooking and baking are provided for students and inmates. Those who wish to continue their training when they leave can enroll in an occupational school or become registered apprentices and receive credit for the work they have already completed. A prime advantage of the cooking trade is that a variety of jobs in the food industry are available according to the level of training achieved.

Because this Department produces and processes so much of its own food, good meals of excellent nutritional content can be served in our institutions at low cost. During the 1967-68 fiscal year, 1,001,165 meals were prepared and served in training schools at an average cost of 29c per meal. Adult institutions prepared and served 3,262,287 meals at an average cost of 26c per meal. Jails served 2,027,961 meals at an average cost of 25c per meal.

A variety of diets are served in the institutions—diabetic—gastric—restricted sodium—restricted residue—allergy—altered fat—as well as soft and liquid diets. The diet manual produced by the Ontario Dietetic Association and the Ontario Hospital Association is the approved reference for special diets in the Department.



AFTERCARE SERVICES

The Aftercare Service has staff working out of 19 institutions and 8 outside offices throughout the province, with some 100 officers engaged in full-time casework.

The responsibility of the Aftercare Service is divided into four main areas:

1. Supervision of children returning to the community from training schools,
2. Supervision of parolees released from adult institutions,
3. Follow-up program for patients released from the Department's alcoholic, drug addiction, and sex deviate clinics, and
4. Rehabilitation program for adults released at the expiration of their sentence.

The period immediately following release is a most difficult one in the correctional program, whether for the child graduating from training school or the adult from reformatory, industrial farm, or training centre. It is during this period that the guidance, counselling and support of an aftercare officer can assist in dealing with the problems and difficulties which will occur.

JUVENILE AFTERCARE

Case history information concerning the children in our training schools is obtained by aftercare staff making regular visits to the child's home and by contacts with community agencies and services who have knowledge of the child and his family. This information is then utilized by the training school treatment staff to assist them in planning the most constructive program for the child during his stay.

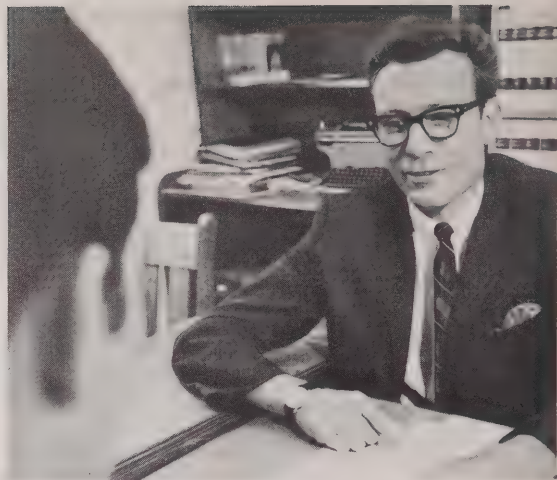
Aftercare staff counsel parents in relation to family problems that may have contributed to their child's behaviour, and where practical prepare them for the child's return. However, when it is felt that in the child's best interests he should not return home, a foster home or boarding home placement will be recommended. Staff work closely with parents or foster parents, school authorities, and employers in making the child's adjustment into the community as smooth as possible.

Members of the aftercare staff act as liaison officers to area Assessment Diagnostic Units established under the Department of Health for work with emotionally disturbed children.

Attached to the Aftercare Service is a psychiatrist and a senior social worker who offer case consultation and who also participate in the training of aftercare staff.

ADULT AFTERCARE

Inmates released from adult institutions either on parole or at expiration of sentence are encouraged to take advantage of the assistance offered





by the aftercare program. This may entail securing employment, satisfactory living accommodation, clothing, tools, and other necessities for those who show a sincere desire to change from their former pattern of living and make an honest attempt towards satisfactory rehabilitation. An offender returning to the community is faced with many problems. One is society's reaction to a person with a criminal record. Unless an ex-inmate is given the opportunity to show that he has changed and is willing and anxious to take his place in society as a law-abiding citizen, he will continue to return to our institutions.

Aftercare staff participate in a voluntary follow-up program for patients released from our clinics at the termination of their treatment program. An indication of the effectiveness of this program is that many patients voluntarily maintain contact with the aftercare officer well in excess of the usual 12 months.

Under a planned expansion of the aftercare service, a new office was opened in Kenora this year and at least one additional office will be established in the current year.

Staff continue to maintain liaison with community agencies, services, and organizations in order to foster co-operation and understanding of our correctional program.

STATISTICS FOR AFTERCARE SERVICE

Fiscal Year April 1967, to March 1968

Total number of interviews for all purposes	27,005
Material assistance in addition to counselling:	
(a) Employment arranged	1,960
(b) Board and lodging arranged	2,027
(c) Meals	530
(d) Tools	77
(e) Clothing	1,700
(f) Other types of assistance	4,327
TOTAL	10,621
Employers contacted	4,869
Community investigations completed	4,189
Referrals to Agencies and Services	7,205



SOCIAL AGENCIES

Community agencies and services play a most important role in the total correctional program. Many inmates are assisted during their institutional stay and following release by social agencies who work closely with the Department.

The Salvation Army has full-time personnel in several institutions, and workers from agencies such as John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, and Beverley Lodge visit our institutions regularly to interview and discuss post-release plans with inmates who have requested their assistance. Alcoholics Anonymous conducts programs regularly at most adult institutions and offers support following release.

The Department is grateful for the interest and help extended by these groups as well as by such organizations as the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Canada Manpower Centre, St. Leonard's House, Harold King Farm, Catholic Family Service, Hope Harbour, Scott Mission, Crippled Civilians, Sancta Maria House, Street Haven, and the many other religious and community services who offer assistance to those adults released from our institutions.

Interdepartmental co-operation is most important to our work and we have received a great deal of help from other Ontario Government Departments, including the Departments of Labour, Education, Health, Social and Family Services, and the Attorney General's Department.

Trades and Industries Advisory Committee



Chairman:
STANLEY D. HAGERMAN
Retired (President,
Stewart-Warner Corp.
Canada Ltd.)

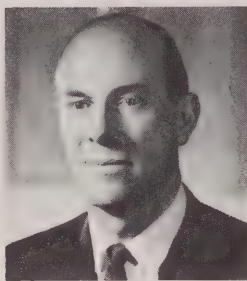
The members of this committee conduct assessment studies within the Department's trade training and industrial production facilities, outlining the courses and equipment necessary to ensure that each inmate is receiving training suitable either for employment purposes or for continuation of training upon release.

The committee advises on current employment policies and economic demands throughout the province, thus enabling the Department to offer every possible assistance to those inmates who are willing to apply the training they have received to suitable employment in the community.

The committee is composed of representatives from industry, business, agriculture, and labour, and from various departments of the federal and provincial governments.



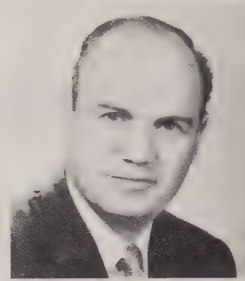
**MRS. LITA-ROSE
BETCHERMAN**
Director
Women's Bureau
Department of Labour



WALTER F. DAVY
Director
Industrial Training Branch
Department of Labour



FORD G. BRAND
Vice-Chairman
Toronto Transit Commission



JOHN DAVID FIENBERG
Chairman of the Board
Consolidated Building Corporation



OAKAH L. JONES
President and General Manager
Consumers' Gas Company



ALEX MCKINNEY
Director
Ontario Plowmen's Association



S. A. NORTON
Administrator, Technical Centres
Applied Arts and
Technology Branch
Department of Education



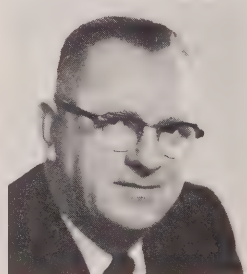
REV. MARTIN W. PINKER
Chairman
Minister's Advisory Council on
the Treatment of the Offender



RALPH E. SEWELL
President
Coca Cola Ltd.



J. A. WARREN
Vocational Rehabilitation
Specialist
Department of Manpower and
Immigration



HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour

Departmental Committee Members:

DR. H. C. HUTCHISON
Administrator,
Adult Male Institutions

W. T. VROOMAN
Director of Industries

INDUSTRIES

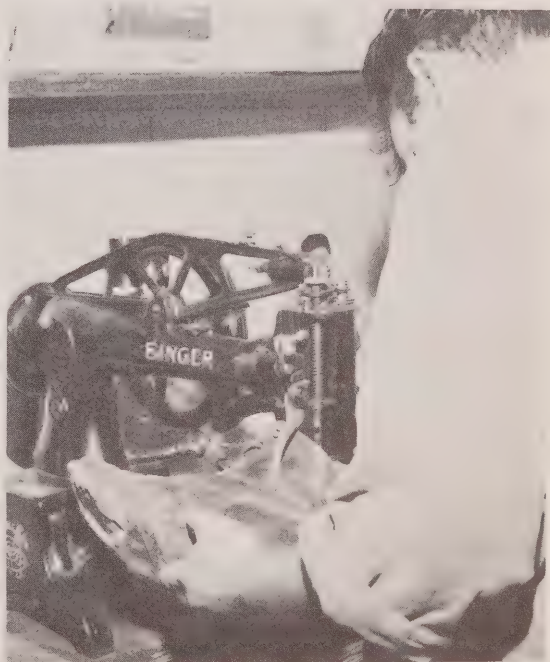
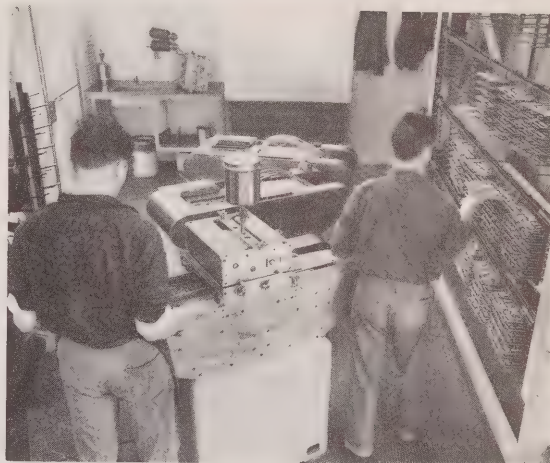
During an inmate's incarceration, which is a relatively short period in terms of training, the Department must try to inspire self-confidence in his working ability so that he will actively pursue a job opening upon his release. Purposeful employment is essential if the ex-offender is to re-establish himself successfully in the community.

In the rehabilitation process every effort is made to provide the work program best suited to an inmate's needs and abilities. The following are some of the many products manufactured at our institutions: bedding, blankets, clothing, canned fruits and vegetables, jams, barbecues, snow fencing, and licence plates. A number of government departments, in addition to our own, use these products. The complete list of industrial products on page 96 indicates the great variety of work training offered.

New work programs are constantly under consideration and review by the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee. One example is the phasing out of brick and tile manufacturing as well as farming operations at the Mimico Reformatory. Early in 1968, new equipment was installed to produce picnic tables to meet the growing demand. Jigs and fixtures were made up so that uniformity and interchangeability of parts could be assured from the various operations on drill presses and radial and band saws.

A need for new beds throughout our existing institutions, jails, and the proposed Regional Detention Centres resulted in a design which was flexible regarding width and length, and equipment was purchased and installed to produce these in production-line fashion. This operation provides practical training in shearing, metal sawing, punching, drilling, milling, turning, welding, grinding as well as in light sheetmetal fabrication.

These work programs encourage responsibility and pride in the job being done, and in themselves have considerable therapeutic value. Above all, the inmate is given the opportunity to develop work skills which have practical application in the community.





CONSTRUCTION

During the past year the Construction Branch co-ordinated the construction of a number of buildings. Assistance in construction was provided on some projects by private contractors. In the following buildings, which were undertaken during the year and are nearing completion, all mechanical services were installed by the Department of Public Works:

Brampton Dormitory Building: accommodates 64 beds, has a reinforced concrete basement, brick and block exterior wall finishing, and pre-cast reinforced double T slab floor and roofing. The building will provide approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space.

Rideau Dormitory Building: of brick and block construction with basement. Designed by our Department, this building has pre-fabricated and pre-stressed floor slab and will provide approximately 10,000 square feet of floor space.

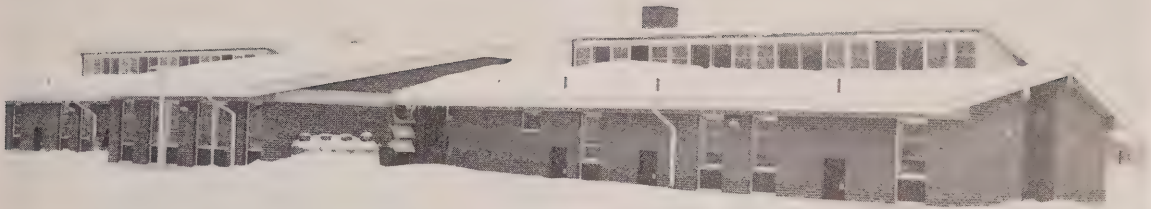
Monteith Recreation Building: a brick and block structure built with steel framing and steel joists.

Burwash Trades Training Building: a brick and block structure with steel roofing.

The Construction Branch has worked closely with the Department of Public Works' Task Force since the government assumed responsibility for the maintenance and operation of local jails. Facilities in this section are being strained with the urgent need for immediate renovations in practically all the 37 county and city jails throughout the province.

At the present time a number of new projects are under design including: the Carleton Regional Detention Centre which will replace the Carleton County Jail, Ottawa; an Assessment Centre for juveniles to be located in Oakville; a reformatory, a training centre, and the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre, this complex to be located near Milton; the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre at Millbrook; a Staff Training College and expanded clinical facilities for the treatment of alcoholics, drug addicts, and sexual deviates in Mimico; and additions to the vocational shops at Hillcrest, Glendale, and Kawartha Lakes Schools.





A cottage at the Vanier Centre for Women

A new dormitory, Brampton Training Centre



INSTITUTIONS DIVISION



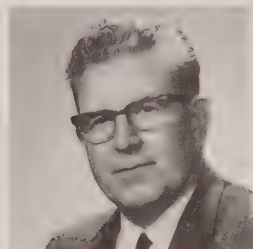
DONALD SINCLAIR,
Executive Director,
Institutions Branch

Mr. Sinclair, appointed to this position on October 1st, 1968, is responsible for the daily operation of the Department's 82 institutions, taking a major role in the development and coordination of the programs and policies of these institutions.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Sinclair was Associate Executive Director of the Metropolitan Toronto Social Planning Council; was previously Executive Director of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association; and for some time served as Associate Editor of the Canadian Journal of Corrections.

Mr. Sinclair is a member of the steering committee for Ontario of the Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children and President of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology.

CITY, COUNTY, AND DISTRICT JAILS



DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator,
Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

County and City Jails were officially taken over by the Province on the 1st of July, 1968; the costs of operating the jails were paid retroactively by the Province to the 1st of January, 1968. To ease the takeover and to alleviate uncertainty amongst staff, all members of the jails' staff were given the opportunity to become provincial employees as of the 1st of January, 1968.

Since the takeover, a Task Force has been visiting the jails to evaluate the facilities and draw up priority lists for replacement as well as urgently required renovations, furnishings, and supplies.

A complete evaluation of staff needs in all jails has been made. A new complement has been set up for each individual jail and so far almost one-hundred new staff have been appointed. Civil Service standards are now applicable to the staffing of all jails and all staff must pass a pre-permanent examination.

In addition to complement reviews, job specifications have been written for all staff, and jail personnel have been identified with appropriate Department of Correctional Services' classifications.

STAFF TRAINING

Prior to the assumption by the Province of full responsibility for jails, only 10 percent of jail personnel had attended the departmental staff training course. Since the takeover a further 10 percent have already attended the course. Two seminars, each of four days' duration, have been held for Governors to familiarize them with departmental routines and procedures and to ensure that they are made aware of modern correctional practices and philosophies. There has been a good response to circulars sent to all jail staff encouraging them to participate in university extension courses in the field of corrections; a number of staff are now enrolled in such courses and are receiving financial assistance from the Department.

In-service training programs have been instituted at the jail level to ensure that staff are familiarized with and kept up to date with modern correctional practices and with the Department's philosophy as it is outlined in the Statement of Purpose.

FOOD SERVICES

A start has been made in equipping jail kitchens with modern utensils, and a number of qualified cooks have been appointed. The Director of Food Services visits the individual jails to advise on the standardized rotary menu and its application and to assess the needs and the general operation of the jail food services.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The jails have been visited by members of the library staff and an evaluation has been made of the library service required. New books have been added to the stock to provide a minimum nucleus of recreational books for immediate usage, and facilities for book distribution have been evaluated. Worn out books are being replaced and collections of books are being built up which may be interchanged from a central supply point at the Mimico Reformatory. French language books have been supplied in the first instance to those jails that normally accommodate a percentage of French-speaking inmates. Books in other languages will be available from the central distributing point. Lighting facilities at all jails have been reviewed to ensure that the best use can be made of reading materials. Individual jails have selected appropriate magazines to be purchased as part of their library facilities.





REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRES

Plans are progressing to replace the old jail facilities with modern regional detention centres. The jails at Kingston, Belleville, Napanee, and Picton will be replaced by the Quinte Centre. Priority in planning is being given to those areas recommended by the Task Force. Planning has already begun for replacement of the Carleton County Jail, Ottawa, and the Task Force has further recommended that priority be given to the following five areas: Halton and Peel, Hamilton, London, Niagara, and Metropolitan Toronto.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services are provided by part-time medical officers who attend the jails for routine medical examinations and for prescribing treatment; they are also on call in the event of an emergency. The Director of Medical Services has examined the medical facilities at each of the jails and has held discussions with the medical officers. The facilities and equipment have been assessed, priorities are being assigned, and urgent temporary renovations are being carried out.

REPAIRS AND FACILITIES

The most urgent renovations and installations of services have been undertaken in accordance with Task Force recommendations.

It is recognized that many offenders who serve a succession of very short jail sentences have never previously been exposed to an adequate correctional system. It is the hope of the Department that, as staff are trained and facilities improved or replaced, all those coming under the care of the Department will have available to them a realistic correctional program.

The Regional Detention Centres are designed to facilitate live-in, work-out programs. Carefully selected inmates will continue to attend school or maintain their jobs in the community but they will be obliged to return to the institution at the end of each working day. They will not be held in maximum security but accommodation will be provided in a minimum security section which is much less costly to build and operate.



ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

In spring 1968, an orientation booklet was prepared by staff and inmates for new admissions to the women's reformatory system.

The introduction reads, in part, "This information booklet was designed by the girls and the staff here. We felt that this new strange setting could be a confusing one for you. We hope, in this booklet, to give you information . . . If you are unsure of something, you can always ask staff for help in understanding it.

The purpose of this setting is not just to keep you in custody. We hope to help you discover why you got into difficulties with the law and how you can develop a life for yourself which will keep you 'outside.'

We can offer you this help and hope you will use it."

The above extract illustrates two important facets of the program:

- (1) A co-operative working relationship between staff and residents.
- (2) An expectation that the resident involve herself as an active participant in the correctional process rather than seeing herself as a passive person to whom and for whom things are done in an institution.

The present program has been evolved over the past three years by a group of mental health professionals who were appointed to implement the policy defined by the Department in the Statement of Purpose issued in 1965, the opening paragraph of which reads:

"The main purposes of the Department . . . are

- (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and
- (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care . . . to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment."

The clinician in the correctional institution has traditionally been seen as a person who is used for diagnostic studies, for individual treatment of selected inmates and, occasionally, for specific research studies but not as a person whose clinical competence and experience can be brought to bear on the total milieu.

The decision to appoint clinically trained personnel to key policy-making positions offered an opportunity, unusual in correctional circles, to plan an integrated program of training and treatment. While the principles of mental health consultation, as developed by Caplan and others at the Harvard School of Public Health, have been applied to a number of programs in the community for delin-



AIDEN NICHOLSON,
A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult
Female Institutions

Miss Aileen Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in June 1965, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the London School of Economics and practiced as a psychiatric social worker in England before coming to Canada in 1957 to join the staff of Toronto Psychiatric Hospital.

Miss Nicholson is a member of the Board of Directors, Metropolitan Toronto Branch, Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers. She also serves on the Advisory Committee to the Child Care Course, George Brown College, as an Advisory Member of the Social Planning Council and as a Member of the Board of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology.

quent and pre-delinquent young people, attempts to upgrade the treatment facilities in correctional institutions have generally tended to be made piecemeal rather than by a total integration of administration and treatment.

STAFF

In June 1965, the present Administrator of Adult Female Institutions, a psychiatric social worker whose clinical experience included five years at Toronto's Forensic Clinic, was appointed.

In November 1965, Mr. G. R. Thompson, B.A., M.S.W., became Superintendent of Mercer Reformatory. Mr. Thompson's clinical experience also included a period at Toronto's Forensic Clinic and, particularly important for the development of the Mercer Complex, a year at Henderson Hospital (formerly known as the Belmont Social Rehabilitation Unit), the original "therapeutic community" of which Dr. Maxwell Jones was Superintendent for some years.

In addition to Mr. Thompson, the present administrative team at the Mercer Complex now consists of:

Deputy Superintendent
MISS L. EBERLE, B.A., M.S.W.
Program Co-Ordinator
MISS DONNA CLARK, B.A., M.S.W.
Assistant Superintendent
MRS. H. SILVERMAN, R.N.

As of June 1965, the Mercer Complex consisted of: (1.) The Mercer Reformatory, Toronto. (2.) The Ontario Women's Guidance Centre, Ingleside,

near Brampton, an open institution with accommodation for 24 women. (3.) The Ontario Women's Treatment Centre at Brampton with accommodation for 16 women. The "Treatment Centre" is a rather pleasant converted farmhouse which was originally designed to house addicts who were involved in a milieu therapy program under the direction of a chaplain. As of June 1965, this building was being used for older alcoholics.

A group of mental health professionals looked at the population of these three institutions with the aim of setting up a logical plan of treatment and training; the conclusion was reached that an attempt should be made to enrich the total program.

The *techniques* of the therapeutic community treatment method seemed to offer the most hopeful means of creating a framework within which a variety of educational, vocational and therapeutic methods could be applied.

While it did not seem feasible or desirable to try to emulate the intensive treatment unit described by Maxwell Jones, some of the specific techniques of the therapeutic community seemed very applicable to a reformatory setting. Among these are:

1. The utilization of open communication between all staff and between staff and residents.
2. The use of a role structure so that residents might assume a major share of responsibility for the operation of the community, both administratively and therapeutically.
3. The complete integration of administrative and therapeutic processes. This feature allows for the necessary sharing of responsibility with the inmate group — provides open communication, and focuses the treatment process upon the day-to-day "here and now" events of the life of the individual involved.

Since many inmates are impulsive, nonverbal people to whom introspection does not come easily, it seems reasonable to assume that a treatment method focusing upon their day-to-day functioning and interpersonal relationships with one another and within the social structure in which they find themselves will be most appropriate in influencing changes in their attitudes and in positively rewarding satisfactory behaviour.

The use of the total group as the main tool in the therapeutic process also facilitates the identification of the individual with the institutional community and tends to break down the usual inmate subculture characteristic of correctional institutions.

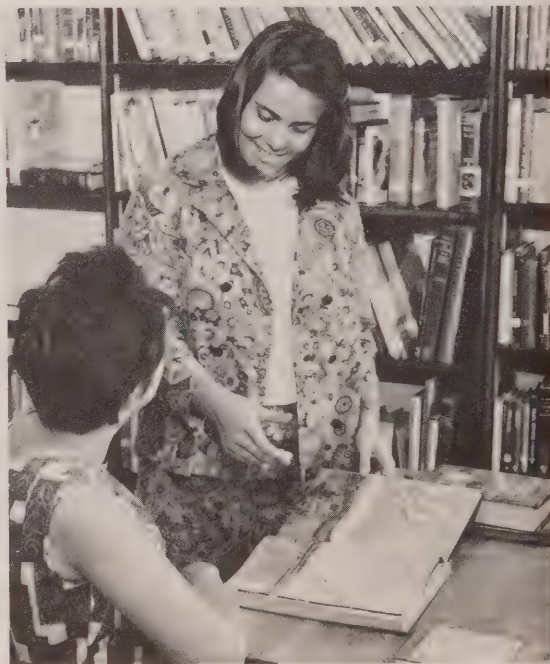
The above points are discussed in more detail by Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Mercer Complex, in a paper presented at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax and which was published in *The Canadian Journal of Corrections*, April, 1968, Vol. 10, No. 2.

In this article, Mr. Thompson points out that with a therapeutic framework established, it is then possible for various specialized forms of treatment to operate within an institutional environment which supplements and augments them.

CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

One of the important aspects of a therapeutic community program is the use of professional staff to serve as models for the learning of therapeutic techniques by non-professional staff. There is now a great deal of amassed experience in the mental health field to prove that persons with limited clinical training can be very effective in treatment, provided that adequate supervision and direction are available from staff with more extensive training.

Correctional officers are given some didactic training in human growth and behaviour but the main reliance is on ongoing supervision and consultation. Consultation is used here in the sense of the kind of consultation which is aimed at an enhancement of skill for the consultee and which involves shared responsibility but not a total transfer of care and responsibility from consultee to consultant. While the role of correctional officers is greatly expanded, it is not a wholesale expansion but is seen in terms of function or of specific cases, i.e. the correctional officer who is asked to act as "case manager" for a particular resident is selected on the basis of a particular relationship with this resident and on the basis of particular skills which let her be helpful to this particular resident, but there is no implication that a correctional officer without professional training would be encouraged





to see herself as being able to do the same kind of "case manager" job for another inmate whose circumstances might be different. Obviously one learns from experience, and previous experience must always be used, but it is very important also to know the limitations of experience. We therefore rely very heavily on adequate ongoing consultation for correctional officers who are involved in an expanded role, and see this as the main tool in integrating the increased knowledge and sensitivity.

We have been fortunate in attracting professional staff with good clinical and teaching experience who are skilled in consulting to programs and in helping emerging disciplines to develop their role appropriately.

It has been very gratifying to find that, as the existence of the present program has become known, an increasing number of correctional officer applications are received from women who have completed a university degree or nursing training. It seems that corrections is now being seen, like nursing and child care, as an appropriate field of endeavour for the woman with interpersonal skills who wishes to be helpful to others and to have the intellectual stimulus of working with a multi-disciplinary team.

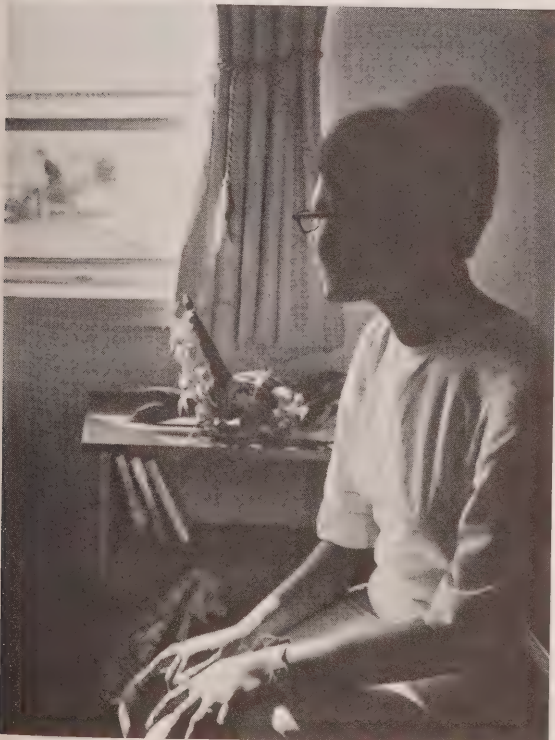
THE VANIER CENTRE FOR WOMEN

The staff are, of course, greatly looking forward to moving into this complex which is more appropriate to the present program than is the antiquated building at Mercer. The program which is at present carried on at Mercer is essentially the same one that will be continued in Vanier. Perhaps the simplest way of describing it is to look at what happens to an inmate on admission.

CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES - MERCER COMPLEX

On admission an inmate goes first to the Reception Area for medical examination. A woman who has not previously been admitted to the Complex then goes to the Assessment Unit where she is interviewed by a social worker, psychologist, and, in some cases, a psychiatrist. Any educational testing required may be done at this time. Every woman admitted to the Assessment Unit is considered by the Classification Committee within two weeks of her admission. The Classification Committee meets weekly. The Committee consists of the following: Assistant Superintendent; Program Co-Ordinator; Psychometrist; Psychologist; Chief Social Worker; 2 Staff Social Workers; 1 of the three Correctional Officers assigned to the Assessment Unit.

Other specialists on the staff are asked to assist the Classification Committee where appropriate, e.g. when a woman with a psychiatric history is being placed, a psychiatrist is asked to advise; when a person with a physical health problem is being placed, the head nurse or physician is asked to assist.



The two-week period used for classification is, of course, considered very important in orienting the resident to the program and in setting the scene for an acceptance of the institution's programs. Correctional officers are very sensitive to the fears and distress of the new resident and they try to handle all admission and orientation procedures in as professional and helpful a way as possible. With articulate staff and open communication, there is, of course, constant feedback and suggestions on ways of improving admission and orientation procedures.

The Classification Committee also draws up a program prescription which serves as an *initial* guide to staff. Ongoing staff meetings ensure that the program is re-assessed in response to changes in the resident or her life situation.

SELECTION CRITERIA FOR INGLESIDE

Age Range

Generally 16 to 35. Exceptions have been frequently made over the past three years to include older individuals who appear able to involve themselves in a milieu therapy program. It has been found that these individuals frequently are assisted in regaining much of their sense of loss of self-worth when enabled to assist other younger inmates experiencing similar problems to those they have experienced themselves.

Sentences

Generally speaking, an applicant should have not less than two months left to serve at the time of screening.

Criminal Record

Generally, those individuals considered for transfer have few previous convictions.

Custodial Risk

Inmates should be considered sufficiently stable to adjust in a setting of minimum security. Inmates with a history of drug abuse or inmates who are subject to deportation are not normally transferred.

Academic Program

Generally, accessibility to academic upgrading will be a criteria for consideration in the case of younger inmates.

These criteria are used as guidelines. The emphasis is on leaving room for professional judgment so as to ensure that the wisest decision is made for the individual concerned and for the existing group at Ingleside.

Selection and programming for the cottages at Vanier have been discussed since April 1968, by a Steering Committee of Psychiatrist, Nurse, Teacher, Program Co-Ordinator, Social Worker, and

supervising Correctional Officers. In September two additional groups were involved, one of inmates and staff and one of first level correctional officers.

While the inmates at first advanced traditional simple methods of classification, by age, length of sentence, type of offence, etc., they are now discussing grouping in broader terms of what residents can contribute to each other.

The plan now is that assignment to cottages will be in terms of an individual's capacity for group involvement. Specialized programs, e.g. group therapy for addicts, may include people from different cottages.

One cottage will be used for (a) assessment for program as described above, and (b) for selected short-term offenders where the emphasis is on assessment and careful, selective referral to community resources. It is likely that this group will share some classes and activities with Ingleside. The aim is to have all staff geared to a therapeutic kind of approach so that shifts in a resident's attitude can be noticed and allowed for in program.

In a cottage where residents show some capacity for rational, ordered introspection, are able to look at themselves and their relations with others, a daily program could be:

7:30 a.m.	Breakfast
8:00 a.m.	House Duties
8:30 a.m.	House Meeting
9:15 a.m.	Coffee Break
9:30 a.m.	School, Physical Education, Art Class or Work
12:15 p.m.	Lunch (in cottage)
1:15 p.m.	Small Groups
2:15 p.m.	School or Work
3:15-3:30 p.m.	Break
3:30-5:00 p.m.	School or Work
5:30 p.m.	Dinner
6:30 Evening Program	Recreation, discussion, etc.

The expectation would be that people would be involved in program until bedtime. Naturally, this expectation has to be balanced against needs for privacy. The locking system in the cottages allows for residents to have keys to their own rooms; this privilege will, of course, be given selectively.

In a cottage where inmates are less articulate or for one reason or another cannot tolerate such intensive involvement or self-scrutiny, some of the group meetings may be replaced with work or training while other meetings will be handled in a focused, task-oriented way.

In all cottages, inmates will be involved in decision-making, in situations which give them experience in structuring situations and in performing in various roles, e.g., on recreation committee, house council, clothing committee, as cottage representative to administration, etc.

PROGRAM GUIDE

(This illustration does not refer to an actual person)

JANE DOE	File No. 12345
Date of Birth:	June 7, 1948
Date of Sentence:	October 28, 1968
Sentence:	18 months indeterminate
Admitted to Reformatory:	November 1, 1968
Classification Conference:	November 13, 1968
Possible Parole Appearance:	May, 1969
Transferred to Ingleside:	November 15, 1968
Physical:	Essentially good health; needs dental treatment.
Academic:	Grade 8 completed. Has taken some of grade 9. Has capacity to complete high school. Should aim at grade 10 equivalent by possible parole date.
Vocational:	Previous experience in factory and domestic work. Interested in restaurant work; should be included in a Quantity Cooking Course before May, 1969.
Counselling:	Social Worker re family situation. Correctional Officer re relations with peers.
Work:	Has left many jobs following quarrels with colleagues. Needs to learn how to stand up for herself appropriately without temper tantrums. Needs to learn persistence as she is defeated by jobs which require consistent effort
Personal:	Shy and insecure, tends to be brusque and aggressive. Needs help in expressing her ideas appropriately. Should be involved in discussion groups with volunteers particularly related to handling of job interviews.
Leisure Time:	Interests are very constricted. Should be encouraged to take part in sports. Has some interest in reading which should be encouraged; she should be helped to use the library and to read more critically.
Community Posts:	Should be encouraged to assume responsibility on Residents' Committees. The following objectives should be kept in mind: (i) She needs to practice making her wishes and needs known in a definitive, rational way without temper tantrums. (ii) She needs an opportunity to be involved in decision making and to take some responsibility for decisions. (iii) She needs opportunities to see herself as a person with some resources instead of as a helpless child who rails at the world but cannot improve her situation.
Aftercare:	Department of Correctional Services Aftercare, who will arrange for any specialized services which may be necessary.
Other:	Miss Doe is unmarried. Her six-month-old daughter is now being cared for by Miss Doe's widowed mother. There are problems in this arrangement but Miss Doe does not wish to make any other plan at present. If she expresses any concern, should be referred to the Social Worker immediately.

MAXIMUM SECURITY UNIT, WHITBY

This maximum security unit will be used to house and treat in a controlled setting women whose controls are so fragile that they find difficulty in functioning in a less secure setting. While some people may have to serve an entire sentence there, the *aim* will be to transfer a woman to either the regular program or the medical unit at Vanier as soon as there are reasonable indications that this is a safe and sensible move for her as well as for others. The Whitby unit can accommodate ten people.

A member of the clinical staff visits the Whitby Unit weekly to consult with the correctional officers there and to interview any residents who require ongoing professional assessment to supplement the correctional officers' observations. Reports are presented to the Classification Committee, which meets weekly at Mercer and will continue to meet weekly at Vanier. The Classification Committee decides on the timing of transfer from the Whitby Unit and also appropriate placement and program after transfer. Prior to the opening of the Whitby Unit, this screening followed by review by the Classification Committee was done at Metro Toronto Jail.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The teaching staff of Mercer Complex now consists of: 3 Academic Teachers (2 full time; one part time); 2 Commercial Teachers (1 full time; one part time); 1 Art Teacher (full time); 1 Physical Education Teacher (full time); 1 Home Economics Teacher (full time).

A resident may be involved in school full time or part time. At the date of writing, decisions about each resident's educational program are made by the School Committee. After the move to Vanier, these decisions will be made at the Cottage Planning Conference of each cottage.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(i) *Hairdressing*

At the date of writing, part-time hairdressing instructors are employed at Mercer and Ingleside. The Vanier has a well-equipped hairdressing classroom and it is planned to employ a full-time instructor.

Since provincial standards for hairdressers require minimum education of grade 10 or the ability to pass the Department of Labour's equivalency test, most residents will require academic upgrading if hairdressing instruction is to be of practical value to them.

(ii) *Industrial Sewing*

In contrast with the creative sewing done in the Home Economics area, the emphasis in the Industrial Sewing area is on introducing the resident to



equipment and methods used in industry. Two instructors are employed in this area; the head teacher is available to them for consultation on instructional techniques.

(iii) Volume Cooking

In preparation for the opening of Vanier a well-qualified chef has been added to Mercer Staff. It is planned to place in the central kitchen women who are interested in careers in quantity cooking and to provide them with theoretical as well as practical training.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of this section, extracts were quoted from an orientation booklet prepared by residents and staff in spring 1968. The booklet was designed as a loose-leaf one in order to allow for changes.

The present staff of the Mercer Complex includes a number of energetic resourceful people with a well-developed evaluative bent. Programs and procedures are constantly being reviewed in response to changing conditions and/or a changing population. This constant scrutiny and updating of procedures is an important part of the policy of this Department. To quote from the Statement of Purpose... "Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded."



ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS



HARRY C. HUTCHISON
B.A., M.A., PH.D.
Administrator of Adult
Male Institutions

Appointed to the Department in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D., and he has since held various university teaching appointments. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.

Personality types of adult male offenders range from tractable, well-motivated persons to violent, assaultive individuals to whom crime is a completely acceptable pattern of behaviour. Effective rehabilitation programs for such a diversified population can, at best, be carried out only when they are carefully subdivided into selected groups. Such classification of inmates allows each individual to be placed in a grouping that meets his needs in terms of treatment, work capabilities, learning potential, and security requirements. It is also important to evaluate his progress and make changes in his program at the appropriate times by means of classification review boards.

There is, however, no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. Men differ in attitudes and aptitudes, and in their emotional reaction to their social and cultural backgrounds; thus, even though they are grouped, individual programs must be set up which are tailored to meet the needs of each offender in our care.

DEVELOPMENTS

Since the last annual report a new forestry camp has been opened and the training centre program has been extended. The availability of academic education through supervised private study and correspondence courses and by means of academic classes has been increased. As a result of recent evaluation, the treatment program at the clinics has been reorganized, particularly the program for pedophiles.

The impact of the new training centres, which were opened in proximity to three industrial farms, is proving to be of value not only to the students at

the training centres, but also to the inmate population of the industrial farms. It is more encouraging for those wishing to take up courses of study to know that advice and assistance is available from skilled teaching staff at the training centres.

CLASSIFICATION

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned is governed by his age, his criminal record, the area of the province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential.

TRAINING CENTRES

Young men between the ages of 16 and 25 frequently come to us lacking in academic achievement and/or specific trade skills. For this reason every effort is made to provide them with a program of training at one of the five training centres. In addition to academic and vocational training, emphasis is placed on the social, spiritual, and recreational needs of the individual.

In an effort to keep these young men as close to their homes as possible and make visiting easier for their relatives and friends, the training centres are spread geographically throughout the province: at Brampton and Burtch in the south of the province,



Rideau in the northeast, Fort William in the northwest, and Montith in the north. There is accommodation available at Brampton for 200; the others can accommodate up to 60, with the exception of Burtch, which presently has a 40-bed capacity. A new 60-bed unit is nearing completion.

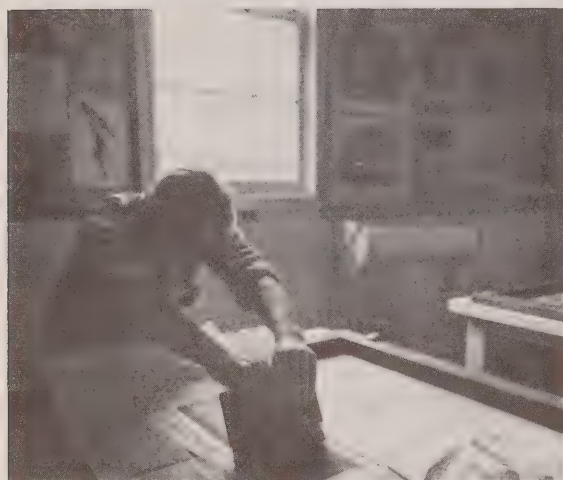
SELECTION

Inmates under the age of 25 from the south are sent initially to Guelph where they are segregated in a reception centre. During their stay of two to three weeks in this centre, they are given a battery of psychological tests, interviewed, and their general conduct is noted. A social history is compiled for each inmate, with special reference to his academic abilities and standing.

During this period, the Brampton program is described, listing the trades available and discussing the acceptability of trade certificates in the community. The problems of minimum security and the need for self-control of one's behaviour are discussed, as are other facets of the program, in all of which the student must be prepared to make a positive effort.

Selection is made when the candidate appears before a Committee consisting of a psychologist and two superintendents. As a result of this evaluation, a young offender may be allocated to the Brampton Training Centre or, if he has learning difficulties, to the Burtch Training Centre. Those not immediately selected may have their case reviewed at a later date.





A summary of the training centre programs follows:

Brampton Training Centre

LOCATION:

Situated within the corporate limits of Brampton on the west side of the town. (Established in January 1947, as one of the first major and progressive steps taken under the Ontario Plan in Corrections, the centre first admitted students, 37 in number, on Monday, February 3, 1947.)

SECURITY:

Minimum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 200.

CLASSIFICATION:

Males, age 16 to 25 inclusive — Average ability — Good custodial risk — Having not less than 4 months left to serve on arrival — No previous training at Brampton, nor have served a sentence of more than 6 months in any other adult institution.

ALLOCATION TO HOUSING:

A committee allocates students to a cottage-type residence where individuals in the group share common interests.

PROGRAM:

The program is one of training: academic, vocational, recreational, social, and spiritual.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Generally, all students attend academic classes. Above grade 11, study is by means of correspondence courses or attendance at local high schools.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Carpentry, sheetmetal, welding, construction, quantity cooking, machine shop, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, silk-screening, bricklaying, electrical work, stationary engineering, barbering, radio and TV technology, and horticulture.

LIBRARY SERVICES:

A library-study room provides background information in support of the detailed training program, reference material, and books for recreational reading.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Physical training and eight major sports are available, with special sports programs throughout the year.

CLUBS:

The Gavel Club (a chartered club of Toastmasters International), St. John's Ambulance, Leadership Training, a Camera Club, a Science Club, and a Book Club.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Two full-time Protestant Chaplains and one part-time Roman Catholic priest administer to the spiritual needs of the students.

Burtch Training Centre**LOCATION:**

Near Brantford, Ontario.

SECURITY:

Minimum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 40. (A new unit will provide accommodation for 60.)

CLASSIFICATION:

Males, age 16 to 25 inclusive, from southern Ontario — Slow learners — Good custodial risk — Having not less than 4 months left to serve—No previous training at Burtch Training Centre, nor have served a sentence of more than 6 months in any other adult institution.

SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Burtch Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

PROGRAM:

The program is essentially academic and vocational training on an elementary level.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Because of the slower learning capacities, academic training is provided on an elementary level and is geared for the individual student. Students spend part of each day in academic classes and part in vocational trade training.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

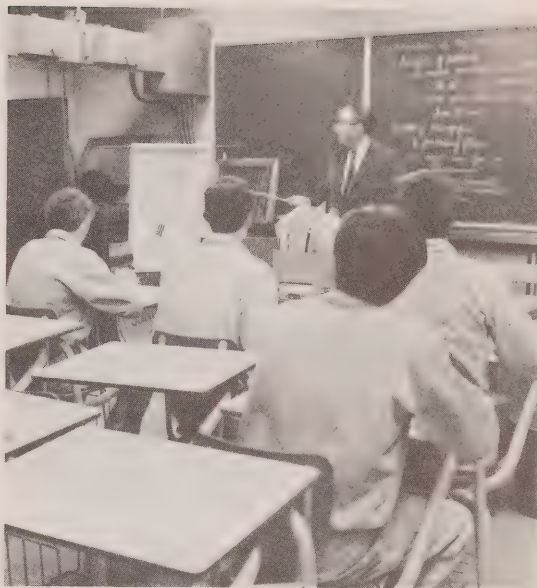
Training at a semiskilled level is given in sheetmetal work, woodworking, and brick laying.

LIBRARY SERVICE:

The provision of books in the library is directed particularly to the backward reader, and many volumes which have been specially written and printed to assist the "non-reader" are provided.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Physical training and outdoor sports appropriate to the season. Radio, television, cards, and film shows.

**SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

A full-time Protestant clergyman is on staff. Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army, visit on a regular basis.

Fort William Training Centre**LOCATION:**

5 miles west of Fort William on Highway 61.

SECURITY:

Minimum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 60.

CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists sentenced by courts in Thunder Bay district.

SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Fort William Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

PROGRAM:**ACADEMIC PROGRAM:**

Students attend school for half of each day, the other half being spent in vocational trade training. Instruction is given up to grade 10, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Carpentry, electrical work, and welding.



LIBRARY SERVICE:

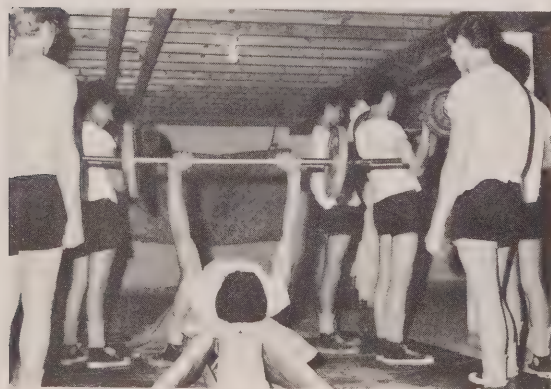
There is a well-equipped library which contains many books to assist in the academic and vocational training program, as well as books for recreational reading.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Students participate in all outdoor recreation, and a further physical training program is carried out in the basement of the dormitory building pending the construction of a gymnasium. Softball, volleyball, and all field games are part of the summer recreation program. Hockey, broomball, and ice skating are included in the outdoor activities for the winter months. Numerous indoor games are made available. Television, radio, record player, and a weekly movie are also part of the indoor pastimes.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, as well as the Salvation Army, hold services every Sunday. Students attend the church service of their own choice.



Monteith Training Centre

LOCATION:

On Highway 11, 60 miles north of Kirkland Lake.

SECURITY:

Minimum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 60.

CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists from northeastern Ontario.

SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Monteith Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

PROGRAM:

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

The students attend school for half of each day with the other half being spent at trade training. Classes are conducted up to grade 10 level, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Training is provided in bricklaying, carpentry, and small motors maintenance and repair.

LIBRARY SERVICE:

The library service offers recreational and educational material.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized and cards and a weekly film are offered, as well as hockey, ice skating, softball, and volleyball. A large gymnasium is nearing completion. In the fall and winter months, a biweekly educational film is shown. There are two full-time sports officers.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Captain visit on a regular basis. Two part-time chaplains, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, are on staff.

Rideau Training Centre

LOCATION:

Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau River.

SECURITY:

Minimum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 35 at present. (New dormitory under construction to accommodate 60 students.)

CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists from eastern Ontario.

SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Rideau Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

PROGRAM:

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

The students attend school for half of each day, spending the other half at trade training. Classes are conducted up to grade 10 level, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

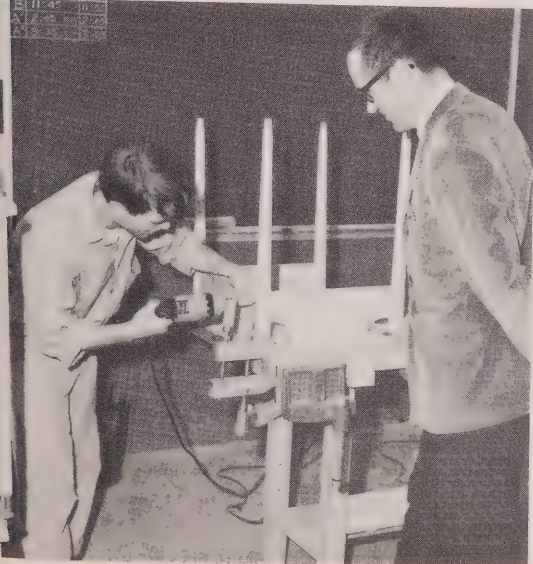
Training is provided in carpentry, welding, and bricklaying.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

An indoor and outdoor sports program is organized and cards and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes. Good use is made of the well-equipped library.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A local Roman Catholic clergyman and a Salvation Army Brigadier visit on a regular basis. A full-time Protestant chaplain is on staff.



REFORMATORIES

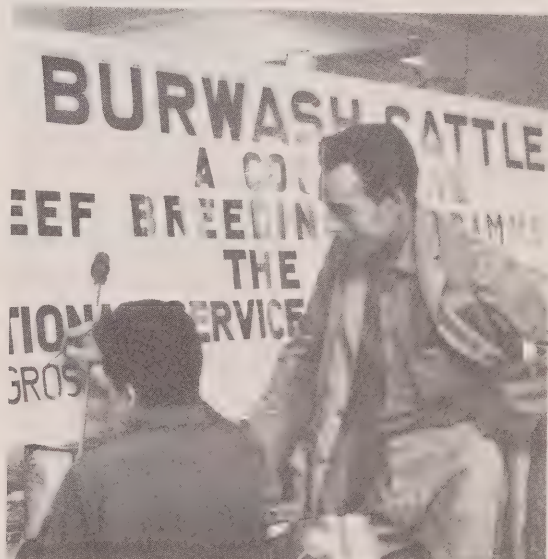
The three reformatorys, Guelph, Mimico, and Millbrook, provide programs directed to a variety of inmates.

Guelph, as the oldest reformatory, is the hub of the correctional system for adult males and contains a number of facilities in addition to those of the usual reformatory. These include: a Reception and Assessment Centre for young adult males from the south of the province; a Neuropsychiatric Clinic; a food distributing centre, in conjunction with the farm, abattoir, and cannery, which provides foods to Department of Health hospitals and other correctional institutions.

A forestry camp, Camp Oliver, is also operated by the reformatory.

Mimico Reformatory, located in Metropolitan Toronto, provides accommodation principally for the short-term recidivists from Toronto and for those sent from other institutions for inpatient or outpatient treatment at any of the large Toronto hospitals. The Mimico program therefore concentrates on the development of industrial skills which can be achieved over a short term of imprisonment. An academic classroom with a full-time teacher is in operation. There are two satellite forestry camps, Camp Hillsdale and Camp Hendrie, each accommodating 40 inmates.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security institution reserved for inmates whose behaviour makes them a possible danger to others and for inmates requiring segregation and evaluation for a particular treatment program.



A summary of the reformatory programs follows:

Guelph Reformatory

LOCATION:

On Highway 7 on the outskirts of Guelph.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 850.

CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) All first offenders over 25 years of age,
- (b) 18 years to 25 years serving a first term of imprisonment from the south of the province, and
- (c) All persons under 18 years from southern Ontario.

SEGREGATION:

All new arrivals under the age of 24 are placed in reception and are given a battery of psychological and aptitude tests, prior to being interviewed by a classification committee which decides whether they should be sent to the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, or the Ontario Training Centre, Burtch.

PROGRAM:

The program at this institution encompasses medical and psychiatric treatment, academic training, vocational training, and work training in industry and farming. Over 100 inmates are engaged regularly in group counselling.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

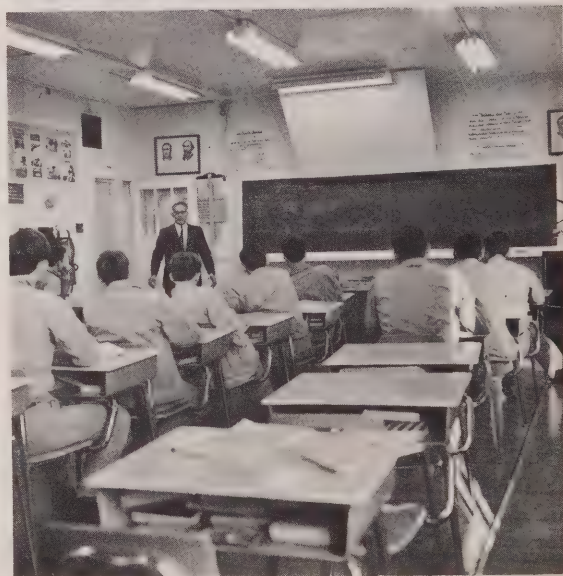
Day and evening classes are held up to and including grade 9; the classes are inspected by the local Public School Inspector. Matriculation and vocational subjects such as book-keeping, accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution are studied under the guidance of a teacher through correspondence courses offered by the Department of Education.

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Instruction is given in bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal work, and upholstery. If a man's education is not equivalent to the normal requirements of the trade, he may divide his day between the training shop and the school or he may attend school in the evening.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Guelph is the Department's largest manufacturing centre. Diversified training is provided in the following: woollen mill, tailor shop, planing mill, machine shop, cannery, ice cream plant, and meat processing.



LIBRARY SERVICE:

A large library serves the wide reading needs of the inmates, providing the recreational material which can help relieve the stresses inevitable amongst an institutional population. As an educational tool, the library serves not only as a study workshop for the academic and vocational courses available to inmates, but also for private study and as a general source of information material.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A full program is operated by a team of qualified instructors. Calisthenics, athletics, and sports are regular activities for all physically fit men. Films are shown weekly.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

There are full-time Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen on the staff who are supported in their work by the Salvation Army and clergymen from other denominations.

Millbrook Reformatory

LOCATION:

Situated on the outskirts of Millbrook in Durham County.

SECURITY:

Maximum.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 200.



CLASSIFICATION:

Male prisoners, 18 years of age and over. These are divided into five groups:

Group I — Those inmates who have been transferred to Millbrook because of serious misconduct elsewhere;

Group II — Those sentenced for certain classes of sexual offences;

Group III — Drug addicts and certain classes of known drug users;

Group IV — Escapees;

Group V — Arsonists.

SEGREGATION:

The different groups of inmates listed above are accommodated in segregated wings of the building.

PROGRAM:

The program stresses treatment for behavioural problems of all types. Industrial training is provided and academic instruction and guidance in correspondence courses is available.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Two full-time teachers and one part-time teacher teach grades in accordance with inmates' needs and abilities.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Industries include a tailor shop; laundry; shoe repair; a jobbing shop where fireplace grilles and miscellaneous items are manufactured; a Braille printing shop where books for blind school children are stereotyped and printed; a book repair and binding shop where books from institutional libraries are repaired; and a marker plant where all Ontario motor vehicle licence plates are made.

LIBRARY SERVICES:

The spacious library houses a large collection of books on a variety of topics to suit the many different types of inmates and their reading needs; this library is particularly well used.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Exercise and recreation are provided according to season in the open central courtyard. Films are shown.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

There is a full-time Protestant clergyman on staff and a Brigadier from the Salvation Army part time. Services for both Roman Catholic and Protestant inmates are held in the chapel. A priest visits weekly to conduct Sunday mass for those of the Roman Catholic faith. A rabbi attends to the spiritual requirements of inmates of the Jewish faith. Bible classes and personal counselling are also available.

Mimico Reformatory

LOCATION:

Situated south of the Queen Elizabeth Way off Kipling Avenue.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity is 350.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, serving short terms.

PROGRAM:

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

One teacher provides instruction for grades 1 to 8. Higher grades are by correspondence course.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Industrial operations at this institution consist of slipper manufacture, machine shop, and picnic table manufacture.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized by the physical training instructor, and cards, library books, and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A chapel has been built by the inmates of this institution. Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army visit on a regular basis. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains and a Salvation Army Officer on staff.



INDUSTRIAL FARMS

The emphasis in these institutions is on work programs for recidivists. Short-term recidivists are usually accommodated in the smaller industrial farms located in different areas of the province. Recidivists serving longer terms are accommodated in Burwash Industrial Farm which has a greater variety of industrial and agricultural operations. Two forestry camps are administered by Burwash.

Burwash Industrial Farm

LOCATION:

Approximately 25 miles south of Sudbury on Highway 69. This institution consists of two separate entities, Main Camp and Camp Bison; the latter was opened in 1960.

POPULATION:

Capacity: Main Camp 450, Camp Bison 200.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists over 18 years of age with comparatively lengthy sentences.

PROGRAM:

The program at this institution emphasizes work training in industry and farming with academic and trades training available in appropriate cases.

ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Two teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their academic education.

TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

A trade training program is carried out in machine shop practice, sheetmetal, bricklaying, and an oil burner course.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Logging, laundry, saw mill operation, farming, and tailor shop. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electrical, carpentry, vehicle repair and maintenance, and food services.

LIBRARY SERVICES:

Libraries are maintained at both Main Camp and Camp Bison, providing educational and recreational material.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

An active recreational program is carried out under the direction of physical training instructors. There is a recorded music program and films are shown.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A Protestant and a Roman Catholic clergyman and a member of the Salvation Army are employed full time. Outside religious groups also visit this institution. One important aspect is a chapel constructed by the inmates.

Burtch Industrial Farm

LOCATION:

Near Brantford.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 200.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, with comparatively short sentences.

SEGREGATION:

The industrial farm is on the same property as the Burtch Training Centre, but the two groups of inmates are completely separated.

PROGRAM:

The program at this institution emphasizes work training in industry and farming.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Farming, tailor shop, cannery, laundry, manufacture of snow fencing, and institutional maintenance.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized by the physical training instructor and cards, library books, and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

There is a full-time Protestant chaplain, and a local Roman Catholic clergyman and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army visit on a regular basis.

Fort William Industrial Farm

LOCATION:

This institution is located on Highway 61 (Scott Highway) 5 miles west of the city of Fort William.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 90.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, with comparatively short sentences from north-western Ontario.



SEGREGATION:

The industrial farm is on the same property as the Fort William Training Centre, but the two groups of inmates are completely separated.

PROGRAM:

Work training is carried out in construction, bricklaying, painting, farming, and institutional maintenance.

FARMING AND FORESTRY PROGRAM:

Farming, which includes beef and poultry raising, is the principal operation. Reclamation of land, tree planting, and bush operations are carried out on a small scale.



RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Organized sports consist of baseball, volleyball, field games, hockey, broomball, and skating. These sports are played under the supervision of a physical training officer. Cards, games, library books, television, radio, weekly movies, and hobby crafts are also available.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Brigadier visit on a regular basis.

Monteith Industrial Farm

LOCATION:

On Highway 11, 60 miles north of Kirkland Lake.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 120.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, serving comparatively short sentences from northern Ontario.

FARMING AND FORESTRY PROGRAM:

The main occupation is general farming including hog raising, dairying, and egg production; land reclamation and tree planting projects.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized and cards, library books, and a weekly film are offered as well as hockey, ice skating, softball, and volleyball. In the fall and winter months a biweekly educational film is shown.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Captain visit on a regular basis.



Rideau Industrial Farm

LOCATION:

At Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau River.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 160.

CLASSIFICATION:

Male prisoners, 18 years of age and over, who are recidivists with sentences up to one year from eastern Ontario.

PROGRAM:

Work training is stressed on the farm, in the industrial production, and in the reclamation and reforestation carried out at this institution.

FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

A tailor shop manufactures clothing for the Department of Correctional Services and the Department of Health. The main occupation of this institution is general farming, including dairying, hog raising, reclaiming land, and reforestation.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Indoor and outdoor sports programs are organized and cards, a library service, and a weekly film show are offered.

SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and a Salvation Army Brigadier, visit on a regular basis. There is a full-time Protestant chaplain on staff.

FORESTRY CAMPS

The Department operates seven minimum security forestry camps, providing work programs for selected inmates from adult male institutions and jails. Men are selected who are considered capable of responding to an open setting and the responsibility it entails. They receive training in conservation work such as pruning, thinning, and clearing, and generally prepare land for reforestation. Appropriate inmates are given instruction in the use and maintenance of chain saws.

Working in close co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests, they carry out conservation projects which would not otherwise be economically feasible. Over a period of years work has been done, in co-operation with other agencies, to develop the historical and recreational resources of the province.

All camps are minimum security and accommodate up to 40 men, except Camp Durham which has accommodation for 18. Each camp was built by inmate labour, providing low-cost facilities and meaningful employment in conservation and forestry work. All camps have a full recreational program with sports activities, radio, television, weekly film show, and library books.

The latest forestry camp to be opened was Camp Oliver, which was named in honor of Mr. Farquhar Oliver, M.P.P. for Grey South for over forty years. This distinguished member of the Legislature lent his name to the new camp and officiated at the opening ceremonies.

From the following table it will be seen that 1,390 men (or 16.6 percent of total admissions) were involved in the minimum security forestry camp program during the year.

	IN CUSTODY APRIL 1, 1967	COMMITTED DURING YEAR	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR	IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1968
Portage Lake Forestry Camp (Operated by Burwash I.F.)	10	223	211	22
Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp (Operated by Burwash I.F.)	38	205	208	35
Camp Hillsdale (Operated by Mimico Reformatory)	25	216	218	23
*Camp Hendrie (Operated by Guelph Reformatory)	39	190	200	29
McCreight's Camp (Operated by Sault Ste. Marie District Jail)	22	408	405	25
Durham Camp (Operated by Millbrook Reformatory)	8	148	146	10
TOTAL	142	1,390	1,388	144

*Since the opening of Camp Oliver, Hendrie Camp has been operated by Mimico Reformatory.

TREATMENT CENTRE

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

LOCATION:

On the grounds of Mimico Reformatory, which lies south of the Queen Elizabeth Way and east of Kipling Avenue.

SECURITY:

Medium.

POPULATION:

Capacity: 108.

CLASSIFICATION:

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia.

- (a) Alcoholics: Male alcoholics from all institutions who volunteer and are accepted to serve the final 30 days of their sentence at this clinic.
- (b) Male alcoholics sentenced directly to the centre by the courts for treatment. These patients can remain at the clinic for a period up to 90 days.
- (c) Drug Addicts: Male narcotic and barbiturate addicts who are screened and selected at the Millbrook Reformatory.
- (d) Sexual Deviates: Sexual deviates screened and selected at the Millbrook Reformatory.



PROGRAM:

A staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and clinically trained chaplains work with clinic officers and aftercare staff to provide a full range of treatment opportunities including individual counselling, group psychotherapy, aversion therapy, occupational therapy, and various didactic programs.

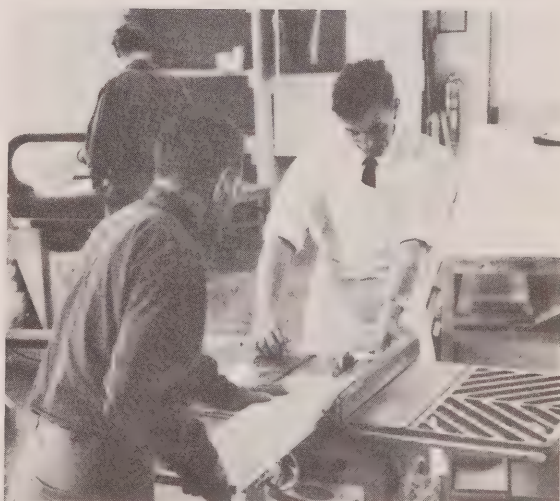
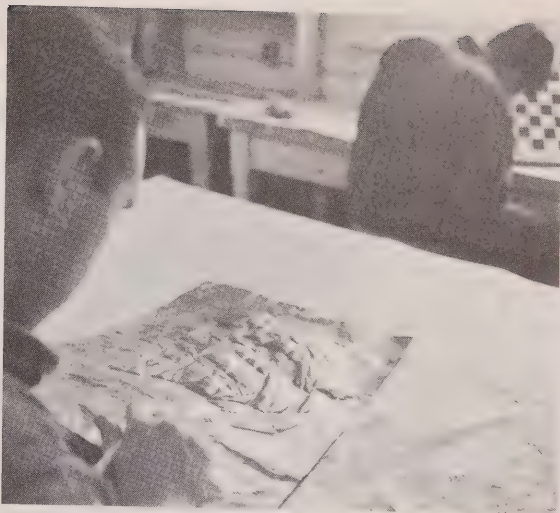
During the past year a major organizational review has been undertaken with the aim of intensifying and expanding the treatment opportunities within an over-all therapeutic milieu. A team approach has been introduced involving greater participation of the therapists in decision-making around planning, development, and co-ordination of treatment for the various groups of patients.

The clinic officers have become more directly involved in the treatment process. Many are now leading discussion groups and organizing several recreational activities. To prepare the clinic officers for this new role, a series of in-service sensitivity training sessions, each of five weeks' duration, were conducted with full, voluntary staff participation. The emphasis in these sessions was on further developing the officers' awareness of and sensitivity to human behaviour and attitudes.

The aversion therapy program for pedophile patients has been transferred from Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital to the clinic, opening the way for a better integration with the rest of the treatment plan. Dr. Richard Steffy, assistant professor of psychology at Waterloo Lutheran University, who conducted the program at the Hospital, continues as consultant.

In October 1968, the drug addict population was integrated with the rest of the patient population, removing the historical housing segregation barrier, which tended to reinforce unhealthy attitudes and create obstacles to treatment.

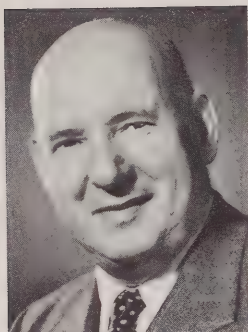
The clinic continues to take its place as a centre for the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge concerning addictions and sexual deviations. In 1968, it was approved as a teaching centre for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, adding to the already established field placement of community college students and clinical training programs for chaplains and psychologists.



ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman



D. M. KERR



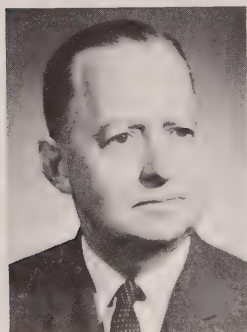
A. A. SCHRAG



J. S. MORRISON
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.



DR. G. NAGY, PH.D.



H. R. McMANN



MRS. J. I. ROSS

PART TIME MEMBERS

PAROLE SERVICES

During the past year the Ontario Board of Parole held 213 meetings to consider the parole of 2,111 persons within our institutions. Of those considered, 58 percent were granted parole. During the same period, 82 percent of those who were released on parole, or eight out of every ten, completed parole successfully.

A person who receives a definite sentence in Ontario may apply for parole consideration by the National Parole Board. The Ontario Board of Parole has full jurisdiction over all indeterminate sentences and automatically interviews each individual personally, without application by the inmate. The majority of women receive indeterminate sentences and, therefore, appear before the Ontario Board of Parole. A person who has received an indeterminate sentence may be released by the Board of Parole at any time during the sentence. In view of the fact that the courts appear to look with favour on the use we make of parole, an increasing number of indeterminate sentences has been imposed in recent years.

The Parole Board requires the parolee to live up to a certain standard of conduct which is intended to assist him in his readjustment to a socially acceptable and useful life. The parolee's readjustment to normal society is made under the supervision of a trained aftercare officer who provides guidance and practical help. A parolee who violates the conditions of his parole either by committing a crime or by failing to live up to the conditions set by the Parole Board is subject to revocation of his parole and subsequent return to an institution.

The success of parole is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of the correctional program which precedes it, the participating individual's motivation, and especially society's willingness to accept and assist the individual during this critical period. The Parole Board must attempt to determine whether the inmate has developed positive attitudes towards society and is sincerely motivated towards fulfilling a law-abiding role in the community. At the same time the Board must ensure that institutional programs have contributed as much help to his rehabilitation plans as possible.

The possibility of gaining parole acts as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and attitudes for those in our institutions and encourages inmates to adopt socially acceptable standards of behaviour; in addition, parole allows an offender to make a supervised, more gradual adjustment from institution to community and greatly increases his chances of success.



Ontario Board of Parole Statement.

Year Ending March 31, 1968			
No. of meetings held			213
No. appeared for parole consideration:			
Men	1,933		
Women	178		
Total	2,111		
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:			
Men	1,127		
Women	101		
Total	1,228		
No. successfully completed parole:			
Men	933 or 82.78%		
Women	70 or 69.31%		
Total	1,003 or 81.68%		
No. violated parole during fiscal year:			
Men	163 or 14.46%		
Women	15 or 14.85%		
Total	178 or 14.49%		
Paroles incompleated as of March 31, 1968:			
Men	31 or 2.76%		
Women	16 or 15.84%		
Total	47 or 3.83%		
Total number under supervision on parole during fiscal year:			
	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
On parole as of April 1, 1967	492	30	522
Paroled during fiscal year	1,127	101	1,228
TOTAL	1,619	131	1,750

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during the fiscal year were authorized during the preivous year and some authorized in the year 1967-68 will not be made effective until the following year.

F. H. POTTS, Chairman
J. S. MORRISON, 1st Assistant Chairman
D. M. KERR, 2nd Assistant Chairman
G. NAGY, Member
A. A. SCHRAG, Member
MRS. J. I. ROSS, Part-time Member
H. R. McMANN, Part-time Member

VISITS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Throughout the year the Department has welcomed visitors from other provinces and from a number of countries including Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, England, Tanzania, Germany, Bolivia, and West Australia. The exchange of knowledge and ideas in the field of corrections made possible by these visits is of benefit to the Department as well as to our visitors and we look forward to the continuance of this reciprocity.

Twenty-seven Judges from the Juvenile and Family Courts of Ontario spent a day with members of staff, visiting White Oaks Village and Sprucedale Schools in Hagersville, and the Reception, Treatment, and Diagnostic Centre and Grand View School in Galt. At each school a brief seminar was held, and both during and after the tour the Judges discussed with members of the schools' staff particular points of interest. In the evening the Judges talked with senior administrators of the Department and were able to discuss in detail the programs they had seen, and to discuss generally the field of juvenile delinquency and its treatment. Members of our staff appreciated the frank discussion and the points raised by the Judges and benefitted from the observations made by them. The success of the visit as a media for inter-communication was so great that it must inevitably become an annual event.



The Ninth Annual Conference of the American Correctional Educational Association was held at the University of Toronto and was hosted by teachers from this Department. The three-day conference was attended by about 400 members of the Association from the Eastern Provinces and from the United States and was aimed at improving the effectiveness of education in correctional institutions.

Camp Oliver, the newest of our forestry camps, was officially opened by the Minister and Mr. Farquhar Oliver, an M.P.P. for over forty years, and in whose honor the camp was named. Invitations to the opening were extended to Mr. Eric Winkler, M.P.P. for Grey South, local county and municipal officials, and members of the general public. Members of the press and radio and television also attended the ceremonies.





The girls at Kawartha Lakes School gave Christmas and spring concerts to which visitors from the local Key Club and the local Junior farmers were invited. The choir from this school also sang Christmas carols in local hospitals during the festive season. The Brookside School boys' choir made a number of radio broadcasts, and one boy from this school was successful in the Royal Canadian Legion Public Speaking Contest.

Students from many of the schools took part throughout the year in inter-school track and field meets; the annual swim meet, which is held at St. John's; the basketball tournament; and creative arts, speech, and music contests.

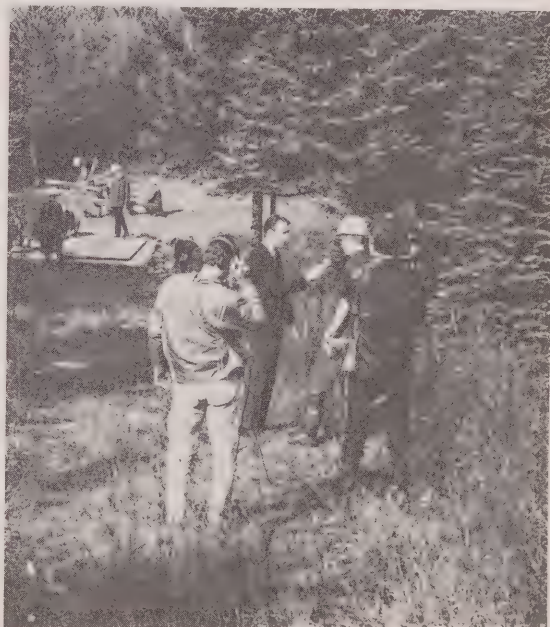
In addition to visitors from overseas, over 4,000 members of the public visited our institutions either individually or in groups. Representatives of the news media, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television made frequent visits to our institutions featuring either day-to-day activities, special programs, or special events.

We welcome public interest in our work, and we are particularly anxious to encourage graduate students working in disciplines related to this field to see for themselves the operation of our rehabilitation programs.

During the past year, the widening of interest in the Department's work has intensified the problems which surround visits. Requests for visits to some institutions became so numerous that they had to be regulated so as not to interfere with full operation of the programs.

Visits from family and friends play a positive part in an inmate's adjustment to a rehabilitation program and they also encourage him to prepare for his return to the community.

Visits and events away from the ordinary can be made to play a purposeful part in the total rehabilitation programs operated by the Department.



THE ONTARIO PLAN In Training Schools



TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

The members of this board report in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. The board makes an on-going examination of the program at each school and advises on appropriate adjustments.

The board also considers each recommendation made by an aftercare officer either for returning a ward to his own home or placing him in a suitable foster home.

Each termination of wardship is considered by the board and recommendation is then made to the Minister.



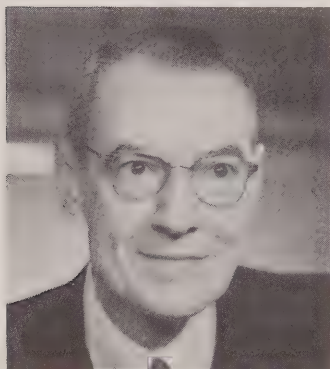
HOWARD R. BEATTIE, B.A., *Chairman*

A graduate of London Normal School and the University of Western Ontario, Mr. Beattie did post-graduate work at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In 1956 he was appointed the first Superintendent of Special Services and in 1964 he was appointed the first Director of Guidance for the Department of Education; he later served as Assistant Superintendent for both elementary and secondary school education. He served as Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Committee for the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education. On his retirement from the Ontario Department of Education in 1965, he was Director of the Special Services Branch of the Department.



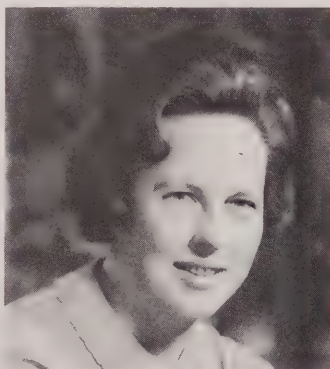
BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes has been a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education since 1962, was Chairman of the Board in 1966, and is presently serving his third term as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board; he is also Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology.



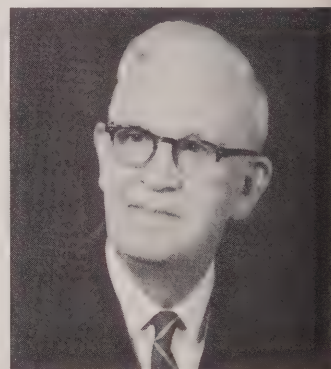
C. H. LEWIS, B.A., M.D., D.PSYCH.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Branch of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



MRS. STUART MACKAY

Mrs. MacKay graduated with a degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a past chairman of the Ontario Committee on Children, a member of the Board of Hinck's Treatment Centre (formerly known as the Toronto Mental Health Clinic), a trustee of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and a past president of the Junior League of Toronto.



J. M. BENNETT, M.A., PH.D.

Dr. Bennett served the Department of Education, Ontario, as a school inspector for 42 years. He is a member of the Toronto Public Libraries Board and has served on the Training Schools Advisory Board since 1942.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Children admitted to our schools tend to have unacceptable behaviour patterns which we try to modify during the time the students are in our care.

The over-all program must meet the fundamental needs that are common to children in our training schools and, at the same time, be sufficiently flexible to provide for the particular needs of each child. A training school must make provisions for the *total* environment of the child in its care, yet at the same time it must instill the social skills necessary for readjustment in the community.

To carry out such a program, the Department emphasizes the need to recruit supervisors and house staff of the highest possible calibre, and conducts in-service training planned to equip all staff with new skills and techniques and to keep them abreast of changing concepts of treatment. In-service training is provided by the psychologists, psychiatrists, and social workers who are employed in our training schools and who are also available for individual diagnostic and therapeutic work.

During the past year, changes have been made in the type of clothing provided for juveniles. Students in the majority of our schools are now able to choose much of their own clothing for daily wear: this helps the student maintain and express a sense of his own individuality and uniqueness as a person.

The basic services are geared to suit the needs of the particular children in each school. These are: educational programs, treatment services, recreational programs, library services, religious activities, and aftercare services. Departmental services covering the complete *Ontario Plan* are described at the beginning of this report.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The standard of education in training schools is very much in line with that in the community, and most students are able to transfer from one of our schools to a community school and maintain their grade level. Classes are kept small to allow the teacher to deal with each student on a highly individualized level.

Students in training school are often frustrated in a classroom setting because of past experiences in the community schools, and one of the first requirements is to encourage them to accept the learning experience as a challenge rather than just as a necessary daily routine. The program is geared to encourage learning by group-participation, through which many students gain the socializing experiences they have never before encountered.

HARRY GARRAWAY
Administrator of
Training Schools



Mr. Garraway joined the Department in 1947 as a supervisor at the Ontario Training School, Galt. He rose through housemaster and senior supervisor at the boys' training school at Cobourg, meanwhile gaining a Teacher's Certificate during summer and extension courses. He became Head Teacher at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg in 1955 and was appointed Superintendent at the Ontario Training School, Simcoe, in 1962. In 1964 he was appointed Administrator of Training Schools.



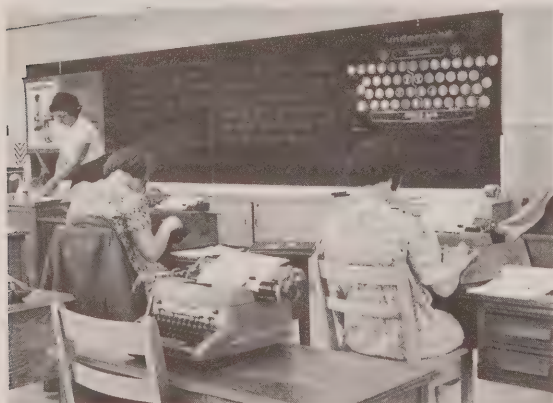


The courses cover language arts (reading, writing, spelling, speech), mathematics, social studies, commercial subjects, home economics, and a variety of technical and vocational training courses. The grades and special programs available at each school are shown in the *Educational Chart* opposite.

Audio-visual aids such as films, tape recorders, overhead projectors, and educational television sets are in use in our schools to provide the student with as many and as varied opportunities as possible.

The regular programs are enriched by additional activities such as film making, inter-school public speaking, creative arts competitions, driver education, and a variety of educational tours.

In order to measure the efficacy of our educational programs, a pilot research project was initiated this year at Glendale School, Simcoe. A follow-up study on each student was carried out in the community school where he was placed after his period of training at Glendale. This information was then returned to Glendale where it was evaluated; it has now formed the basis of a larger study.

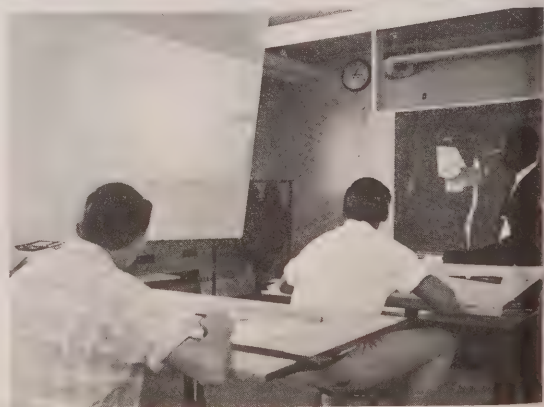
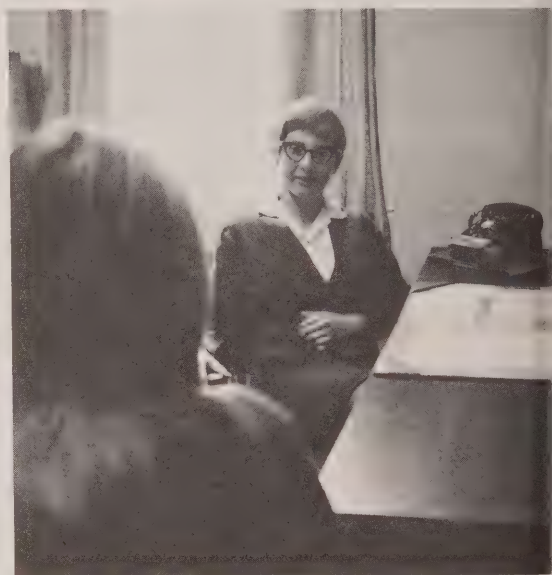


TREATMENT SERVICES

Under this heading we include psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and physicians. The psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers provide diagnostic and therapeutic services on an individual and group basis, but work through other staff members to complete the treatment process; when necessary, they are called upon as resource people and they also provide in-service training for staff. Social workers also act in an advisory capacity to the student's family, both during and after his stay in the school.

Some of our schools serve as a field placement for students in the social welfare, social work, and child care fields.

Each training school has the services of a medical practitioner, a dentist, and nurses, either on a full- or a part-time basis, depending upon the total capacity of the school. In addition, all students receive complete medical examinations, including X-rays, during initial evaluation at a reception centre.



EDUCATIONAL CHART

Programs:

- Special Education Program
- Remedial Program
- Science, Technology & Trades
- Business & Commerce
- Arts & Science
- Occupations
- Elementary
- Vocational Training or Industrial Arts

Grades:

- Grade III & below
- Grade IV
- Grade V
- Grade VI
- Grade VII
- Grade VIII
- Grade IX
- Grade X & above

Boys:								Girls:							
Brookside School	Glendale School	Hillcrest School	Pine Ridge School	Coldsprings Forestry Camp	Sprucedale School	White Oaks Village		Reception, Diagnostic, and Treatment Centre	Grand View School	Kawartha Lakes School	Trelawney House				
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RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS

Recreational programs are emphasized both as a general health measure and because of their high therapeutic value. Many students in our schools have never taken the opportunity to participate in group sports, which are helpful in the development of social skills, or in individual types of recreation.

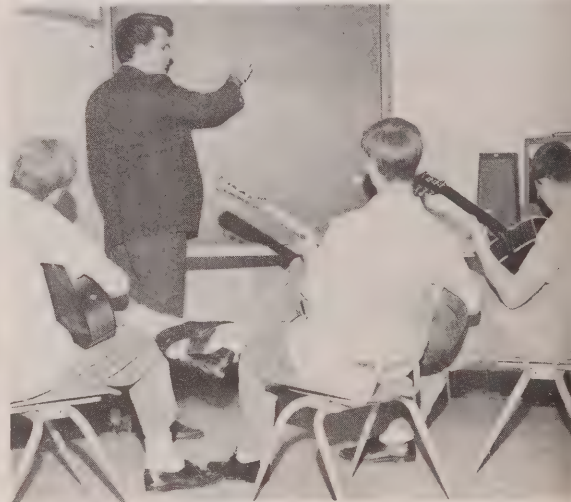
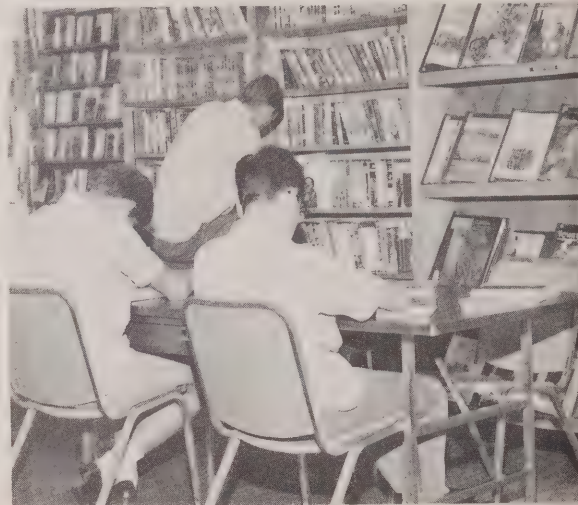
The programs vary from school to school according to the age and abilities of the students and to the different facilities at each school. An important aspect of recreation in a training school is community interaction. We have been extremely fortunate in this respect and have developed a high degree of friendly interchange between many of our schools and their surrounding communities. For example, some schools take part in inter-school sports, some in local community youth groups, some in local music festivals. Individual programs are described under each school.

LIBRARY SERVICES

Libraries in our school system are regarded as an integral part of the educational program; they provide supplementary reading for academic and technical purposes. Qualified librarians give instruction on the proper use of libraries, which will be of value to the student on his return to the community. With encouragement, students find that reading in itself is a pleasurable experience.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

In addition to ministering to the spiritual needs of the youngsters, chaplains in our schools take part, as members of the clinical team, in diagnostic conferences and the treatment program in general. Chaplains also conduct group therapy sessions and are available to the students for counselling at all times.



AFTERCARE SERVICES

Aftercare is a vital part of the total rehabilitation process; it is the link between a student's success within the school and his continued success after he has returned to the community. The Aftercare Branch receives and evaluates reports of all students in training schools, and from these reports assesses the possible community needs of the student while he is still in the school. The home from which the student was admitted is visited in an effort to prepare the home environment for his eventual return.

In some cases the return of the student to his own home is undesirable and therefore a foster home must be found; such homes must provide a healthy environment for students returning to the community. A suitable foster home must provide the affection and support many of these youngsters have never experienced as well as an appropriate degree of control and supervision. Homes of this nature are not readily available; indeed, perhaps the most difficult and important task for any agency concerned with the welfare of children is the finding of such foster homes.

Whether a youngster returns to his own home or to a foster home, his aftercare officer is readily available both to him and to his family for counseling, particularly during the first weeks, when problems are most likely to arise.

The older group of students, those who are of an age to work rather than to continue their education, pose an altogether different problem. Many students between the ages of 16 and 18, find employment with the help of an aftercare officer. These students may be housed in boarding homes

and supervised initially by the aftercare officer, who guides them in the proper handling of money and in other problems they may be facing for the first time.

Wherever possible, however, the student will continue his schooling in the community and it is also the responsibility of the aftercare officer to guide the student's adjustment within the local school system. This involves frequent contacts with the Child Adjustment Department of the local school board, so that the student can be placed in the school setting commensurate with his abilities and present school achievement.

A new program has been started at White Oaks Village which makes provision for day or weekend visits with parents or prospective foster parents during the last month or two of a student's stay at the school. This ensures that the student's return to the community will not be an abrupt one and serves to lessen the anxieties of both the student and his placement family. It also allows the school staff to see possible problems and deal with them while the student is still under our complete care. Because of the success of this program, it has gradually been extended to all schools.

The first few weeks after leaving the school are the most difficult for the student and it is during this period that the Department's aftercare officers give him increased guidance and emotional support.

The Department may continue wardship of a student until his eighteenth birthday; however, where a satisfactory adjustment has been made, the Training Schools Advisory Board may recommend termination of wardship before that age.

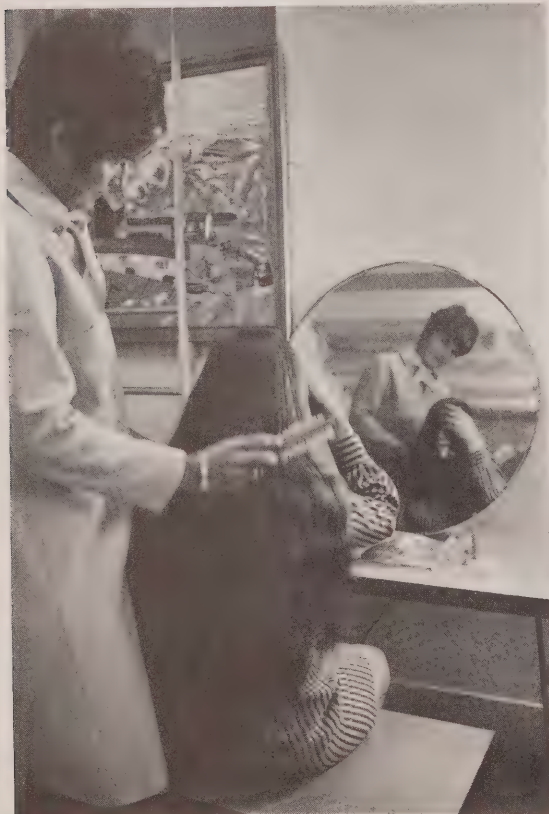


CLASSIFICATION

The purpose of a reception centre is to gather sufficient information on each student to enable staff to assess him individually and place him in the program best suited to his needs. Assessment includes medical, psychiatric, and psychological examinations, and intelligence and aptitude testing. Information from community sources about the background and functioning of the student in the community, particularly in school, is equally important. At the present time assessment takes place at the Reception, Diagnostic, and Treatment Centre for Girls, Galt, and the Reception Centre for Boys, Bowmanville.

Reception and Assessment Centre Oakville

Plans are well advanced for this centre which, when completed, will be responsible for the initial assessment of all boys and girls coming into the care of the Department. The centre will provide accommodation for up to 120 youngsters, who will remain for a period of approximately three weeks, during which time they will be psychologically tested, academically graded, and medically examined. The final evaluation of the needs of each youngster will permit selective intake for each school, ensuring that students are placed in the environment most suited to them.



The co-ordination of all the classification resources in a centre of this kind will provide guidelines for the continuing improvement and refinement of our programs.

The site chosen is centrally located to the complex of universities in southern Ontario, with all the benefits that subsequently accrue. In addition, this centre will provide a unique setting for graduate students in disciplines related to our work.

PROGRAMS FOR GIRLS

The Grand View School Complex, Galt, comprises the Reception, Diagnostic, and Treatment Centre and Grand View School. All Protestant girls coming to the training schools in Ontario are admitted to the Reception Section in Beatty Building, which also houses the medical centre for the entire Galt complex. Here girls are medically examined and psychologically and academically tested. The same building houses those girls of Grand View School who have attained the highest level of achievement within the school program. This arrangement allows new girls to mix with girls who have benefitted by the program and are considered mature enough to orientate newcomers and help them adjust to their new surroundings. Happily, this intermingling of the two groups also decreases the necessity for close custody for new girls.

During the assessment period in reception, which usually lasts from two to three weeks, programs are selected for the girls: Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay, for those girls who can benefit from academic and vocational training; Trelawney House, Port Bolster, for younger or less mature girls; Grand View School, for girls whose academic potential is limited; or the Treatment Centre, for those girls who should benefit from an active treatment program.



Treatment Centre

Girls entering the centre begin their treatment program in Churchill House, which, as a closed setting, contributes to the sense of security necessary for so many of the new girls.

The program is organized on behaviour therapy principles and includes counselling, informal and formal psychotherapy, and relaxation, group, and relationship therapies. The program also includes a wide variety of recreational activities such as swimming at the local YMCA, bowling, shopping excursions into town, and as much community activity as possible. Academic programs are provided which allow these girls to continue their education in the community school system upon leaving the centre.

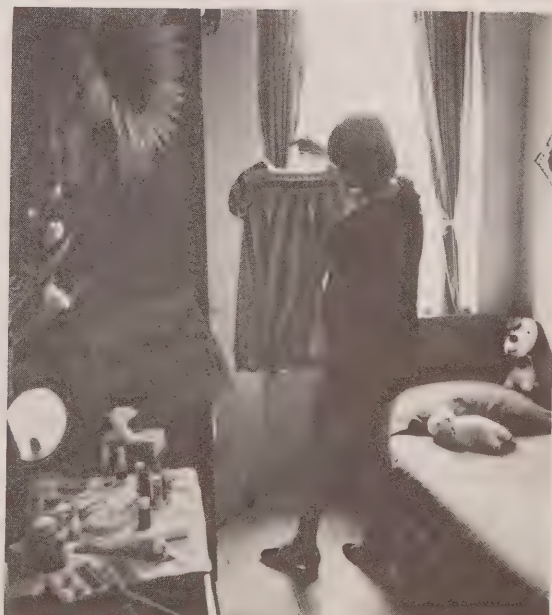
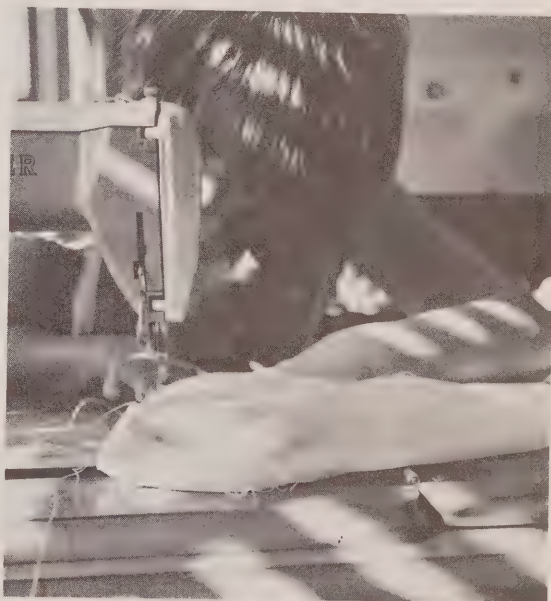
The curriculum is the regular course set down by the Ontario Department of Education, modified to meet the emotional and academic needs of each girl. Teachers are selected because of their special training and interest, and although they do not assume the formal role of therapist, their influence is therapeutic in the broad sense. Relationships with all levels of staff are encouraged and supported by the treatment personnel so that the girls may benefit to the fullest from interpersonal relationships.

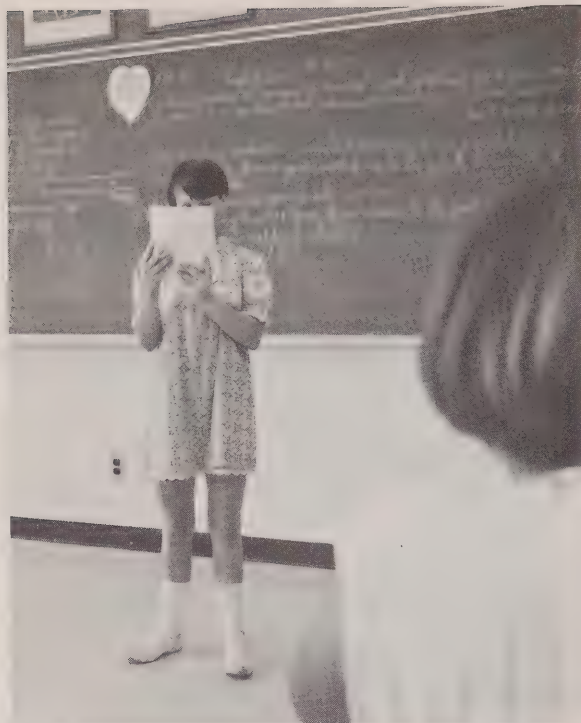
The **Grand View School** program, for a maximum of 120 thirteen to sixteen year old girls, is a full vocational course for those whose academic potential is limited. The objective is to equip this group of girls with skills which will increase their competence within the home setting and in the community and increase their sense of self-achievement. The program stresses self-improvement, homemaking, child care, social skills, hairdressing, restaurant services, quantity cooking, and handling finances.



An addition to the academic building now allows all students to attend classes in the same area. The large new classrooms are bright and well equipped and have added considerably to the morale of both students and staff.

Most girls at Grand View School have their own bedroom, but a few share rooms when it is considered to be to their advantage. They are encouraged to make their own clothing, and many who are unable to sew at the beginning of their stay graduate with a goodly number of outfits which they have made themselves.





Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay, accommodates up to 120 thirteen to sixteen year old girls. This school initially accepted girls who could best benefit from academic training, but the program is gradually being extended to include vocational training. Recreational activities include a variety of games, sewing, arts and crafts, summer picnics and hikes, and drama and Girl Guide groups. Throughout the year the girls are invited to variety of concerts in the community; they also participate in local winter skating activities.

Trelawney House, Port Bolster, houses up to 20 girls aged ten to thirteen in a homelike setting. The school is situated on fairly large grounds close to the shores of Lake Simcoe and provides ample recreational opportunities. The bedrooms, for two, three, or four girls, are furnished in the manner typical of young girls everywhere.

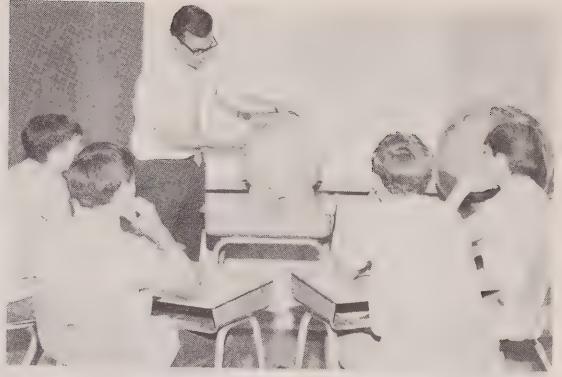
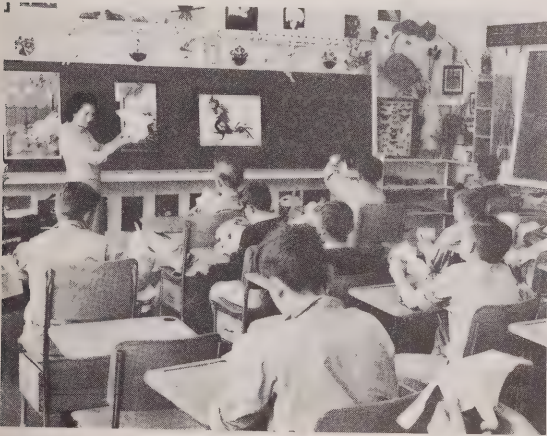
Arts and crafts classes are popular for making Christmas and birthday gifts and some sewing is encouraged so that girls will eventually be able to sew much of their own clothing. While at the school, the girls are able to choose their clothing from department store catalogues. Girls at this school attend church services in the community.



PROGRAMS FOR BOYS

All Protestant boys admitted to training school in Ontario are initially housed in the Reception Centre, Bowmanville; after classification, the boys move to the school which provides the program most suitable for their needs.

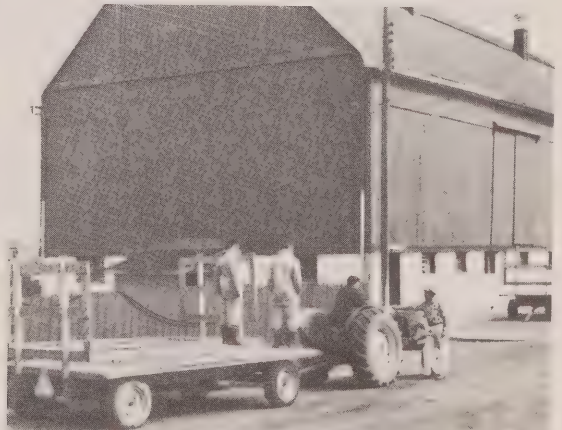
Brookside School, Cobourg, comprises four large separate houses, the academic school, gymnasium, and stores buildings and has accommodation for 175 boys. The twelve and thirteen year old boys at this school take part in many community-based activities such as local hockey and baseball leagues and music festivals; Cub and Scout groups organize their own summer camps.



Hillcrest School, Guelph, is a small maximum security school with accommodation for 48 boys, aged fourteen to sixteen years, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, who have been unable to cope with the open settings of the other schools. Each boy's progress is reviewed periodically in order that he may be transferred to one of the other schools as soon as possible or returned to the community.

The school is well equipped for sports and physical education, and the swimming and winter skating facilities at the University of Guelph are used extensively. Mental health services are also available from a psychiatrist and psychologist.

Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, accommodates up to 190 thirteen to sixteen year old boys in a program for students who will benefit most from specialized curricula with the emphasis on vocational education and remedial work in which audio-visual aids are used extensively. Those boys who enjoy farming take part in a program which was established with the co-operation of the Agricultural Department at the University of Guelph. The school has an extensive sports program, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool and such additional activities as a Scout Troop and a Cadet Corps with its own band.

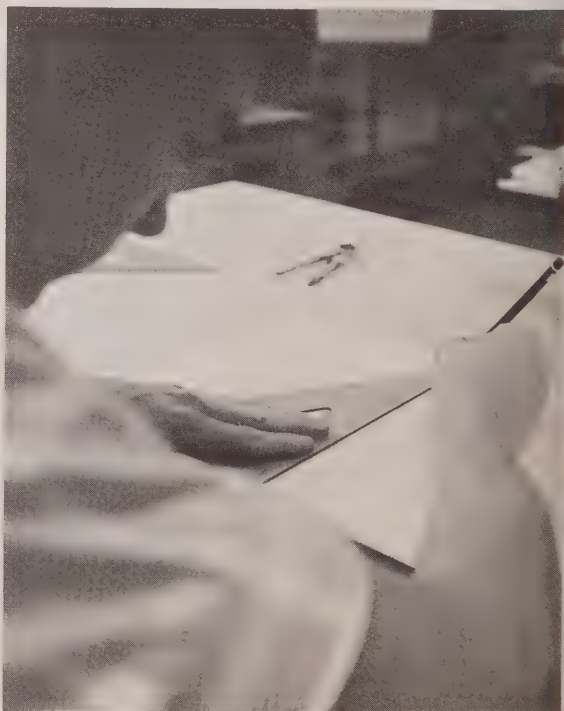




Coldsprings Forestry Camp, in the Gananaska Forest, is approximately 20 miles northeast of Bowmanville and is administered from Pine Ridge School. It can accommodate 40 boys selected from amongst the students at Pine Ridge for their ability to benefit from the forestry training, academic training, sports, and crafts that make up the total program. Boys at this camp are trained in fire fighting and have assisted in controlling a number of fires in the Gananaska Forest.

Glendale School, Simcoe, accommodates up to 120 thirteen to sixteen year old boys considered to have academic potential. Recognizing that even intelligent youngsters can meet with educational problems as a result of poor reading habits, the school has developed a contemporary reading program called the "Paperback Project." This involves the use of a wide range of contemporary paperbacks, daily newspapers, and a diversity of current magazines.

The boys at Glendale take part in inter-league competition with neighbouring secondary schools in hockey, baseball, soccer, and basketball, and they publish a newspaper; recreational activities outside regular classroom hours include a chess club, leadership training, and a school band. In addition to the sports programs, boys take part in youth groups in the community.



Sprucedale School, Hagersville, admits boys fourteen to sixteen years of age and can accommodate up to 120 in a regular 4-year Science, Technology, and Trade course. Inter-school sports and involvement with local community youth groups play a large part in the program at Sprucedale. The school is also affiliated with district high schools for such athletic activities as basketball, volleyball, and track and field. The school's exceptionally large gymnasium is available for use by community groups and both the local army cadets and the Ontario Provincial Police use it on a weekly basis. Some of the boys participate in a Venturers group. One project of great interest was the production of a 45-minute film made entirely by the students.



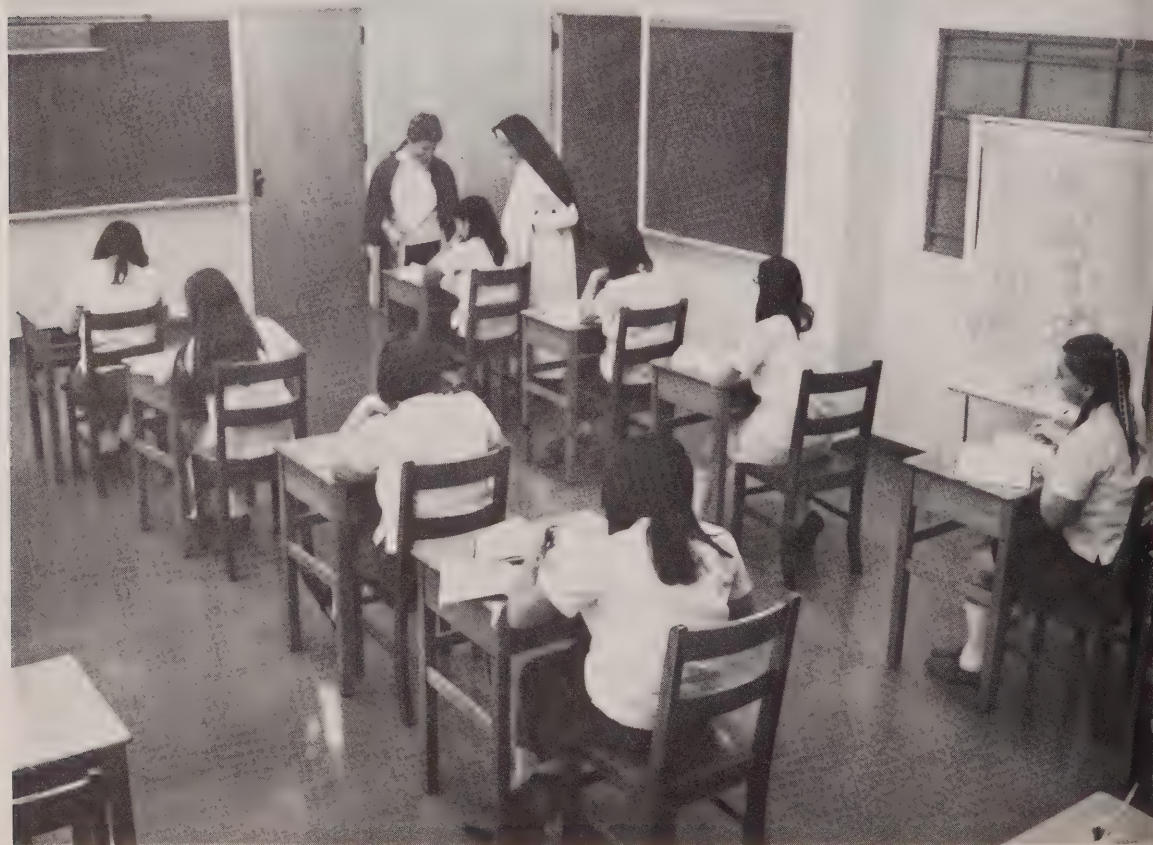
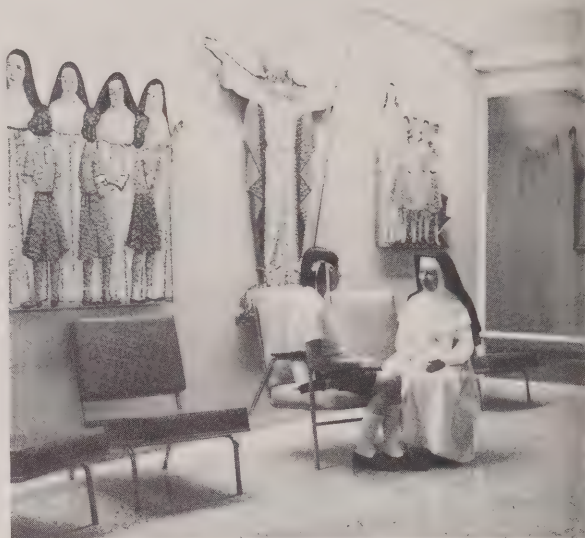
White Oaks Village is situated on the same grounds as Sprucedale but is operated separately. The boys, aged eight to twelve, live in the same type of houses as many staff members and their families, creating a facsimile of a normal community. There is a high adult/child ratio at this school, and regular house conferences and professional counselling ensure a consistent approach to the individual child. Each house accommodates eight to ten boys who are supervised by a rotary staff consisting of three men and two women. A wide range of recreational activities is provided including a two-week summer camping program and Cub and Scout Troops. The boys are encouraged to keep pets and to be responsible for their care.

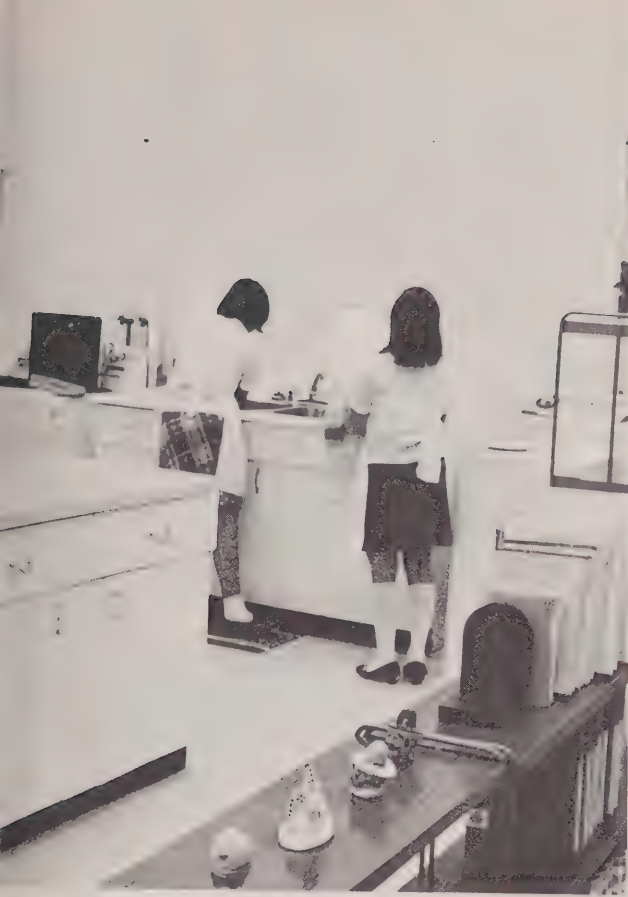


PRIVATE TRAINING SCHOOLS

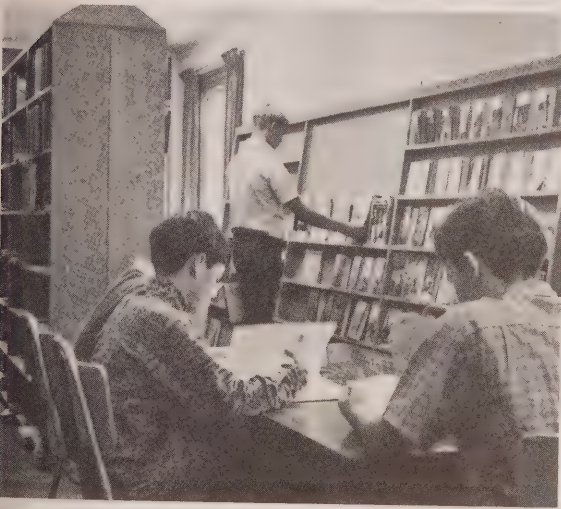
The three private training schools, one for girls and two for boys, accommodate Roman Catholic children and are operated by Roman Catholic religious orders; their operating costs are met entirely by the Province.

St. Euphrasia's, Toronto, is operated by the Sisters of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd and can accommodate up to 150 Roman Catholic girls from all parts of the province. The program consists of academic training to grade 10, with additional courses in commercial subjects, nursing, home management, beauty culture, music, dancing. Recreational activities include organized sports, summer camping, ice skating, horseback riding, and swimming, which includes Red Cross life saving training. Some of the girls attend a summer "Charm and Personality" course run by a recognized beauty school in Toronto. All the girls shop for their own clothes, making trips to the downtown stores for this purpose. Many girls augment their wardrobes through sewing activities.









St. John's School, Uxbridge, is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and receives all Roman Catholic boys from the western half of the province. The school has accommodation for up to 180 boys and is divided into two sections: the Junior School houses boys to age fourteen and a half, and the Senior School houses all boys above that age. Each boy admitted to the school receives a medical examination. Where indicated, an extensive psychological interview with the resident psychologist is arranged and therapy sessions are given.

Every effort is made to meet the spiritual needs of the boys; religious instruction is provided each day in the classroom and all boys attend mass on Sundays. Academic instruction is provided in grades 1 through 10, with special adaptations to suit the needs of each boy; opportunity classes provide half-day schooling for the slow learners. The grades 9 and 10 programs include typing. A few of the older boys attend half-day school and half-day shops. Training is provided in printing, carpentry, barbering, quantity cooking, and baking. A new library was opened this year and is already well stocked with both hard-cover and paperback books and an assortment of current magazines.

The recreational program includes arts and crafts, a variety of team games, track and field athletics, swimming, boxing, and gymnastics.

St. Joseph's School, Alfred, also operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, can accommodate up to 160 Roman Catholic boys from the eastern and northern sections of the province who are assigned to either the Junior or the Senior School. The academic program at this school is designed for French-speaking as well as English-speaking students and covers grades 1 through 10; instruction is also provided in woodwork and arts and crafts. Slow learners attend special opportunity classes. The well-stocked library provides books in both French and English. Recreation includes indoor and outdoor swimming, gymnastics, bowling, camping, leadership training, stamp club, and drama club. Religious instruction is an integral part of the total program and the Brothers are always available for individual counselling. Church services each week are attended by all students.



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STAFF

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

March 31, 1968

	FULL TIME	PART TIME
*Administrative	25	
*Superintendents and Governors	63	
*Assistant Superintendents	23	
Office Managers	18	
Clerks, Stenos., Supply Supervisors	376	
Correctional Officer 7 (Male)	12	
Correctional Officer 6 (Male)	54	
Correctional Officer 5 (Male)	154	
Correctional Officer 4 (Male)	140	
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Male)	1,397	
Correctional Officer 6 (Female)	2	
Correctional Officer 5 (Female)	11	
Correctional Officer 4 (Female)	8	
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Female)	107	
Training School Supervisor 6	7	
Training School Supervisor 5	22	
Training School Supervisor 4	49	
Training School Supervisor 1 & 3	260	
Physicians — Medical Officers	5	62
— Psychiatrists	1	12
Dentists	6	1
Nurses	54	3
Medical Services (Technicians)	1	
Psychologists & Psychometrists	20	14
Social Workers	6	1
Counsellors	1	
Teachers	117	16
Librarians	6	1
Trade Instructors	37	
Chaplains	14	20
Rehabilitation Officer 3	7	
Rehabilitation Officer 1 & 2	82	
*Members of Board of Parole	4	2
Bailiffs	7	
Inspectors	4	
Chefs, Cooks, Assistants	155	
Farmers, Gardeners	52	
Stationary Engineers	71	
Tradesmen & Mechanics	112	
Industrial Plant Managers & Foremen	63	
TOTAL	<u>3,553</u>	

*Includes: 6 Psychologists, 7 Social Workers, 4 Teachers, 1 Physician and 3 Chaplains employed in administrative posts.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

Adult Female:

Superintendent

Andrew Mercer Reformatory	G. R. Thompson
Ingleside Guidance Centre	G. R. Thompson

Adult Male:

Reformatories	Guelph	C. Sanderson
	Millbrook	G. D. Stewart
	Mimico	J. R. Morris
Industrial Farms	Burtch	R. B. Masecar
	Burwash	G. B. Silcock
	Fort William	G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith	D. Griggs
	Rideau	J. Irvine
Training Centres	Brampton	J. Marsland
	Burtch	R. B. Masecar
	Fort William	G. J. Gauthier
	Monteith	D. Griggs
	Rideau	J. Irvine
Clinics	Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics	E. K. Glinfort
	Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph	C. Sanderson
Forestry Camps	Camp Durham	G. D. Stewart
	Camp Hendrie	C. Sanderson
	Camp Hillsdale	J. R. Morris
	McCreight's	W. James
	Camp Oliver	C. Sanderson
	Portage Lake	G. B. Silcock
	Camp Wendigo	A. Celentano

Training Schools:

Girls	Grand View School	T. Loker
	Kawartha Lakes School	D. Williams
	Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt	T. Loker
	Trelawney House	D. Williams
Boys	Brookside School	G. W. Pollard
	Glendale School	G. C. McCracken
	Hillcrest School	S. Keane
	Pine Ridge School	H. M. Hooper
	Sprucedale School	J. Bain
	White Oaks Village	J. Bain

Private Training Schools:

Girls	St. Euphrasia's	Sister Mary Agatha
Boys	St. John's	Brother Alfred
	St. Joseph's	Brother Maurice-Jacques

See Page 101 for List of Jails

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

SCOPE OF WORK DONE BY T.S.A. BOARD	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	GLENDALE (BOYS)	GRAND VIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (GIRLS)	ST. EUPHRASIA'S (GIRLS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	ST. JOSEPH'S (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	TRELAWNEY HOUSE (GIRLS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTAL
Placements recommended and authorized	293	131	190	93	186	366	75	331	328	220	91	26	28	2,358
Placements deferred	12	3	7	3	3	7	3	5	8	4	4	...	...	59
Deferred placements authorized	8	...	3	2	1	2	4	1	4	1	2	...	...	28
Special cases	31	19	15	9	15	62	9	22	25	19	9	1	...	236
Termination of wardship made effective	67	74	96	46	50	241	11	126	148	131	3	8	...	1,001
Termination of wardship deferred	2	10	11	5	8	16	...	4	11	4	3	...	...	74
Termination of wardship by death	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	7
Termination of wardship through Court Order .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

TOTAL POPULATION OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS AS OF March 31, 1968

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	GLENDALE (BOYS)	GRAND VIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (GIRLS)	ST. EUPHRASIA'S (GIRLS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	ST. JOSEPH'S (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	TRELAWNEY HOUSE (GIRLS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTAL
In residence	152	86	61	43	64	201	46	95	181	168	81	15	57	1,250
On placement	313	95	112	53	121	290	35	236	367	249	56	24	27	1,978
In Ontario hospitals	7	...	3	1	...	5	4	13	8	1	...	...	...	42
TOTALS	472	181	176	97	185	496	85	344	556	418	137	39	84	3,270

LENGTH OF STAY AND PER DIEM COSTS

Average length of stay per pupil	10.7 Mos.	8.8 Mos.	8.4 Mos.	7.9 Mos.	10.5 Mos.	9 Mos.	6 Mos.	10 Mos.	7.5 Mos.	9.2 Mos.	8.9 Mos.	10.5 Mos.	16.7 Mos.
PER DIEM COST (Including Placements)	9.59	17.33	21.66	21.30	14.77	17.37	21.66	9.94	10.54	11.55	22.68	11.87	22.47

SCHOOL ROLL AND COMPARISON

	DESIGNED ACCOMMODATION	IN ATTENDANCE MARCH 31, 1964	IN ATTENDANCE MARCH 31, 1965	IN ATTENDANCE MARCH 31, 1966	IN ATTENDANCE MARCH 31, 1967	IN ATTENDANCE MARCH 31, 1968
Brookside (Boys)	175	203	234	203	168	152
Glendale (Boys)	120	111	106	96	82	86
Grand View (Girls)	120	128	134	82	70	61
Hillcrest (Boys)	48	43	42	40	42	43
Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	120	104	86	72	77	64
Pine Ridge (Boys)	190	258	251	245	189	201
Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	50	21	26	32	39	46
St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	150	167	142	151	118	95
St. John's (Boys)	180	219	205	200	178	181
St. Joseph's (Boys)	160	210	207	165	185	168
Sprucedale (Boys)	120	....	....	....	62	81
Trelawney House (Girls)	20	21	19	10	15	15
White Oaks Village (Boys)	60	....	....	18	51	57
TOTAL	1,513	1,485	1,452	1,314	1,276	1,250
Girls	460	441	407	347	319	281
Boys	1,053	1,044	1,045	967	957	969

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	GLENDALÉ (BOYS)	GRAND VIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (GIRLS)	ST. EUPHRASIA'S (GIRLS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	ST. JOSEPH'S (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	TRELAWNEY HOUSE (GIRLS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTAL
IN														
Number in residence, April 1, 1967.....	168	82	70	42	77	189	39	118	178	185	62	15	51	1,276
New committals and admissions.....	115	73	55	1	74	184	31	103	192	139	58	14	34	1,073
Transferred from other institutions	2	16	11	51	3	63	28	1	5	3	27	2	....	212
Returns from placement:														
Violation of placement terms	55	28	45	5	36	19	15	51	115	29	5	3	....	406
Court Order	63	....	2	3	....	17	....	....	5	31	1	....	....	122
Placement unsuitable	5	....	....	....	....	34	4	5	....	3	3	....	....	54
Re-placement	5	....	1	3	....	7	....	10	15	3	....	....	3	47
Medical attention .....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Returned from A.W.L. ....	....	3	2	....	....	....	20	10	6	1	1	....	....	43
OUT														
Number of placements:														
Returned to own home	137	68	48	41	61	181	21	75	220	146	49	9	8	1,064
Placed in foster home	37	20	34	8	34	34	15	78	76	47	13	4	20	420
Placed in boarding home	2	10	25	11	12	37	6	26	7	18	4	....	....	158
Absent without leave	3	3	6	....	12	8	8	2	7	5	3	6	....	63
Deceased .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Released for other reasons .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Number remaining in residence March 31, 1968	152	86	61	43	64	201	46	95	181	168	81	15	57	1,250

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROVIDED FOR STUDENTS

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)		GLENDALE (BOYS)		GRAND VIEW (GIRLS)		HILLCREST (BOYS)		KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)		PINE RIDGE SCHOOL (BOYS)		RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (GIRLS)		ST. EUPHRASIA'S (GIRLS)		ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)		ST. JOSEPH'S (BOYS)		SPRUEDAILE (BOYS)		TRELAWEY HOUSE (GIRLS)		WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Grade IX and above			135				71	106			132		5		129		104	21	102		156					
Grade VIII	45	64					5	49			127		9		62		112		65				3			
Grade VII	86						2	38			21		5		59		88		48				10		3	
Grade VI	83										198		2		39		66		34				10		7	
Grade V	48																35		18				11		21	
Grade IV	45																11		1						13	
Grade III and below	37								1				1				21								40	
Opportunity	71				31	153											52		74							
Auto Mechan.											129											156				
Sewing					153				193				22	147		289								16		
Laundry											23		22	147												
Cookery					153				193		48				289											
Nurses' Aid											7															
Hairdressing															289											
Off. & Comml.					153								22		110											
Genl. Domestic															289											
Barbering																	2									
Sheet Mtl. Wk.							5	74			138											156				
Machine Shop								78														156				
Carpentry							2	65			142											156				
Printing																	3	4								
Farming & Horticultural											37	138					8									
Maintenance & Paint Shop											129							2								
Leather Shop																		12								
Welding											1	129														
Arts & Crafts												27														
Stores												14														
Trowel Trades											41															
Janitorial Service								10																		
Indust. Arts	415	199																	263							
Hospital Care					153																					
Beauty Culture					153																					

RETURNS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS FROM PLACEMENT AS REPORTED TO THE TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

	BROOKSIDE (BOYS)	GLENDALE (BOYS)	GRAND VIEW (GIRLS)	HILLCREST (BOYS)	KAWARTHA LAKES (GIRLS)	PINE RIDGE (BOYS)	RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (GIRLS)	ST. EUPHRASIA'S (GIRLS)	ST. JOHN'S (BOYS)	ST. JOSEPH'S (BOYS)	SPRUCEDALE (BOYS)	TRELAWNEY HOUSE (GIRLS)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (BOYS)	TOTAL
TOTAL NUMBER RETURNED	103	30	51	8	26	71	15	73	124	60	6	3	3	573
Number placed and returned during the year ending March 31, 1968	36	23	25	7	16	36	14	36	62	30	6	2	3	296

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS For the Year Ending March 31, 1968

Male	796
Female	277
City	685
Town	248
Township	140
Ages:	
8	3
9	12
10	14
11	39
12	85
13	159
14	315
15	437
16	9
Wards of C.A.S.	127
Others	946

Termination of Wardships on recommendation of Advisory Board

Number of termination cases considered	1,083
TOTAL NUMBER OF WARDSHIPS TERMINATED	<u>1,001</u>

Reasons for Terminations:

(1) Reached the legal age of eighteen years	300
(2) Not in need of further supervision	368
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces	15
(4) Having moved out of province	30
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period	3
(6) Admitted to Ontario hospitals	18
(7) Responsibility assumed by another Agency	11
(8) Not receptive to further supervision	60
(9) Placed on probation to Adult Court	106
(10) Sentenced to Adult Institution	90
TOTAL	<u>1,001</u>

YEARLY COMPARISON OF ADMISSIONS

1961	968
1962	1,068
1963	1,096
1964	1,168
1965	1,155
1966	1,060
1967	1,091
1968	1,073

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

	BROOKSIDE (Boys)	GLENDALE (Boys)	GRAND VIEW (Girls)	HILLCREST (Boys)	KAWARTHA LAKES (Girls)	PINE RIDGE (Boys)	RECEPTION & DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE (Girls)	ST. EUPHRASIA'S (Girls)	ST. JOHN'S (Boys)	ST. JOSEPH'S (Boys)	SPRUCCEDALE (Boys)	TRELAWNEY HOUSE (Girls)	WHITE OAKS VILLAGE (Boys)	Total
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1967.....	337	98	136	48	94	338	19	245	330	237	2	21	2	1,907
Number placed during year from school	176	98	107	60	107	252	42	179	303	211	66	13	28	1,642
On placement count while in other institutions, A.W.L., on leave, etc.	4	1	6	2	6	11	5		17	2				54
TOTAL NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION WHILE ON PLACEMENT DURING YEAR	517	197	249	110	207	601	66	424	650	450	68	34	30	3,603
Released from wardship during year	74	73	89	46	50	232	11	122	146	135	3	7	...	988
Returned to training school during year	128	28	48	11	36	78	20	66	135	66	9	3	3	631
Deceased	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL RELEASED, ETC.	204	102	137	57	86	311	31	188	283	201	12	10	3	1,625

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

As of March 31, 1968

Attending public school	164	4	3	1	5	23	1	49	115	61	...	11	26	463
Attending high school	50	50	28	3	56	42	10	45	65	67	14	4	...	434
Attending commercial or vocational school	50	3	9	4	4	33	1	31	22	7	13	5	1	183
Attending trades training course	3	1	1	2	...	8	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	22
Employed	22	17	29	14	20	104	8	42	83	107	17	3	...	466
Unemployed	7	6	22	14	22	41	3	29	28	...	8	...	...	180
In Ontario hospitals	7	...	3	1	...	5	4	13	8	1	...	...	...	42
In other institutions	1	...	1	5	2	12	...	...	16	5	2	...	...	44
Absent without leave	9	14	16	9	12	22	8	26	25	1	1	1	...	144
NUMBER UNDER SUPERVISION ON PLACEMENT MARCH 31, 1968	313	95	112	53	121	290	35	236	367	249	56	24	27	1,978
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year	111	23	24	5	38	24	8	65	66	30	8	12	20	434

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
STATISTICS

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

MALE AND FEMALE

April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1967	2,962
Committed during year	8,750
National Parole violators re-admitted	12
Ontario Parole violators re-admitted	115
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	11,839
Discharged on expiration of sentence	5,541
Discharged by payment of fines	651
Discharged by Order in Council	5
Released by National Parole Board	521
Released by Ontario Parole Board	1,195
Released on bail	21
Deported	28
Released or transferred	922
Escaped and not recaptured to March 31, 1968....	36
Died while in custody	3
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.	8,923
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1968 ...	2,916

Educational Status

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Illiterate	107	9	116
Elementary	4351	190	4541
High School	3768	209	3977
College or University	111	5	116

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstain	985	81	1066
Temperate	3213	170	3383
Intemperate	4139	162	4301

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstain	8244	336	8580
Addicted	93	77	170

Ages of Inmates

16 years	215	11	226
17 "	420	27	447
18 "	482	31	513
19 "	509	25	534
20 "	481	18	499
21-24 years inclusive	1204	76	1280
25-29 " "	858	59	917
30-34 " "	665	46	711
35-39 " "	716	35	751
40-44 " "	814	37	851
45-49 " "	658	20	678
50-54 " "	514	10	524
55-59 " "	375	8	383
60-64 " "	289	8	297
65-69 " "	87	2	89
70 years and over	50	....	50

LENGTH OF SENTENCES

Definite				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days				452	.....	452
30 days and under 60				1,985	90	2,075
2 months and under 3	3			1,327	36	1,363
3 " " " 4	4			951	37	988
4 " " " 5	5			261	8	269
5 " " " 6	6			191	2	193
6 " " " 9	9			506	19	525
9 " " " 12	12			189	7	196
12 " " " 15	15			254	6	260
15 " " " 18	18			44	1	45
18 " " " 21	21			99	2	101
21 " " " 24	24			102	1	103
Other definite sentences				33	.....	33
TOTAL				6,394	209	6,603

Indefinite				MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Not exceeding 3 months .....				.....	24	24
" " 6 "	6			15	31	46
" " 12 "	12			26	29	55
" " 24 "	24			125	6	131

MINIMUM	MAXIMUM			
3 months to	6 months	71	2	73
3 " " 9 "		38	.....	38
3 " " 12 "		33	.....	33
4 " " 6 "		35	.....	35
4 " " 7 "		4	.....	4
4 " " 8 "		10	.....	10
4 " " 10 "		13	.....	13
4 " " 12 "		12	.....	12
6 " " 8 "		7	8	15
6 " " 9 "		107	1	108
6 " " 10 "		3	.....	3
6 " " 12 "		223	1	224
6 " " 15 "		24	9	33
6 " " 18 "		52	.....	52
6 " " 24 "		23	.....	23
9 " " 12 "		85	9	94
9 " " 15 "		182	3	185
9 " " 18 "		34	1	35
9 " " 24 "		1	.....	1
12 " " 15 "		41	27	68
12 " " 18 "		201	1	202
12 " " 21 "		13	.....	13
12 " " 24 "		108	2	110
18 " " 21 "		3	4	7
18 " " 24 "		59	.....	59
18 " " 30 "		26	.....	26
24 " " 30 "		17	3	20
24 " " 36 "		18	.....	18
24 " " 48 "		35	.....	35
Other indefinite sentences		299	43	342
TOTAL		1,943	204	2,147
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES		8,337	413	8,750

**OFFENCES FOR WHICH INMATES WERE COMMITTED DURING THE
YEAR TO ONTARIO REFORMATORIES, INDUSTRIAL FARMS,
AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
A. Crimes Against the Person			
Abduction	8	.....	8
Abortion	3	3	6
Assault/Wounding	502	20	522
Attempted suicide	7	3	10
Carnal knowledge	4	.....	4
Manslaughter	3	.....	3
Rape and attempted rape	5	.....	5
Threatening and intimidation	9	.....	9
TOTAL	541	26	567
B. Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson	14	1	15
Break and enter	301	3	304
Break, enter, and theft	755	9	764
Conversion	16	.....	16
Damage to property	62	8	70
False pretences/Fraud	287	48	335
Forgery/Uttering	165	33	198
Housebreaking	11	1	12
Possession of housebreaking instruments	19	.....	19
Possession of property obtained by crime	382	3	385
Robbery	145	6	151
Shopbreaking	15	.....	15
Taking without owner's consent	98	1	99
Theft and attempted theft	1,546	73	1,619
Trespass	7	.....	7
TOTAL	3,823	186	4,009
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Bigamy	8	1	9
Breach of Child Welfare Act ..	14	2	16
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act ..	51	.....	51
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	46	2	48
Incest	7	.....	7
Indecent assault	97	.....	97
Indecent exposure or other indecent act	36	.....	36
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	1	5	6
Keeping houses of ill fame	11	9	20
Non-support	17	.....	17
Perjury	10	4	14
Prostitution	6	32	38
Seduction	2	.....	2
TOTAL	306	55	361

OFFENCES *continued*

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act	5	.....	5
Breach of Indian Act	5	4	9
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	82	26	108
Breach of Probation Act	52	.....	52
Breach of Railway Act	1	.....	1
Breach of recognizance	92	.....	92
Carrying unlawful weapons	67	2	69
Conspiracy	24	.....	24
Causing a disturbance	71	6	77
Escaping from prison or jail	30	.....	30
Gambling	17	2	19
Obstructing an officer	55	1	56
Public mischief	41	2	43
Vagrancy	173	8	181
TOTAL	715	51	766
E. Liquor Offences			
Driving while ability impaired	175	1	176
Drunk driving or drunk in charge of automobile	63	.....	63
Intoxication or drunkenness	1,816	70	1,886
Other liquor offences	335	13	368
TOTAL	2,409	84	2,493
F. Traffic Offences			
Careless driving	74	1	75
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle	18	1	19
Driving while licence suspended or without licence	201	.....	201
Leaving scene of an accident	31	.....	31
Other traffic offences	54	.....	54
TOTAL	378	2	380
G. Other Offences Not Enumerated Above			
	165	9	174
GRAND TOTALS OF A,B,C,D,E,F,G,			
	8,337	413	8,750

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	BRAMPTON O.T.C.	GUELPH *†	MILLBROOK	MIMICO*†	BURTCH (I.F.)	BURTCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH**	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	INGLESIDE (O.W.G.C.)	MERCER
Previous Reformatory History																		
No previous reformatory sentence	58.4%	5,019	241	1,350	105	749	850	69	155	157	74	146	392	111	283	96	54	187
One reformatory sentence ...	14.6%	1,253	2	99	25	448	39	5	328	40	8	60	22	4	113	3	6	51
Two " " ...	7.4%	635	1	21	9	244	25	1	172	21	1	42	7	1	72	.....	.....	18
Three " " ...	4.4%	388	.....	5	16	169	22	1	78	21	.....	30	3	1	32	.....	.....	10
Four or more reformatory sentences	15.2%	1,309	.....	2	74	655	30	.....	111	77	1	130	10	.....	131	1	.....	87
Previous Penitentiary History																		
Yes	9.5%	822	.....	20	58	311	65	.....	200	35	.....	30	9	.....	76	.....	.....	18
No	90.5%	7,782	244	1,457	171	1,954	901	76	644	281	84	378	425	117	555	100	60	335

Includes: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡Neuropsychiatric Clinic

NUMBER WHO ESCAPED

	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO	BURTCH (I.F.)	BURTCH (O.T.C.)	BURWASH	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	INGLESIDE	MERCER	TOTAL
ESCAPES																		
Escaped and Evaded Capture	1	3	.....	.....	2	3	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21
Escaped and Were Recaptured	13	21	.....	.....	6	7	13	143	7	3	.....	7	9	9	8	6	8	262

FARM RECOVERIES

Field and Garden Crop – Milk – Livestock

Guelph Reformatory	\$ 136,626
Millbrook Reformatory	783
Mimico Reformatory	51,878
Burtch Industrial Farm	29,999
Burwash Industrial Farm	99,406
Fort William Industrial Farm	30,872
Monteith Industrial Farm	41,700
Rideau Industrial Farm	61,849
TOTAL	\$ 453,113

ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS
Comparative Statement of Total Expenditures, Revenues, and Net per Diem Costs
For Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1967 and March 31, 1968

		TOTAL DAYS' STAY OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COSTS	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COSTS	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
GUELPH REFORMATORY	1966-67	281,244	770	\$4,405,561	\$1,650,779	\$2,754,782	\$ 9.79
	1967-68	272,538	746	4,816,664	1,622,554	3,194,110	11.72
MIMICO REFORMATORY	1966-67	138,924	380	1,670,583	80,109	1,590,474	11.44
	1967-68	139,119	380	1,920,873	100,685	1,820,188	13.08
BRAMPTON TRAINING CENTRE	1966-67	48,135	131	718,317	6,850	711,467	14.78
	1967-68	50,727	139	831,644	6,348	825,295	16.27
MILLBROOK REFORMATORY	1966-67	72,303	198	1,549,724	717,019	832,705	11.51
	1967-68	79,359	217	1,986,196	940,347	1,045,849	13.18
MERCER REFORMATORY	1966-67	29,980	82	567,258	87,844	479,413	15.99
	1967-68	31,514	86	719,149	66,341	649,685	20.62
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE	1966-67	8,504	23	161,524	1,158	160,366	18.85
	1967-68	5,427	15	150,736	839	149,897	27.62
BURWASH INDUSTRIAL FARM	1966-67	249,484	683	2,677,072	332,860	2,339,226	9.37
	1967-68	232,949	638	3,029,167	368,263	2,660,903	11.42
MONTEITH INDUSTRIAL FARM	1966-67	45,376	124	633,472	36,243	596,405	13.14
	1967-68	47,207	129	777,728	36,245	741,482	15.70
RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM	1966-67	45,229	123	717,813	196,847	520,966	11.51
	1967-68	48,505	133	926,254	166,067	760,186	15.67
BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM	1966-67	76,515	209	878,945	268,003	610,941	7.98
	1967-68	76,229	208	1,036,878	291,965	744,912	9.77
FORT WILLIAM INDUSTRIAL FARM	1966-67	36,334	99	429,514	15,841	413,672	11.38
	1967-68	30,637	84	452,784	15,868	436,915	14.26

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Guelph Reformatory	\$1,407,481
Millbrook Reformatory	938,818
Mimico Reformatory	52,649
Mercer Reformatory	43,453
Burtch Industrial Farm	267,588
Burwash Industrial Farm	74,942
Rideau Industrial Farm	108,877
TOTAL	\$2,893,808

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1968

Items Produced at Institutions

GUELPH REFORMATORY

		Sales Value of Production
Abattoir	—Livestock purchased for slaughter; value at live weight	\$911,213
Cannery	80,518 Tins—Pickles and Tomato Juice	39,299
	123,723 Tins—Canned Fruits and Vegetables	102,887
	19,104 Tins—Jellies and Marmalades	20,206
	19,200 Lbs.—Mincemeat	3,456
	29,257 Lbs.—Apple Cider (for jelly)	1,913
Dental	445 Items—Dentures, built and repaired	11,408
	7 Items—Crowns	105
	7 Items—Trays and Bridges	90
Ice Cream Shop	163,480—Redi Rolls	6,144
Machine Shop	2,550 Items—	12,202
Picnic Tables	2,645 Items—	36,343
Planing Mill	4,781 Items—	19,260
Tailor Shop	84,851 Items—	200,924
Upholstery	856 Items—	1,136
Woollen Mill	45,806 Pairs—Grey Wool Socks	20,612
	2,180 Items—Blankets	11,685
	3,437 Yards—Mackinaw Cloth—Grey	8,592

MILLBROOK REFORMATORY

Braille and Bookbinding	3,765—Books Repaired, etc.	2,903
Jobbing Shop	3,651 Items—	8,317
Auto Marker Plant		
	3,392,456 Pairs—Licence Plates	780,333
Tailor Shop	91,862 Items—	147,264

MIMICO REFORMATORY

Brick and Tile Plant		
	275,000 Pieces—Brick	6,552
	12 Tons—Tile	1,672
Machine Shop	2,472 Items—	13,292
Shoe Shop	4,829 Pairs—Slippers	18,356
	700 Pairs—Boot and Shoe repairs	525
Picnic Tables	662 Items—	9,012
Snow Fence	449 Rolls—	3,237

MERCER REFORMATORY

Tailor Shop		
	7,141 Doz. Items—	43,453

BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM

Cannery	222,960 Tins—Assorted Fruits and Vegetables	133,428
	25,950 Tins—Assorted Jams	37,101
Tailor Shop	6,597 Doz. Items—	94,434
Snow Fence	437 Rolls—	2,624

BURWASH INDUSTRIAL FARM

Tailor Shop	4,127 Doz. Items—	74,942
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RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM

Picnic Tables	1,253—	18,988
Tailor Shop	4,752 Doz. Items—	89,889

INDEX OF INDUSTRIES — ADULT INSTITUTIONS

PRODUCT	INSTITUTION	PRODUCT	INSTITUTION
Abattoir	Guelph	Fireplace Grills	Mimico
Barbecues	Millbrook	Flag Poles	Mimico
Bedding	Burtch, Burwash, Guelph, Mercer, Millbrook, Rideau	Furniture (Wood)	Guelph
Beds (Metal)	Guelph	Ice Cream Redi Rolls ...	Guelph
Book Binding	Millbrook	Laundry	Burtch, Burwash, Guelph, Mercer, Millbrook, Monteith, Rideau
Braille Printing	Millbrook	Licence Plates	Millbrook
Brick and Tile	Mimico	Lumber	Burwash
Campsite Permit Holders	Millbrook	Meat Products	Guelph
Canned Fruit & Vegetables	Guelph, Burtch	Pails	Guelph
Clothing	Burtch, Burwash, Guelph, Mercer, Millbrook, Rideau	Picnic Tables	Guelph, Mimico, Rideau
Dental Laboratory	Guelph	Slippers	Mimico
		Snow Fence	Burtch, Mimico
		Socks	Guelph
		Tailor Shop	Burtch, Burwash, Guelph, Mercer, Millbrook, Rideau

VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING — ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Barbering	Brampton	Motor Mechanics	Brampton, Guelph
Bricklaying	Brampton, Burtch, Burwash, Guelph	Painting & Decorating ..	Brampton, Guelph
Business Practice	Mercer	Plumbing	Guelph
Carpentry	Brampton, Burtch, Guelph, Fort William	Radio	Brampton
Construction	Brampton	Sewing	Ingleside, Mercer
Cooking	Mercer, Brampton	Sheetmetal	Brampton, Burtch, Burwash, Guelph
Electrical Work	Brampton, Fort William	Stationary Engineering	Brampton
Hairdressing	Mercer	Typing	Ingleside, Mercer
Home Economics	Mercer, Ingleside	Upholstering	Guelph
Machine Shop	Brampton, Burwash	Welding	Brampton, Fort William
Meat Processing	Guelph	Woodworking	Burtch

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS
MOVEMENT OF MALE POPULATION IN ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS, AND TRAINING CENTRES
April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968

MOVEMENT IN	BRAMPTON (O.T.C.)	GUELPH*†	MILLBROOK	DURHAM CAMP	MIMICO*†	BURTON (I.F.)	BURTON (O.T.C.)	BURWASH**	FORT WILLIAM (I.F.)	FORT WILLIAM (O.T.C.)	MCCREIGHT'S CAMP	MONTEITH (I.F.)	MONTEITH (O.T.C.)	RIDEAU (I.F.)	RIDEAU (O.T.C.)	TOTAL
Remaining in custody, April 1, 1967	152	797	190	8	431	181	38	682	50	41	22	85	62	114	17	2,870
Committed during year	244	1,477	229	146	2,265	966	76	844	316	84	408	434	117	631	100	8,337
Received and transferred to training centres		306														306
Transferred from other institutions	50	57	132		487							28	2	15		771
Re-admitted from jails and other institutions		240	29	2	50	35	6	79				6	2	5	1	455
National Parole violators re-admitted		6	1		1			2				1	1			12
Ontario Parole violators re-admitted		27	10		16		1	25	3			2	6	6		96
MOVEMENT OUT																
Discharged on expiration of sentence	33	644	141	109	1,745	741	13	352	236	56	375	333	23	525	31	5,357
Discharged on payment of fine		9	2	23	392	75		1	47	3	24	25	2	12		615
Discharged on remission of sentence								4				1	1			6
Discharged by Order in Council					2							1		2		5
Released by National Parole Board	71	199	14		53	25	7	73	4	9		18	11	10	12	506
Released by Ontario Parole Board	124	377	41		208	16	39	155	15	20		12	52	19	20	1,098
Released on bail		11			2	1		1				2				17
Transferred to hospital	2	18	2		21			34	2			1		2		82
Transferred to other institutions	25	623	162	1	23	79	15	164	8	5		54	40	66	17	1,280
Returned to jails			23	13	63	41	4	182	10	6	6	4	3	26	9	390
Deported		18	5					1					2			26
Released or transferred for other reasons	13	216	3		377	10	6		1			3	6		1	636
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1968	1	3			2	3	1	17								27
Died while in custody		1	1			1										3
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1968 ..	177	791	197	10	362	190	36	648	46	26	25	102	50	109	28	2,797

Includes: * Forestry Camp (s)

† A.G.B. Clinic

‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

**ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS
MERCER COMPLEX**

	MERCER	INGLESIDE (O.W.G.C.)
REMAINING IN CUSTODY, APRIL 1, 1967	75	17
Committed during year	353	...
Transferred from other institutions	25	...
Transferred to O.W.G.C. from Mercer .....	...	60
Re-admitted from jails and other institutions	46	...
Ontario Parole violators re-admitted	19	...
Discharged on expiration of sentence	174	10
Discharged on payment of fines	36	..
Discharged on remission of sentence	2	...
Released by National Parole Board	10	5
Released by Ontario Parole Board	71	26
Released on bail	4	..
Transferred to hospital	17	...
Transferred to other institutions	60	8
Returned to jails	18	.
Deported	2	...
Released or transferred for any other reason	13	11
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1968	1	..
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1968	102	17

CITY, COUNTY, AND DISTRICT JAILS

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1968

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton)	2
County Jails	35
District Jails	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO	46
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967	\$7,028,817
For the year ending March 31, 1968	\$9,179,661
3. Average maintenance cost per day per inmate:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967	\$ 9.44
For the year ending March 31, 1968	\$12.76
4. Average dietary cost per day per inmate:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967 .....	.67
For the year ending March 31, 1968 .....	.76
5. Number committed to jail for trial:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967	61,343
For the year ending March 31, 1968	61,120
6. Number convicted:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967	53,250
For the year ending March 31, 1968	50,596
7. Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:	
For the year ending March 31, 1967	35,963
For the year ending March 31, 1968	33,062

Convictions

Murder	19
Manslaughter	19
Crimes:	
Against the person	1,865
Against property	9,766
Against public morals and decency	1,210
Against public order and peace	5,017
Against Liquor Control Act	27,427
Against Highway Traffic Act	4,201

Ages of Prisoners

Under 16 years	41
16 years	1,453
17 "	2,288
18 "	2,719
19 "	2,688
20 "	2,370
21 years to 24 years inclusive	6,333
25 " " 29 " "	4,902
30 " " 34 " "	4,281
35 " " 39 " "	4,720
40 " " 49 " "	9,824
50 " " 59 " "	6,220
60 " " 69 " "	2,445
70 years and over	360

Sex

Male	47,332
Female	3,312

JAILS

COUNTY AND CITY JAILS

LOCATION	COUNTY	BUILT	GOVERNOR
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
Belleville	Hastings	1838	W. J. Theriault
Brampton	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
Brantford	Brant	1852	C. Wearing
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	W. G. Rowsome
Cayuga	Haldimand	1851	W. A. Metcalfe
Chatham	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	J. S. Dickey
Goderich	Huron	1841	J. D. Robertson
Guelph	Wellington	1853	C. B. Haines
*Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
Kingston	Frontenac	1855	E. W. Martin
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	W. N. Balfour
London	Middlesex	1843	J. E. Yorke
L'Original	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	E. G. Ryder
Napanee	Lennox and Addington	1865	S. W. Gilbert
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Ottawa	Carleton	1862	D. R. A. Webb
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	J. W. Fenton
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	B. E. Beatty
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	J. A. Weyer
Picton	Prince Edward	1834	G. H. W. Swoffer
St. Catharines	Lincoln	1866	F. R. Gill
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	S. Teggart
Stratford	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
*Toronto	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
Welland	Welland	1856	H. J. Everett
Whitby	Ontario	1958	J. A. Rea
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell

DISTRICT JAILS

Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	G. H. Rutt
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Port Arthur	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	W. James
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar

*City Jails

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

MALE ACCOMMODATION	FEMALE ACCOMMODATION	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES DURING YEAR	GREATEST NUMBER OF MALE INMATES DURING YEAR	COUNTY AND CITY JAILS	GREATEST NUMBER OF FEMALE INMATES DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF MALE INMATES DURING YEAR	LEAST NUMBER OF FEMALE INMATES DURING YEAR	AVERAGE DAILY JAIL POPULATION
49	9	44	44	Barrie	3	12	12	...	29.7
18	6	35	35	Belleville	1	8	8	1	21.6
32	2	43	43	Brampton	4	11	11	...	27.5
49	4	36	35	Brantford	3	7	7	...	22.2
24	4	30	30	Brockville	2	5	5	...	12.9
12	5	13	13	Cayuga	1	1	1	...	7.0
27	5	42	42	Chatham	3	8	8	...	22.1
38	3	30	30	Cobourg	2	6	6	1	15.3
16	4	34	34	Cornwall	4	11	11	...	20.2
9	3	13	13	Goderich	2	...	...	...	4.4
22	6	34	32	Guelph	2	8	8	...	18.2
125	18	143	138	*Hamilton	11	71	69	1	110.1
29	8	36	35	Kingston	2	11	11	...	20.3
34	5	62	62	Kitchener	4	25	25	...	44.3
24	6	22	22	Lindsay	2	2	2	1	11.9
72	9	124	115	London	10	56	54	1	81.1
24	3	22	22	L'Orignal	1	3	3	...	9.4
28	3	40	40	Milton	2	6	6	...	20.5
15	3	17	17	Napanee	1	2	2	...	8.7
18	...	8	8	Orangeville	...	...	...	...	2.7
116	16	113	108	Ottawa	11	49	45	...	74.4
28	2	27	27	Owen Sound	3	7	7	...	16.6
24	8	29	28	Pembroke	2	6	6	...	16.0
18	6	20	19	Perth	1	3	3	1	10.6
18	6	42	39	Peterborough	6	9	9	...	23.7
18	6	9	9	Picton	1	...	...	...	4.4
60	8	69	68	St. Catharines	7	15	15	...	38.1
17	4	38	38	St. Thomas	2	4	4	...	14.1
44	10	50	50	Sarnia	3	10	10	...	27.7
30	3	60	59	Simcoe	2	6	6	...	19.1
22	4	18	17	Stratford	2	1	1	...	9.1
529	94	915	856	*Toronto	81	515	483	27	715.0
28	4	31	27	Walkerton	6	3	3	...	13.5
40	6	59	57	Welland	6	20	20	...	36.2
50	4	59	59	Whitby	4	20	20	1	36.6
92	8	81	81	Windsor	6	30	30	1	61.0
28	5	28	26	Woodstock	3	5	5	...	11.2
DISTRICT JAILS									
10	2	25	22	Fort Frances	3	3	3	...	9.5
29	3	32	30	Haileybury	5	6	5	...	16.2
51	10	91	66	Kenora	35	35	25	8	68.0
23	...	18	18	Monteith	...	1	1	...	11.5
59	7	46	45	North Bay	3	10	8	...	27.9
20	4	30	27	Parry Sound	4	4	4	...	16.6
64	9	96	84	Port Arthur	14	24	23	...	56.8
34	7	49	47	Sault Ste. Marie	6	9	8	...	27.9
59	9	97	90	Sudbury	13	13	36	1	70.9
2156	351	...	...		...	...	...	...	1949

*City Jails

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES	NUMBER COMMITTED DURING YEAR FOR NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES	COUNTY AND CITY JAILS	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED DURING YEAR	NUMBER OF LOCK-UP INMATES AND THOSE IN TRANSIT TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL DAYS' STAY OF INMATES
245	880	Barrie	1,125	34	10,827
215	424	Belleville	639	...	7,940
614	435	Brampton	1,049	35	10,054
241	623	Brantford	864	12	8,110
103	352	Brockville	455	182	5,711
36	140	Cayuga	176	186	2,571
223	633	Chatham	856	...	8,085
191	412	Cobourg	603	21	5,618
300	473	Cornwall	773	...	7,403
65	192	Goderich	257	...	1,600
251	386	Guelph	637	82	6,661
1,361	2,642	*Hamilton	4,003	...	40,204
189	466	Kingston	655	4	7,423
249	999	Kitchener	1,248	10	16,238
172	302	Lindsay	474	704	4,355
615	2,023	London	2,638	28	28,623
238	199	L'Orignal	437	2	3,455
87	526	Milton	613	172	7,488
25	331	Napanee	356	117	3,192
55	113	Orangeville	168	5	988
1,031	2,197	Ottawa	3,228	...	27,183
182	270	Owen Sound	452	5	6,083
204	523	Pembroke	727	15	5,842
94	250	Perth	344	86	3,674
234	527	Peterborough	761	337	9,187
29	63	Picton	92	306	1,619
431	1,003	St. Catharines	1,434	189	13,929
310	358	St. Thomas	668	...	5,123
389	758	Sarnia	1,147	...	10,120
248	1,006	Simcoe	1,254	6	6,982
60	239	Stratford	299	8	3,438
6,867	10,580	*Toronto	17,447	6,284	261,213
91	339	Walkerton	430	9	4,928
406	588	Wellsand	994	67	13,235
389	919	Whitby	1,308	57	13,379
689	1,038	Windsor	1,719	...	22,327
104	270	Woodstock	374	...	4,090
DISTRICT JAILS					
109	183	Fort Frances	292	259	3,471
125	187	Haileybury	312	...	6,915
302	1,710	Kenora	2,012	...	24,838
157	308	Monteith	465	...	4,195
237	337	North Bay	574	575	10,207
172	382	Parry Sound	554	7	5,978
377	1,795	Port Arthur	2,172	203	20,765
287	704	Sault Ste. Marie	991	103	10,169
1,044	2,000	Sudbury	3,044	581	25,905
20,043	41,077		61,120	10,691	711,341

*City Jails

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION — IN

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1967	466	33	499
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1967	102	4	106
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1967	1,077	75	1,152
Re-Admitted from bail where released on bail previous year	895	29	924
Transferred from other institutions	311	40	351
Committed during year ending March 31, 1968	56,736	4,284	61,120
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	59,587	4,465	64,052

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION — OUT

Number released on bail	2,825	120	2,945
Acquitted and released	3,296	270	3,566
Released by order of judge or court without trial	260	14	274
Paid fines and were released	10,998	912	11,910
Released on probation	2,432	206	2,638
Released on suspended sentence without probation	2,614	228	2,842
Released for any other reason	2,103	250	2,353
Discharged on expiration of sentence	23,214	1,825	25,039
Transferred to other institutions (see Table below)	9,872	515	10,387
Sentenced and deported direct from jail	198	27	225
Died before trial	6	....	6
Died while undergoing sentence	4	1	5
Escaped and not recaptured during year	2	....	2
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1968	764	46	810
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1968	185	4	189
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or other reasons, March 31, 1968	814	47	861
TOTALS	59,587	4,465	64,052

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisoners transferred:			
to correctional institutions	8,105	396	8,501
to penitentiary	930	18	948
to training school	171	1	172
to an Ontario hospital or to some other place of confinement	666	100	766
TOTALS	9,872	515	10,387

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid Fine	11,153	919	12,072
Placed on probation	2,144	183	2,327
Suspended sentence without probation	2,890	245	3,135
Under 30 days	19,558	1,251	20,809
30 days and under 60 days	4,745	293	5,038
60 days and under 90 days	1,073	55	1,128
3 months	1,220	58	1,278
4 months	286	11	297
5 months	138	3	141
6 to 9 months	605	23	628
9 to 12 months	166	9	175
12 to 18 months	295	10	305
18 to 24 months	180	4	184
Indeterminate with definite or other sentences	1,991	133	2,124
2 years and over to penitentiaries	934	21	955
TOTAL NUMBER SENTENCED	47,378	3,218	50,596
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT	31,191	1,871	33,062

MAINTENANCE COSTS FOR CITY, COUNTY, AND DISTRICT JAILS

COST OF FOOD	COST OF CLOTHING FUEL & ORDINARY MAINTENANCE	COST OF OFFICERS' SALARIES	COST OF ALTERATIONS ADDITIONS & REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS	COUNTY & CITY JAILS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR MAINTENANCE FOR THE YEAR	AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE PER DAY	AV. COST PER DAY FOR CLOTHING FUEL & ORD. MTCE.	DAILY PER CAPITA DIETARY COST
\$ 6,763	\$ 6,408	\$ 148,447	\$	Barrie	\$ 161,618	\$14.92	\$.59	\$.62
4,320	5,967	91,662	742	Belleville	102,691	12.93	.75	.54
9,165	11,986	137,272	2,437	Brampton	160,860	15.99	1.19	.91
6,855	8,364	126,386	.....	Brantford	141,605	17.46	1.03	.84
5,085	4,726	66,564	835	Brockville	77,210	13.51	.82	.89
2,175	2,535	51,577	111	Cayuga	56,398	21.93	.98	.84
4,555	14,175	142,668	1,689	Chatham	163,087	20.17	1.75	.56
3,735	6,176	82,728	995	Cobourg	93,634	16.66	1.09	.66
7,670	8,703	94,945	2,588	Cornwall	113,906	15.38	1.17	1.03
1,017	3,350	52,879	1,134	Goderich	58,380	36.48	2.09	.63
6,000	8,164	102,778	1,389	Guelph	118,331	17.76	1.22	.90
25,563	21,289	416,691	4,114	*Hamilton	467,657	11.63	.52	.63
4,107	9,609	108,673	116	Kingston	122,505	16.50	1.29	.55
9,868	17,948	152,387	818	Kitchener	181,021	11.14	1.10	.60
3,316	3,301	45,932	594	Lindsay	53,143	12.20	.75	.76
15,708	16,378	231,923	10,782	London	274,791	9.60	.57	.54
3,433	4,413	75,423	.....	L'Original	83,269	24.10	1.27	.99
5,813	5,890	146,769	1,321	Milton	159,793	21.33	.78	.77
2,226	4,218	39,150	442	Napanee	46,036	14.42	1.32	.69
640	4,022	57,109	112	Orangeville	61,883	62.63	4.07	.64
22,126	26,657	313,445	835	Ottawa	363,063	13.35	.98	.81
4,153	675	91,554	1,873	Owen Sound	98,255	16.15	.11	.68
4,817	2,603	80,879	332	Pembroke	88,631	15.17	.44	.82
2,450	7,067	64,163	849	Perth	74,529	20.28	1.92	.66
8,956	9,030	101,325	.....	Peterborough	119,311	12.98	.98	.97
1,361	4,707	45,072	626	Picton	51,766	31.97	2.96	.84
11,459	22,003	169,513	3,070	St. Catharines	206,045	14.79	1.57	.82
4,200	12,800	108,679	6,157	St. Thomas	131,836	25.73	2.49	.81
8,471	18,475	188,837	3,911	Sarnia	219,694	21.70	1.82	.83
6,487	8,612	115,406	2,710	Simcoe	133,215	19.07	1.23	.92
2,851	6,562	94,560	3,646	Stratford	107,619	31.30	1.90	.82
159,973	309,046	1,595,937	6,498	*Toronto	2,071,454	7.93	1.18	.61
2,544	4,097	56,770	2,343	Walkerton	65,754	13.34	.83	.51
13,570	25,235	196,877	.....	Welland	235,682	17.80	1.90	1.02
9,221	34,409	236,577	11,421	Whitby	291,628	21.79	2.57	.68
20,070	28,362	291,911	7,855	Windsor	348,198	15.59	1.27	.89
3,222	6,547	84,678	1,574	Woodstock	96,021	23.47	1.60	.78
DISTRICT JAILS								
3,287	12,062	121,651	.....	Fort Frances	137,000	39.46	3.47	.94
6,735	12,207	169,330	1,253	Haileybury	189,525	27.40	1.76	.97
22,659	34,273	198,393	2,825	Kenora	258,150	10.39	1.37	.91
.....	.....	.....	.....	Monteith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,648	15,870	198,012	569	North Bay	222,099	21.75	1.55	.74
7,344	6,849	154,684	989	Parry Sound	169,866	28.41	1.14	1.22
15,254	23,412	220,930	.....	Port Arthur	259,596	12.50	1.12	.73
8,782	16,265	255,537	.....	Sault Ste. Marie	280,874	27.62	1.59	.86
16,705	32,449	211,537	1,341	Sudbury	262,032	10.11	1.25	.64
\$502,359	\$847,896	\$7,738,510	\$90,896		\$9,179,661	\$12.90	\$1.19	\$.70
City Jails								

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ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS 1969

PORT OF THE MINISTER



The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

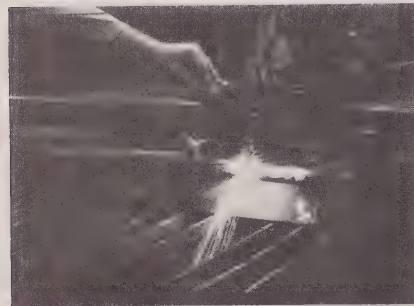
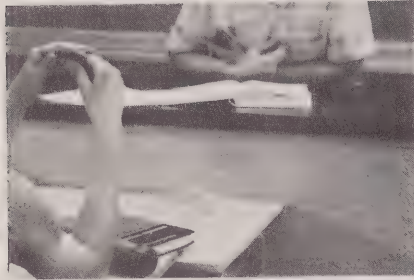
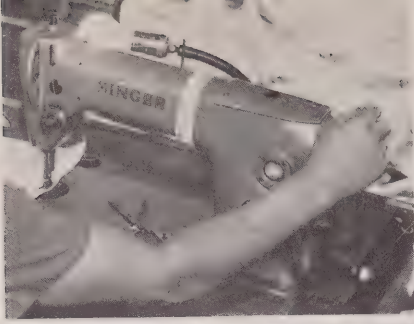
Your Honour:

With all respect, I present the Report of the Ontario Department
of Correctional Services for the year 1969.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Macdonald", with a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Minister of Correctional Services



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ONTARIO

Department of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
for the Year Ending 31st March, 1969

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly
Ontario Sessional paper no. 37

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Exciting progress is being made in the field of corrections – progress which amongst other factors, such as a more intense program of behaviour changing, leads to greater community involvement in the rehabilitation of the offender. Keeping pace with this progressive community involvement we must have an over-all appreciation of the role of the correctional system within the total scheme of the administration of justice. Regardless of the degree of sophistication of the rehabilitative and treatment instruments in use, a sentence of imprisonment involves deprivation of liberty and is an imposed punishment.

The correctional system, therefore, must combat this negative factor of which every person sentenced to a term of imprisonment is constantly aware. As workers in the correctional field, we have been very conscious of its restraining effect on the rehabilitation program. We follow the principle that once an offender has been sentenced, his punishment has then been meted out and what follows must not be more punishment but a series of "treatment" measures. Not necessarily treatment in the clinical sense, although this must be available – rather we must provide positive influences from all levels of staff and communication between staff and inmates, which we recognize in our Statement of Purpose as one of the most important factors in the rehabilitation program. There must be socialization between inmates and the community, constructive work programs, academic upgrading, and so on. This is a time for developing positive values and aims.

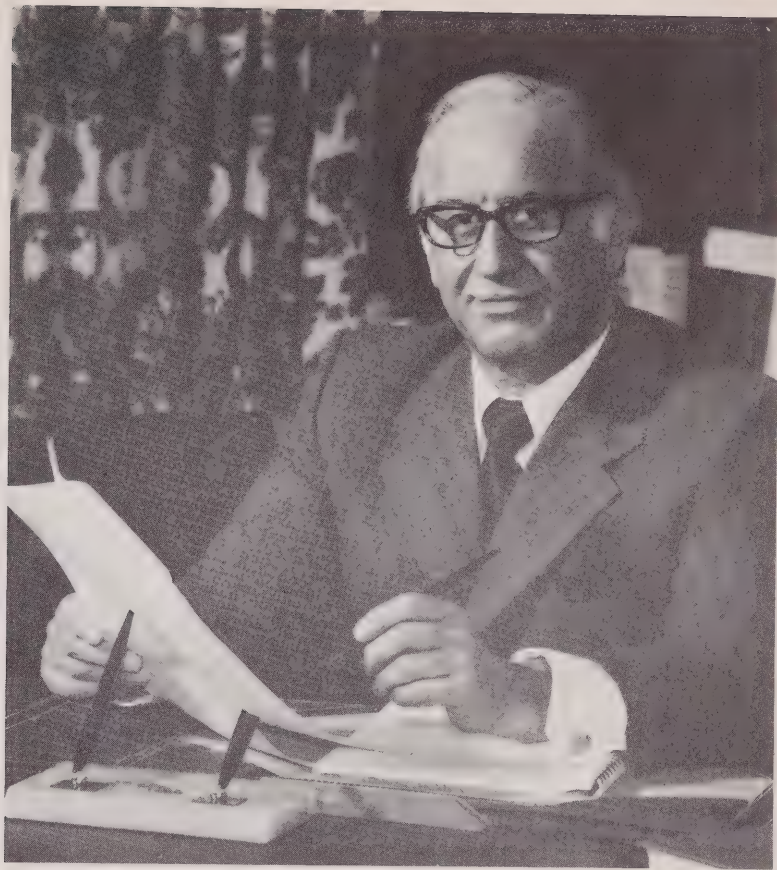
Improvements in corrections have been slow to develop and, indeed, it is only within the last decades that appreciable advancements have been made. For too long the offender was subjected to a loss of every emotional need and many physical needs. He was treated with complete lack of human regard and in all likelihood returned to the community full of loneliness and hostility, no better able to earn a living and too often less so.

With the introduction of a special department for corrections in 1946 and the subsequent development of the Ontario Plan in Corrections, the Province of Ontario has seen much change and improvement. Although we have built several modern structures and revised and modified others, it is in the actual programs and daily functioning of our institutions that progress has taken a leap forward. We have developed a complex of progressive programs to which we will continue to add as staff gain experience and insight.

It is the wide range of skills offered by the total staff that constitutes an interdisciplinary team in which the knowledge and skill of each member is used to the fullest. And it is only through proper training and use of all staff that we will continue to make a forward step, a step closer to rehabilitating a greater number of offenders.

Noticeable acceptance of our programs in the attitude of the public within the last few years has been an important factor in easing and encouraging progress.

The offender, having been judicially punished by separation from normal society, has also, while in our care, been provided with the means by which he can become a productive member of that society from which he was excluded. Thus corrections takes its place no longer as an end but as a beginning from which the offender has the opportunity to reshape the remainder of his life.



the most recent advances of our total program are detailed in the following pages, and I am indeed honoured to have had the privilege, as Minister of this Department, of leading a team of loyal and dedicated correctional workers of whom I am very proud.

We have all received valuable assistance from many friends outside our staff — correctional agencies — social agencies — universities — individual members of organizations and firms — to whom we are very grateful. Equally, we appreciate the cooperation received from federal authorities who, after continuing dialogue, incorporated into federal legislation many of the progressive changes we had advanced.

A stylized, handwritten signature in dark ink, featuring a large, flowing 'C' and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Department by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge.

It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformative potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are :

(1) Increased communication between staff and residents.

reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Ministers on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Department's program.



Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.
Chairman

In 1948 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was appointed Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



His Honour Judge Harry Waisberg, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practiced law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is President of the County and District Judges Association of Ontario, and a member of the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Ontario and the John Howard Society of Canada.



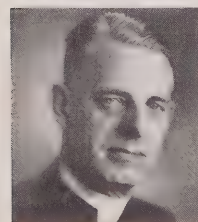
Arthur Maloney, Q.C.

A graduate of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Maloney was called to the Bar in 1943 and created Queen's Counsel in 1953. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and received a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1961 from St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.



Her Honour Judge Helen Kinnear, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she was the County Court Judge for the County of Haldimand from 1943 to 1962 and also Juvenile and Family Court Judge for that County from 1947 to 1962. She retired from both positions on October 4th, 1962.



Ven. Archdeacon Myrddyn C. Davies, B.A., D.D.

The former Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies has been Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. He was Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the last war; is Honorary Member of the Rotary Club of Windsor, and Canadian Legion War Birds. He has participated in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit, and is presently a Director of St. Leonard's House.



Professor H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Professor Ryan spent a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain.



Gerald E. Nori, Q.C.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957 and was created Queen's Counsel in 1970. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie, 1960-65, is past president of the Sault Rotary Club, and is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association; he is President of the Law Association, the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie, and the Algoma District Law Association.



Mrs. Cameron McKenzie

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



Dr. Lionel P. Solorsh, M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Solorsh graduated from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine in 1959, where he obtained his Diploma in Psychiatry in 1962. He graduated with the top marks in his class and was honoured as the Minister of Health Gold Medallist. He achieved specialist status as a psychiatrist in 1964 and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada). He is currently an attending psychiatrist at the Toronto Western Hospital and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto.



Rev. John Michael Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



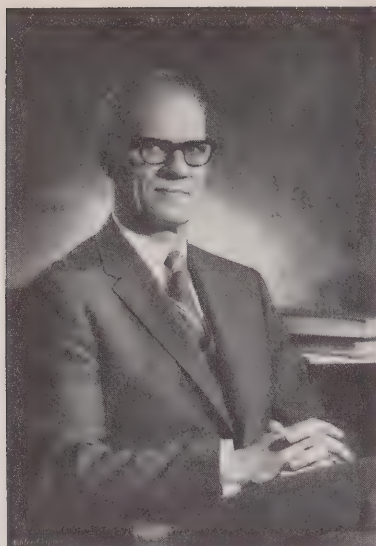
Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, and is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



Monte H. Harris, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto, 1967-69; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1968-72; awarded Latvian Medal of Merit, 1968.



*The Honourable Allan Grossman
Minister of Correctional Services*

Sir :

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1969. During this year your efforts to effect meaningful progress were realized in many ways, particularly in dealing with the Federal Government Departments concerned with correctional legislation. It was most gratifying that many of the problems you had brought to their attention by correspondence and by private meetings were solved in the manner advocated.

The Correctional Services Act, 1968, sponsored by you and passed by the Provincial Legislature, paved the way for this Department to take immediate and full advantage of the enabling federal legislation.

One of the most important amendments provided for the equalization of remission rates for federal and provincial prisoners. This removed the anomaly whereby a person with a sentence of two years less a day actually served almost five months more in a provincial reformatory than he would have served in a federal penitentiary as a result of a sentence of two years.

Men serving consecutive short sentences that total more than two years will now be transferred to federal penitentiaries instead of to provincial reformatories. No longer will we be obliged to accommodate men serving total sentences of up to five, six, or even seven years, in programs designed for the relatively short-term offender.

The temporary absence program permits inmates to be given leave for appropriate periods for medical, humanitarian, or other reasons likely to assist in their rehabilitation. This will strengthen the ties between the institutional rehabilitation program and the available community services.

Regulations under the Department of Correctional Services Act were finalized and adopted coincident with the new legislation. To complement the new programs, an incentive allowance was paid to all inmates, graded according to their efforts in the rehabilitation program. This allowance is not regarded as payment for industrial work: all inmates are eligible to receive it, whether they attend school, receive vocational training, work in industry, or participate in full-time treatment programs. It provides an effective opportunity to emphasize positive reward for acceptable and responsible behaviour.

A further advance you have advocated — the desirability of complete provincial control of provincial prisoners, particularly in the area of parole has not yet been recognized in federal legislation. It is encouraging, however, that the federally appointed Ouimet Committee made recommendations which follow so closely our own evaluation, and it is hoped that this will lead to appropriate federal legislative changes in the near future.

With the assumption by the province of the major responsibility for the administration of justice, local

s were integrated into the provincial correctional system. Ours is probably the first jurisdiction of its kind on the continent in which this total integration has been achieved. In assuming this responsibility, we were fully aware of the mammoth task involved, not only in staff development but in making immediate essential repairs and in planning replacements on a priority basis. I am pleased to report that Task Force, which you appointed, has been most active in visiting all jails and submitting periodic recommendations which are constantly reviewed and are in various stages of implementation. The large majority of jails must eventually be replaced by modern Regional Detention Centres. In those jails which are not slated for immediate replacement, temporary repairs are being made in an attempt to meet minimum standards in consonance with human dignity.

The Regional Detention Centre concept, which you initiated approximately five years ago, provides for a minimum security section to accommodate selected inmates who will work or attend classes in the community. Thus a firm foundation has been laid for the total jail to assume its vital role in the total correctional process.

With the young offender, the teen-ager and the twenty-year-old, criminal patterns have rarely become permanent and rehabilitative efforts are more productive. For this reason we make every effort to ensure that, for the young offender, facilities are available for appropriate training — academic, vocational, and social — which will provide supportive help when he returns to the community. Essentially, in keeping with our Statement of Purpose, we try to effect attitude and behaviour changes, and staff at our institutions are very much aware of the part these play in the rehabilitation program. During the year 753 young men were selected for training at our minimum security training centres at Brampton, Burtch, Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau — this is one-third of inmates aged twenty and under coming into our institutions.

The new forestry camps, Portage Lake, Wendigo Lake, and Camp Oliver, have proved their worth and a new one is now being built in Dufferin County. Last year 76 men were transferred to our forestry camps — this is 19 per cent of the total number of male inmates coming into our institutions.

At the other end of the security scale 239 extreme behaviour problems and escape risks went to the maximum security institution at Millbrook — less than 1 per cent of the total male intake.

During the year, a most successful culmination of our efforts was the official opening by Madame Justice and the Prime Minister of Ontario of the Vanier Centre for Women, which replaced the Mercer

Reformatory. Programs are paramount in the correctional field, but equally we recognize that good programs can best be carried out in proper facilities.

Following the sale of valuable property at Mimico, plans are progressing to build four units at new locations: a reformatory, a training centre, a staff college, and an enlarged clinical complex. To facilitate recruitment of professional staff as well as research, these new facilities are all being built within reasonable distance of universities.

Throughout the training schools there has been steady progress over the last few years. Continued emphasis has been placed on meeting the needs of each particular child in our care. Many fresh approaches have been tried and new ideas incorporated; consistent evaluation of needs and the school's ability to meet these needs has led to many worthwhile improvements in the daily activities of the youngsters. White Oaks Village, in particular, has been most successful in demonstrating the effectiveness of a community-oriented school.

Of major importance in training schools is the progress being made in the planning of the Reception Centre for juveniles which will be located in Oakville. The specialized program which is planned has necessitated a radical change in design from any of our existing units. Construction is scheduled for early 1970.

Progress has been made with the building of the Sudbury school, which will be the first inter-denominational training school in the province. Delays caused by strikes have been most unfortunate, but it is hoped that the new school will be ready for occupancy during the fall of 1970.

As the following pages indicate, this has been a year of unprecedented progress in the Department, reflecting credit on all members of staff, who have worked with great energy and devotion throughout the year.

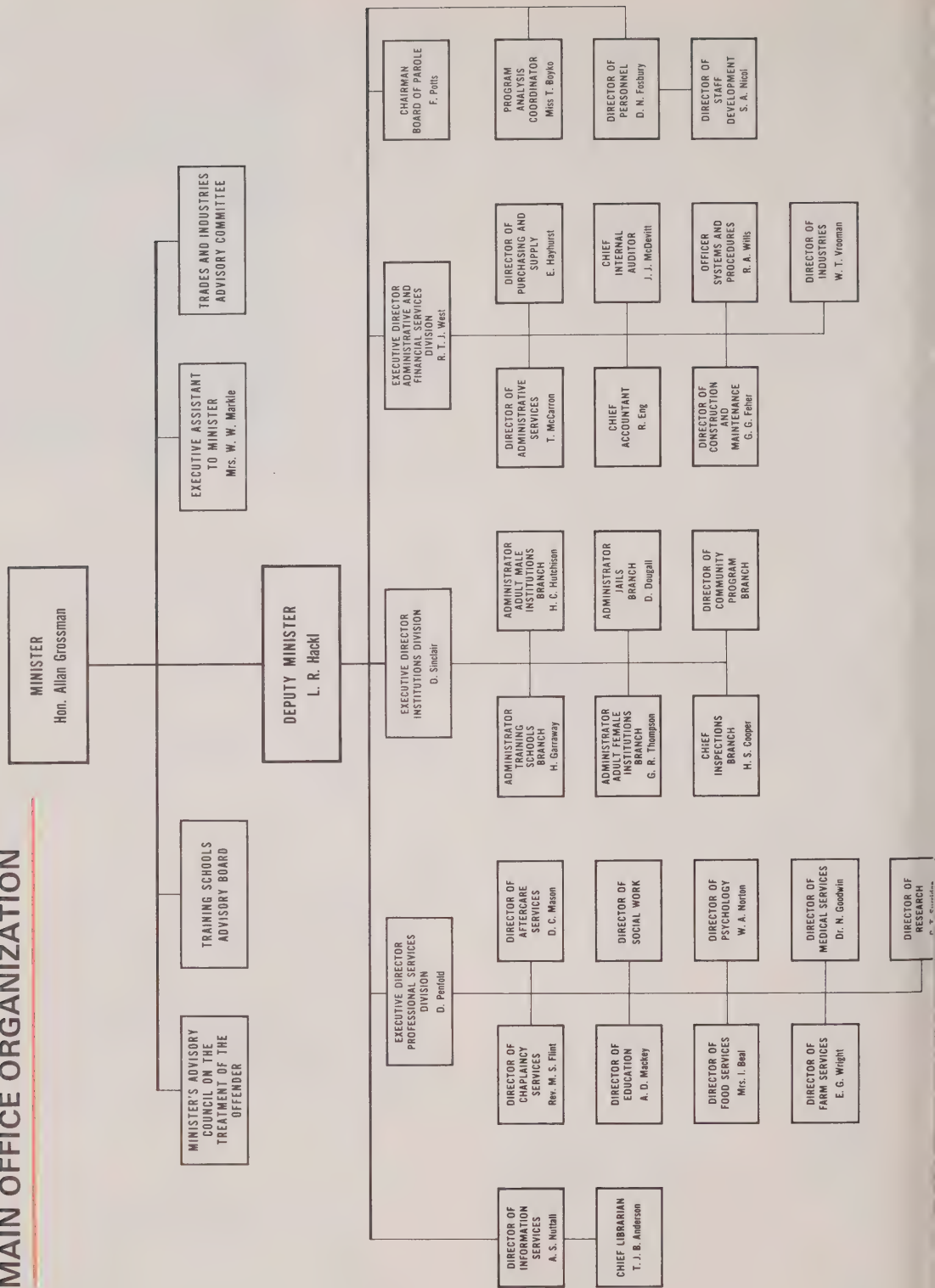
Our work has been enhanced by universities, service clubs, government departments, aftercare agencies, and many interested citizens, whose continued assistance and cooperation has been most helpful and encouraging.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Minister

MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION

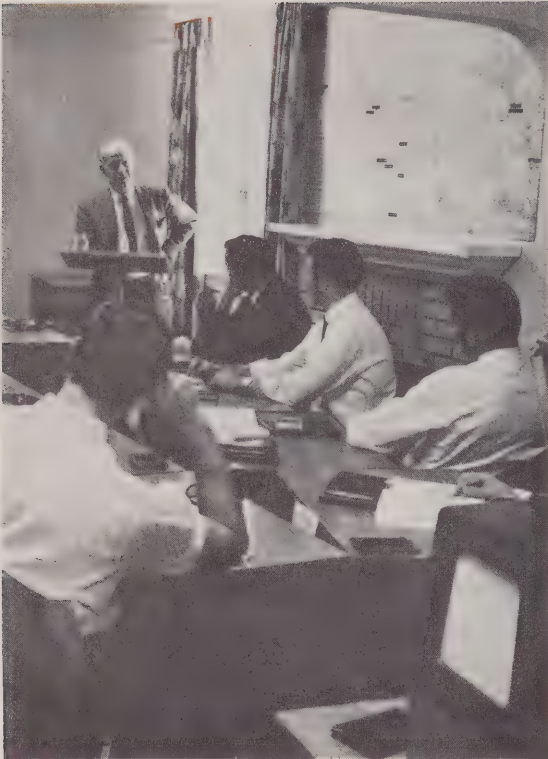


STAFF DIRECTORY

4 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2A, ONTARIO

MINISTER.....	Hon. Allan Grossman, C.L.U.....	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER.....	Mrs. W. W. Markle.....	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER.....	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.....	365-4341
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – INSTITUTIONS DIVISION.....	Donald Sinclair.....	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	Douglas Penfold, M.A.....	365-1487
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	R. T. J. West.....	365-5905
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Director.....	Thomas McCarron.....	365-5811
MULTI-FEMALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.....	365-5795
MULTI-MALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Harry C. Hutchison, Ph.D.....	365-4783
INTERCARE SERVICES – Director.....	Donald C. Mason.....	365-4511
– Assistant Director.....	John D. Hill.....	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE – Chairman.....	Frank Potts, M.A.....	365-4366
ADULT PLACEMENT – Director.....	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.....	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF.....	Thomas Hill.....	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR.....	J. J. McDevitt.....	365-1166
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE – Director.....	George G. Feher, M.R.A.I.C.....	365-2511
EDUCATION – Director.....	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.....	365-1487
FORM SERVICES – Director.....	E. Gerald Wright, B.S.A.....	(Guelph) 822-0020
FINANCE – Chief Accountant.....	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.....	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES – Director.....	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., R.P.Dt.....	365-1083
INDUSTRIES – Director.....	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.....	365-4351
INFORMATION – Director.....	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.....	365-4321
INSPECTIONS – Chief Inspector.....	H. S. Cooper.....	365-7056
LIBRARIES – Administrator.....	David Dougall.....	365-4355
LIBRARY – Chief Librarian.....	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.....	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES – Director.....	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M.....	365-1083
PERSONNEL – Director.....	Denis N. Fosbury.....	365-6601
PROGRAM ANALYSIS – Coordinator.....	Miss Tania Boyko, B.A.....	365-1011
PSYCHOLOGY – Director.....	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.....	365-1083
PURCHASING & SUPPLY – Director.....	Eric Hayhurst.....	365-4363
RESEARCH – Director.....	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.....	365-4325
STAFF DEVELOPMENT – Director.....	Stuart A. Nicol.....	365-5795
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES – Officer.....	R. A. Wills.....	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS – Administrator.....	Harry Garraway.....	365-4368

STAFF



Recruitment

Recruitment of correctional officers and training school supervisors presented fewer difficulties than in previous years and institutions were able to fill their requirements.

Substantial progress was also made in recruiting institution administrative staff with higher educational qualifications. Seventeen Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents have university degrees and a number of others are taking extension courses leading to degrees.

The personnel of the municipal jails were appointed to the Civil Service on January 1, 1968. The Personnel Branch and the Jails Branch collaborated throughout the year in restructuring staff complements, selecting staff for particular positions, and instructing jail administrators in Civil Service methods and regulations.

On April 1, 1968, the Personnel Branch and the Staff Development Branch were integrated. This has proved to be an advantage in that new staff with potential can be identified before or immediately following appointment and the Director of Staff Development can supervise promotion procedures.

Development and Training

The Staff Training and Development program has continued to expand at all levels in order to develop and maintain staff attitudes which are in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles enunciated in the Department's Statement of Purpose.

Over 800 staff members participated in courses, conferences, and seminars at the Staff Training School as well as in those offered by outside agencies – an increase of more than 10 per cent over the previous year. This does not include the considerable amount of in-service training conducted by the institutions to train new staff and to meet specific training requirements within each institution. There has been an increased involvement of professional staff members in this training.

A three-week departmental course was introduced during the current year for aftercare officers who have completed a minimum of one year of service, and whose progress through initial orientation and on-the-job training has been satisfactory. Candidates are provided with the opportunity to improve their skills and to participate in discussion with experts in the field. Attendance at this course has become a prerequisite for progression to higher levels in the Aftercare Service.

The addition of former municipal and county jail personnel to our staff has placed an increased load on the facilities of the Staff Training School. This is being met by scheduling additional courses for various levels of jail staff.

Increased emphasis has been placed on training staff above the basic level to ensure that the more senior staff are kept abreast of current information and techniques and can, in turn, keep their staffs well informed.

The Department has continued to offer professional training fellowships to graduate students studying in the social science area. Six students received assistance during the year and will, upon graduation, serve with the Department for one year for each fellowship awarded. Twenty students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, worked at summer jobs throughout the Department.

As in previous years, the attendance of staff members at conventions, meetings, conferences, workshops, et cetera, offered by both professional and non-professional associations, has been supported by the Department.

A summary of these for the fiscal year 1968/69 is listed opposite:

STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Departmental Courses, Seminars, etc.

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers.....	225
Training School Supervisors.....	42
Head Teachers Workshop.....	18
Technical Pastoral Training.....	6
Assistant Superintendents Seminar (Adult Institutions and Training Schools).....	29
Governors Seminar.....	45
Recreation Course (Sports Coaching).....	12
General Skills Course 201 (Recreation).....	11
Seminar for Recreation Officers.....	22
Seminar for Officers in Charge of Shifts.....	13
Seminar for Chief Supervisors.....	10
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents.....	11
Seminar for Chief Correctional Officers.....	9
Prisoners Annual Conference.....	60
Prisoners Course.....	12

Artistic Courses

Corrections – McMaster University.....	101
Criminology – University of Toronto.....	7
Public Administration – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and University of Toronto.....	6
Business Administration – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and University of Toronto.....	3

Free Programs

Extension:	
Extension Courses leading to B.A.....	10
Master of Education.....	1
Extension Course in Social Psychology – McMaster University.....	2
Extension Course in English – University of Guelph.....	1
time:	
Master of Social Work – Carleton University.....	1

Department of Civil Service Courses

Qual Senior Officers Conference.....	2
Qual Senior Officers Seminar.....	3
Personnel Officers Seminars.....	3

Summer Courses

Summer Course on Alcohol and Problems of Addiction – Laurentian University.....	4
8 Summer School of Alcohol Studies – Rutgers University.....	1
Summer Study Program in Social Work – University of Toronto.....	1
Prim Vocational Certificate Type B Teaching Certificate – Althouse College of Education.....	1
Summer Courses Attended by Teachers.....	62

Other Conferences, Workshops, Conventions, Seminars, and Meetings

Workshop for Children's Librarians, Provincial Library Services.....	2
Ontario Psychological Association Conference, Windsor.....	4
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Conference, Calgary.....	2
United Welfare League of America, Central Region Conference.....	2
Workshop Seminar, Northern Region.....	2
Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, Ottawa.....	1
Industrial Accident Prevention Association Conference.....	1
Annual Conference on Addictions and on Sexual Deviation.....	100
American Psychiatric Association Meeting.....	1
Workshop in Neuropsychology, Indiana University Medical Centre.....	1
Ontario Welfare Council, 4th Eastern Regional Conference.....	4
Ontario Dental Association Convention.....	4

Midwestern Psychological Association Meeting.....	1
Continuing Conference on Education and Training for the Social Services in Ontario.....	1
Institute on Reality Therapy Conference.....	1
Community Based Treatment Conference.....	2
Ontario Library Association Conference.....	2
Ontario Association for Curriculum Development, 17th Annual Conference.....	1
Interdenominational National Conference on Training in Counselling and Mental Skills in the Clergy Training Institutions.....	1
Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Pastors Conference.....	1
Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, 3rd Annual Conference.....	2
Lecture Series on Criminology and Penology.....	1
Frederick A. Moran Memorial Institute on Delinquency and Crime Meeting.....	1
Conference on "The Skills of Marriage and Family Counselling".....	2
Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities, 4th Annual Conference and Workshop.....	5
Council for Exceptional Children, 12th Annual Convention.....	9
Personnel Association Meeting.....	2
Ontario Conference on the Troubled Child.....	5
Council for Exceptional Children (Workshop – Kingston).....	5
Medical Symposia – Lipids and Heart Disease.....	1
Nursing Seminar.....	1
American Correctional Education Association Planning Conference.....	1
West Toronto Dental Society Clinic.....	1
Professional Advancement Conference for Teachers, London, Adult Education Association.....	1
Conference on the Treatment of Alcoholics, Toronto, Addictions Research Foundation.....	1
Leadership Seminar, Youth Recreation Branch, Department of Education.....	5
American Society of Criminology, Annual Meeting.....	10
Ontario Hospital Association, 44th Annual Convention.....	1
One-day Colloquium "Employment of the Library Technician".....	1
Academy of Dentistry's Annual Winter Clinic Day.....	2
Ontario Conference on the Impact of the Educational Environment on Children, Youth, and Families.....	4
American Group Psychotherapy Association Inc., Annual Conference.....	5
14th International Conference on Social Welfare.....	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Fall Workshop 1968 – Family Therapy.....	1
Canadian Association for Children with Learning Disabilities.....	1
Ontario Psychological Association Annual Meeting.....	2
Ontario Psychological Association, 1969 Meeting.....	1
Ontario Welfare Council Regional Meeting for Children and Youth.....	10
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting.....	1
Interviewing and Counselling Workshop, York University.....	2
Chaplains Conference, Canadian Correctional Chaplaincy Association.....	1
Seminar for Supervisors in Child Care, George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto.....	1
Ontario Recreation Association, Planning Meeting.....	5
Canadian Food Conference.....	1
Laundry Operators Course, University of Guelph.....	4
Position Administration Course, Civil Service Commission.....	7
Teacher Preparation Course in High School Driver Education.....	1
Water Works Operators Course.....	5
Sewage Works Treatment Course.....	4
Department of Education Course in Teaching Techniques.....	1
Introductory Course on the Use and Abuse of Drugs.....	4
Refresher Course on Drugs.....	1
Course in Neurology.....	1
Introduction to Soil Science Course.....	1

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

*Donald Sinclair
Executive Director
Institutions Division*



ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

The year 1969 has been particularly significant in the development of correctional programs for women in Ontario. Mercer Reformatory, having served for the past ninety years as the main correctional accommodation for women sentenced in the Province of Ontario to less than two years, closed its doors for the last time at the end of March, 1969.

The Program at Vanier Centre

During the past year we have continued to develop the program initiated at Mercer, which was fully outlined in the 1968 Annual Report. For the most part, the development has been toward the goal of a milieu therapy program deriving primarily from the application of elements basic to therapeutic community programming. The full use of correctional officers and residents in the rehabilitative process is a major feature. Increasingly, clinical staff and clinically trained administrative staff have linked their efforts toward this end.

The Vanier Centre program sees the clinician primarily as a resource person and coordinator in the therapeutic process, allowing the cottage supervisor and her cottage correctional officers to apply their increasing knowledge of group processes with residents.

Specifics of the Program

Assessment Program

Upon admission to Vanier, a woman who has not previously been in the Complex and who is free of any health problems which would necessitate her remaining in the medical area, is placed in the Assessment/Orientation Cottage. There she is interviewed by a social worker and is tested by a psychologist; where appropriate a psychiatric examination is carried out.

Every woman admitted to the Assessment Cottage is scheduled for consideration by the Assessment Committee within two weeks. This Committee, which meets twice weekly, is composed of: the assistant superintendent, program coordinator, psychometrist, psychologist, chief social worker, two staff social workers, the cottage supervisor and one correctional officer assigned to the Assessment Cottage. Other specialists on the staff are asked to assist the Committee where appropriate.

The Assessment Committee recommends placement in one of the cottages, and handles subsequent change from one cottage to another. The Committee also draws up an initial program guide for each resident which sets out attainable objectives within the limit of her sentence. Weekly cottage planning conference and staff meetings ensure that the program is reassessed in response to changes in the resident.

Residents selected at cottage meetings form an Orientation Committee which meets with all new residents in the Reception Area during their first two days in the Centre. This Committee also offers an orientation to the Vanier Centre's program as well as to each of the particular cottage programs from the point of view of the resident group. In addition, the Welcoming Committee of each cottage assumes responsibility for orientation of residents to the basic routines of a cottage.

Incentive Programs

The Department has initiated an Incentive Allowance Plan including the provision of canteens, effective from May, 1969. Such a plan highlights the vital importance of a correctional program, emphasizing positive rewards for purposeful behaviour.

evaluation Committees, which are composed of the cottage supervisor, the clinical and administrative representatives to a cottage, correctional officers, and two resident representatives, share in the review of weekly assessments prepared by each cottage correctional officer and each vocational training supervisor as well as the academic staff. These reports and the ensuing discussion determine the level assignment for that particular resident in the incentive allowance scheme and, also, the amount earned remission which they will be awarded in any one month.

In the Ingleside cottage the resident representatives help to prepare evaluation reports and therefore have an even more significant role responsibility in the evaluation processes.

Educational Program

While an important aspect of the educational program provided at the Centre is the opportunity to take part in a regular academic program, an equally important aim is to utilize academic training as a means of affecting the residents' attitudes and social functioning. Residents involved in the academic program often are not expected to continue with school involvement in the community but may be dramatically affected by their success in specific educational involvement while at the Centre.

Commercial classes, home economics, including food preparation, budgeting, and home sewing, arts and crafts, and a hairdressing training program which operates a Department of Labour approved course complement the academic programs.

The Recreation Director provides both formal training in physical education and leisure-time activities.

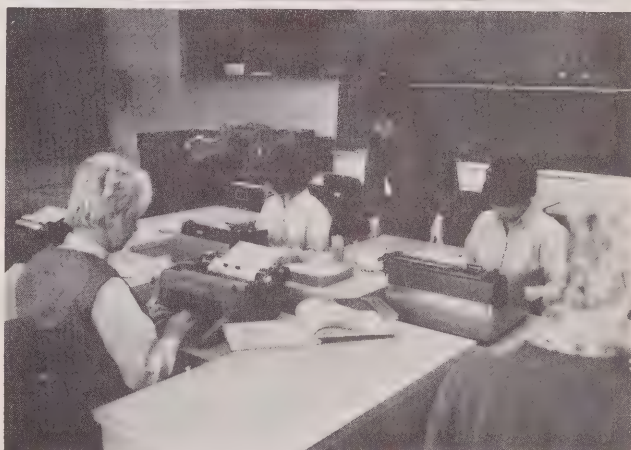
Vocational Training Programs

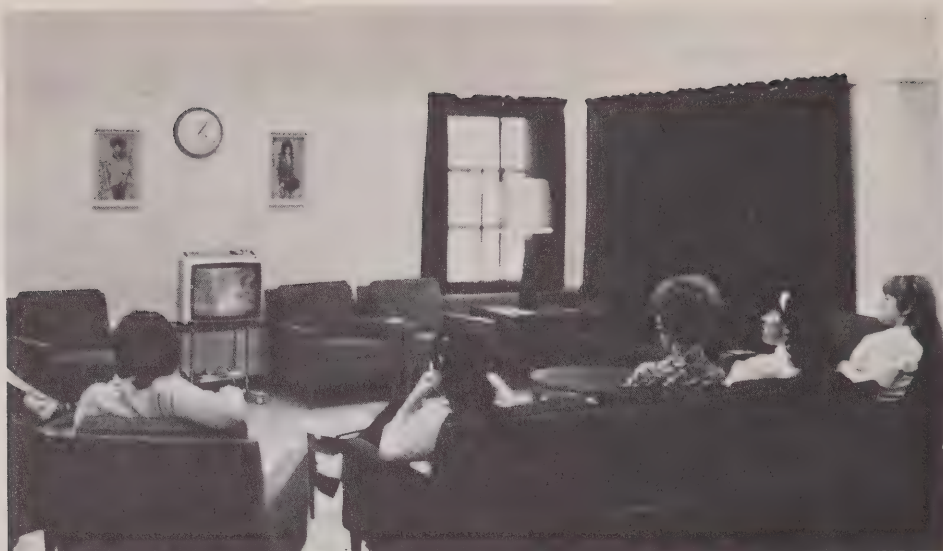
In addition to the vocational training in hairdressing, the Centre provides a program in industrial sewing, home cooking, dry cleaning and laundry operation, and commercial housekeeping services.

Accommodation for 20 residents is provided in the industrial sewing area, which, in contrast with the home economics home sewing program, emphasizes an introduction to the equipment and methods used in industry.

The chef provides training for residents who wish to learn volume cooking in the Vanier Centre's modern kitchen, which provides food for delivery to the cottage.

The dry cleaning and laundry unit includes equipment used in modern industry and provides an opportunity for employment preparation in these fields.





The appointment of a Housekeeping Service Supervisor reflects our desire to utilize all work programs at the Centre as training vehicles. The Centre's modern construction and equipment provides training facilities in cleaning methods which allow residents to prepare themselves for employment in this rapidly expanding commercial field.

Naturally, in all vocational training areas, the emphasis, consistent with the program emphasis throughout the Centre, is upon encouraging the resident to examine her level of functioning and her interpersonal relationships. Regular meetings within each area provide a formal opportunity for such examination to take place.

Volunteers

Volunteers, usually representatives of the voluntary segment of organized aftercare agencies, were an important aspect of the Mercer Reformatory program and have assumed an increasing role at the Vanier Centre.

As well as assisting in a variety of leisure-time programs, volunteer groups have provided ongoing programs of self-improvement including grooming, dress, deportment, presentation for employment interviews, and assistance with bonding. Volunteers are involved in accompanying residents into the community on "pre-release" days, when employment interviews, accommodation arrangements, and other preparations vital to reintegration into the community may occur. These opportunities for somewhat more formal program involvement have increased considerably with the inception of the Department's Temporary Absence Program. This Program will allow residents extended absences into the community for specific purposes as well as day-time absences for academic and employment involvement.



Correctional programs increasingly attempt to reduce reintegration problems for residents by maintaining them in closer contact with the community throughout their incarceration. Volunteers play a very important role in this continuing contact with the community.

Conclusion

Essential to the therapeutic community programming is the emphasis upon feedback of information to all participants, residents and staff alike, so that both therapeutic and administrative evaluation may constantly occur. The Vanier Centre staff share with our residents in a great enthusiasm to effect this program, and view these program developments as an important step in this Department's progressive correctional programming.

DULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

The year's activities have been characterized by many innovations. The Department of Correctional Services Act, passed in 1968, replaced some 18 pieces of legislation which governed the Department's operations. In 1969 certain sections which had awaited passage of the Criminal Code revisions came law. These legislative changes provided greater scope for the rehabilitative commitment of the Department.

Under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the marked discrepancy between the federal rates of commission of sentence and those allowed reformatory rates had a deleterious effect upon inmate morale. Attempts were sometimes attempted in the early stages of a long reformatory sentence; the rationale being that even with an additional sentence added on capture, a penitentiary sentence would mean an earlier release. The equalization of federal and provincial remission rates removed this incentive to escape and eliminated the resentment some inmates experienced concerning this issue.

In May of 1969 the Department initiated its Incentive Allowance Plan. Under this plan each inmate, convict, or patient who applies himself to his rehabilitative program receives a weekly spending and savings allowance. The allowance is graded into four steps and everyone starts at the lowest grade.

At the end of each month, until the maximum is reached, the individual meets with a committee to discuss his conduct and application over the month, to learn of the committee's decision in the matter of his upgrading. Such face-to-face contact and discussion is very helpful to the man in that it provides him with necessary "feedback" on how well or how poorly he is applying himself to his program. The material incentive of the allowance reinforces his efforts, and failure to be upgraded discourages his behaviour and lack of effort.

The incentive allowance contains a savings and a spending portion. The saving of an amount of money each week is a new experience for some, and it is hoped that the pleasure of watching the balance grow for a good purpose will encourage such actions to save on release.

In conjunction with the initiation of the incentive allowance plan, inmate canteens were introduced into the institution. Instead of the previous system of giving each inmate a weekly issue of tobacco, the man now makes his selection of confections, cigarettes and sundries in the canteen and pays for his purchase with the spending portion of his incentive allowance.



The new Act provides for temporary absence from a correctional institution for medical, rehabilitative, and humanitarian reasons. An absence of up to three days may be authorized by the institution Superintendent. More extensive absences require authorization by the Deputy Minister of the Department. In addition, a series of daily leaves for education or employment purposes may be authorized.

Both forms of absence are being granted. In assessing a request for temporary absence, due consideration is given to the applicant's ability to accept the responsibility of unescorted absence in relation to possible risk to the community, as well as the specific role the absence will play in the man's rehabilitation.

Extended daily temporary absences have been granted for purposes of attending high school, college, and university as well as for specific courses of training which are not available in the Department's institutions. In such cases, the individual leaves the correctional institution each day, unescorted, for the period of training, returning on completion of that period.

Such extended absences have been authorized, also, to allow a man to continue with his job, or to start a new job and to allow for visits home at times of family crisis. While it is intended to use the temporary absence program wherever it is indicated that its use may be an effective rehabilitative tool, the program can never become a panacea. Every application is carefully studied and dealt with on an individual basis; to date the program has been very successful and its success has been due in no small measure to the care given to studying each application.

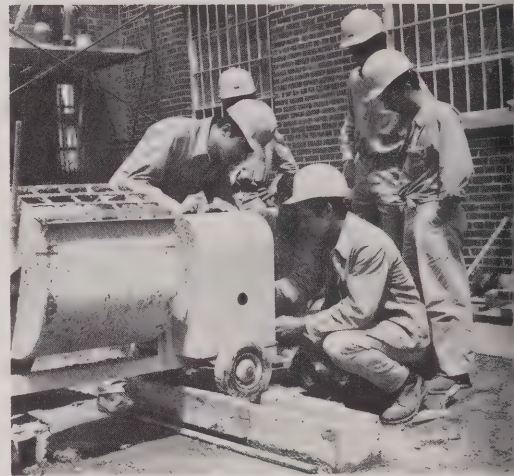
In Ontario an adult offender is one who has passed his sixteenth birthday. The adult male offender population comprises a heterogeneous group, covering a wide age range, and presenting a spectrum of personality types and problems.

Many different types of correctional facilities have been developed to accommodate the needs of such a diverse population: a psychiatric diagnostic centre, treatment clinics, educational and trades training facilities, industrial training in institutions ranging from maximum security at Millbrook to the completely open settings of the forestry camps.

Training Centres

The first training centre was established at Brampton in 1947. The concept of the training centre consists of placing the youth who was free of serious personality problems in an open setting, which would emphasize the values and rewards of self-responsibility; this social setting to be coupled with training of an academic and vocational nature.

The over-all program would encourage community participation in various forms, with student commitment to participate in program administration and development; and opportunities for informal interaction between students and teaching and supervisory staff.



The Brampton program has proved highly successful over the years and was extended in the first instance to Burtch Training Centre, accommodation 60, which was established particularly to deal with slow learners. In recent years training centres have been established at Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau. Each has accommodation for 60 youths under the age of eighteen, or between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, who are serving their first term of imprisonment. In general, the students attend school for half of each day spending the other half in the vocational training shops under the guidance of teachers or trade instructors skilled not only in the particular trade, but also in working with the young offender.

During the past year, new dormitory and shop buildings have been completed at Brampton, Burtch, and Rideau Training Centres.

Brampton is undertaking a revision of the trades training aspects of the program at the present time as a response to the changing patterns of skill requirements and skill demands in our complex, technological, society.

Reformatories

Guelph Reformatory is the largest of the provincial correctional institutions. In accordance with departmental policy of striving for institutions with a capacity of not more than 200 beds, Guelph Reformatory has been undergoing systematic reduction in size over the years. This institution receives all youths under eighteen years of age from southern and western Ontario, and all those serving their first sentences of imprisonment.

Youths who are eligible for the Brampton or Burtch training centre programs are given psychological tests and interviews, and a case history is completed on each before they appear for personal interview before a Selection Committee.

For the offender who does not wish to become involved in a training centre program or who is not considered suitable for an open setting of the training centre type, the reformatory provides academic upgrading; vocational training in bricklaying, motor mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, sheetmetal, painting and decorating, and upholstery; or there is employment in one of the shops, the service industries, the agricultural program, or the forestry camp program.

As in most other provincial institutions, a full range of recreational services is provided, including library, television, and sports. The offenders' spiritual needs are met by full-time clergy. An officer-led group counseling program is available to the Guelph inmates, and over 100 inmates are voluntarily involved in it.



Mimico Reformatory, capacity 350, is located in the western suburbs of Toronto. This medium security institution serves short-term recidivists 18 years and over. It offers an industrial program, with classroom teaching up to grade 8 available to inmates who wish to upgrade their education. An active officer-led group counseling program is now in its third year. There are two forestry camps associated with this institution. Valuable industrial land previously farmed at this institution has been sold and the reformatory will be replaced by a training centre and reformatory in the near future.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security adult male institution. With 200 individual cells, in a series of separate wings, it houses severe behaviour problem inmates from other adult male institutions, sexually deviated offenders, drug addicts, arsonists, and escapees.

A full recreational program is provided despite the maximum security features of the institution. There are classrooms and a teaching staff of three. However, the program is primarily industrial in nature.

Hard drug users or addicts are housed at Millbrook prior to selection for treatment at the Alex G. Brown Clinic. Pedophiles (child molesters) are similarly screened at Millbrook for treatment at the Clinic. Reconstruction at this institution will convert part of the facilities for use as a Regional Detention Centre, with the remaining portion being used to accommodate severe behaviour problems and escape risks.

Industrial Farms

The four small industrial farms at Fort William, Monteith, Burtch, and Rideau, accept recidivists over 18 years of age who are serving relatively short terms of imprisonment.

The rehabilitative program of these settings focuses upon work in industries of various types, farming operations, and maintenance services.

Burwash Industrial Farm, situated some 25 miles south of Sudbury on the Trans-Canada Highway, receives recidivists over 18 years serving lengthier sentences.

The Burwash institution comprises a combined cell dormitory complex called "Main Camp," housing up to 400 inmates; a 200-room unit called "Camp Bison," and two forestry camps, Portage Lake and Wendigo Lake.

Burwash offers vocational trades training in machine shop practice, bricklaying, oil burner servicing, and sheetmetal fabrication. There are a number of production and maintenance industries in which inmates are occupied. A competent teaching staff offers courses to upgrade inmates academically. Courses not available at the institution are obtained by correspondence. At the time of writing, four inmates were engaged in a live-in study-out trades training program authorized under the regulations providing for temporary absence for educational and vocational purposes.

These four trainee inmates attend a welding course in Sudbury in the afternoons and are being taught elementary school subjects at the institution in the mornings.



Forestry Camps

These minimum security settings provide meaningful work programs for the inmates who are suitable for forestry camp placement. Sault Ste. Marie Reformatory operates McCreight's Camp, Guelph Reformatory administers Camp Oliver, and Huron Reformatory operates Camps Hillsdale and Wendigo. Burwash Industrial Farm operates Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake Camps, and Millbrook Reformatory operates Durham Camp.

With the exception of Durham Camp, which has 10 beds, the forestry camps accommodate up to 20 inmates. Valuable community projects are undertaken, in association with the Department of Lands and Forests, tree planting, pruning, logging, and road building activities are carried out and provide inmates with healthy, useful work.

A new camp under construction in Dufferin County will assist in the development of the forestry resources of that area.

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

This 108-bed male facility, located in Metropolitan Toronto, offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia.

These disorders are recognized as being more responsive to treatment by psychotherapeutic techniques than by other methods, therefore the program in each case is structured around such treatment concepts. The supervisory officers are part of a team which also includes aftercare staff and clinically trained professionals.

Sexual disorder of pedophilia is treated by psychotherapy and a newer form of therapy termed aversive conditioning. The program requires approximately 6 months of treatment time.

Drug addicts are enrolled in a 3-month treatment program, and alcoholics are offered treatment during the last 40 days of sentence.

During treatment, inmates receive a balanced diet, recreation, occupational therapy, and participate in patient committees round out the program.

At the completion of treatment, patients are discharged into the community, through either expiry of sentence or parole. A strong aftercare program generates a "feedback" on treatment effectiveness in the course of providing necessary forms of assistance after release.

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic is a unique facility in the North American corrections field. It is a center for teaching approved by the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto, and it provides placements for community college students pursuing studies in social sciences.



Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic

This Clinic accepts inmates from any other adult male institution who are referred there for psychiatric evaluation by an institution physician. The inmate, after assessment, may be given outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Reformatory, may be accepted as an inpatient at the Clinic for treatment, may be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, or, when appropriate, returned to the care of the referring medical officer with recommendations for treatment.

The treatment staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, a psychometrist, and registered nurses assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in seminars attended by personnel from many disciplines.

JAILS AND INSPECTIONS BRANCH



The Quinte Regional Detention Centre, presently under construction, is the first of a series of centres, each of which will replace a number of local jails with a modern correctional institution.

The year 1968–69 ended with a great deal accomplished in the task of modernizing many of the old jails taken over by the province as from January 1st, 1968. Much, of course, remains to be done, although this can only be a temporary measure until such times as necessary replacements can be carried out.

The Minister's Task Force, appointed in March 1968, has continued with its surveillance in relation to the needs and priorities of the jails, and close liaison is maintained between the Task Force and this Branch. Jails have been provided with new equipment, facilities, and services to meet necessary minimum standards as an interim measure.

Primary emphasis has been placed in three areas: (a) inmate health and welfare, (b) the role of the correctional officer, and (c) the renovation of existing buildings.

Inmate Health and Welfare

Measures taken to ensure that the health and welfare of inmates is safeguarded have included:

- providing additional or more modern medical equipment
- improving methods of food preparation and service with particular emphasis on dietary needs
- replacing old steel beds with beds of modern design
- issuing mattresses and pyjamas to all inmates
- introducing sports and recreational programs where space has permitted and thus eliminating the old concept of exercise as merely walking in pairs around the exercise yard

While some of these may seem to be relatively minor changes they are of great importance to inmates, particularly to those inmates who have considered the lack of simple comforts an accurate reflection of the community's lack of concern.

Role of the Jail and of Jail Staff

The Department of Correctional Services Act, 1968, was designated to cover all phases of the Department's operations in dealing with adults, as well as anticipated changes in the Criminal Code whereby inmates in our jails and institutions would be granted statutory in addition to earned remission. The Act also provided for selected inmates to undertake work training in the community prior to their release. In accommodating these provisions the former county and city jails must assume an expanded role.

In the past, the function of the jail could be described simply as that of a "holding unit." A person arrested could be remanded to a jail and held there pending trial. After conviction and sentence, it was merely a question of retaining him in a jail until he was transferred to a reformatory. Little or nothing was done for him, or asked of him: he sat and waited.

The Department of Correctional Services Act made the operation and management of the jails a responsibility of the province. It was thus possible for the first time for the jails to be integrated within the national correctional system. In keeping with our Statement of Purpose, rehabilitation had then to assume as much importance as safekeeping. Recognition had to be given, for example, to the fact that when a person is arrested for the first time and taken to a jail it is his initiation into the correctional system. His initial experience may well have a profound effect upon his future attitude to rehabilitation. It is therefore important that his experience be positive one, and it follows that well-trained staff with the ability to counsel and impart correct information in answer to anxious questions may do much toward reducing the traumatizing effects of being incarcerated for the first time.

We need for the correctional officer in the jail to become fully aware of the opportunities which now exist for him to become an effective rehabilitation

force is given further emphasis by some of the changes sought by this Department and recently effected in federal legislation. Provision is now made for inmates to be temporarily absent for certain defined purposes such as employment and education; thus it is now possible for a reformatory inmate who has work awaiting him in his own community to be transferred from the reformatory to his local jail so that he may live in, but work out of, the jail. It will become increasingly important, if these opportunities are to be realized fully, for jail staff to work in cooperation with aftercare officers, parents, employers, school principals and others to ensure that all possible help is given to the inmate in his attempt to reestablish himself.

The new role of the jail clearly makes new demands on jail staff. To meet these demands it is essential that jail Superintendents are kept completely informed and up to date on recent changes in legislation and on consequent administrative changes. Regular seminars have been held with the Superintendents to discuss the procedures which have had to be initiated to cope with these new opportunities and to discuss their future implications. In addition, the Administrator of Jails and his staff are visiting the jails constantly to ensure that the principles and procedures of the temporary absence program are familiar to all staff.

Renovation of Existing Buildings

A continuous program of maintenance and renovation has proceeded to the point where, even in such a short time, it would be difficult to recognize some of the old jails. This applies to the interior as well as to the exterior. This program of modernization and renovation can only be a temporary measure, however, since eventual replacement with regional facilities is necessary to enable jail staff to carry out their important function within the total correctional process. The enthusiastic response on the part of the present jail staff to the progress which has already taken place has been most gratifying.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



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D. M. Kerr
*2nd Assistant
Chairman*



Dr. G. Nagy
Member



A. A. Schrag
Member



Mrs. S. Buszynski



H. R. McManis

PART TIME MEMBERS

Board of Parole Statement *Year ending March 31, 1969*

No. appeared for parole consideration :	
Men.....	2,114
Women.....	156
Total.....	2,270
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year :	
Men.....	1,205
Women.....	92
Total.....	1,297
Total number of paroles in effect on April 1, 1968 :	
Men.....	594
Women.....	42
Total.....	636
Total number on parole at any time during fiscal year :	
Men.....	1,832
Women.....	145
Total.....	1,977
Total number of paroles terminated during fiscal year :	
Men.....	999
Women.....	95
Total.....	1,094
Completed successfully :	
Men.....	843 or 84%
Women.....	83 or 87%
Total.....	926 or 85%

PAROLE SERVICES

During the past year the Ontario Board of Parole held 220 monthly meetings in 18 of the Department's adult institutions. Some 2,270 men and women appeared before the Board for parole consideration. Of this number, 57 per cent were granted parole. Of those who were granted parole, 85 per cent completed their paroles successfully. In addition, 95 cases were reviewed by the Board at meetings in the Main Office.

Parole has a number of advantages. It stimulates a person to take full advantage of institutional facilities so he can be better prepared for a productive life in the community. The possibility of gaining parole helps to produce more desirable attitudes, better work habits, and better conduct while undergoing sentence.

Parole, in allowing a reduction in the time spent in an institution, provides a flexible release date which makes it possible for an individual to be released when the greatest amount of benefit has been received from the institution's education, trade training, and treatment programs.

Parolee has the advantage of counseling and assistance which might not otherwise be sought. This is often an important factor in enabling him to be self-supporting and to support his family almost as soon as he returns to the community. Thus, family ties are strengthened and self-respect is restored. The possibility that parole may be revoked may act as a deterrent to further antisocial behaviour.

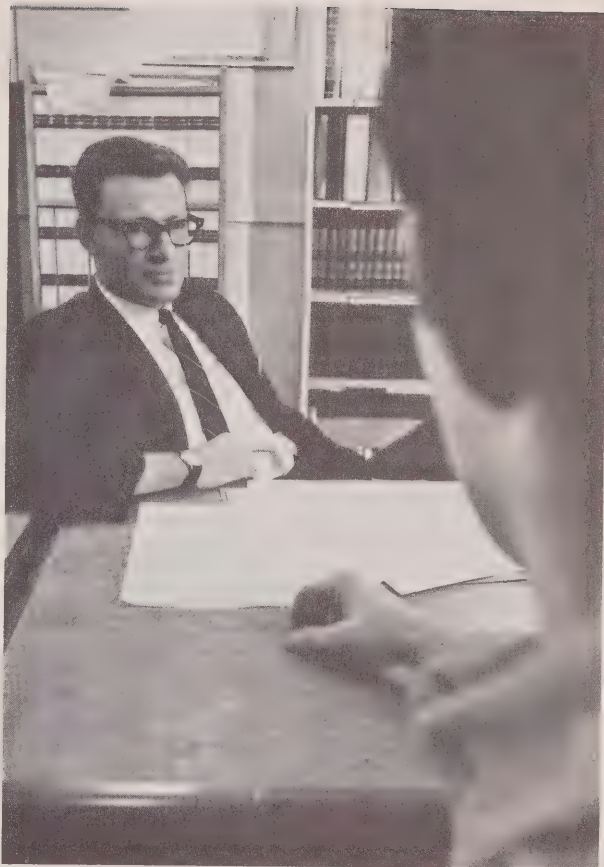
Through the evaluation of parole effectiveness, the adequacy of programs at individual institutions may be measured, and thus a very thorough system of record keeping is necessary for this group.

Advice of the Chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole was sought during the year by two provinces which are reorganizing their own parole programs.

Efforts have been made to have members of the Board visit a few of the most progressive Parole Boards in the United States in order that ideas of mutual interest may be exchanged.

In a research project the Board is undertaking to conduct a comprehensive study of a large sample of parole violators.

After 11 years of faithful and devoted service to the Department, Mrs. J. I. Ross retired in February, 1969. In her appointment of Mrs. Stefan Buszynski, who is active in a number of civic organizations, became effective February 12, 1969.



PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*Douglas Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director
Professional Services Division*



Preamble

The Professional Services Division is concerned with the provision of professional service personnel to support institutional programs directly related to the reintegration into society of those in our care.

The Directors of the Education, Research, Chaplaincy, Farms, Food, Medical, Psychology, and Social Work Branches, provide technical guidance, in their fields of competence, to departmental programs and interpret the correctional role of these disciplines to the professional communities.

The Aftercare Service provides a major line service to residents and former residents who require guidance and help in their readjustment to society. The Research Branch is becoming increasingly important and active in the development of systems for the scientific evaluation of our programs. The outcomes of short-term studies are already being considered and acted upon where appropriate.

Of particular interest to the development of social service facilities within the Department is the establishment of a Master of Correctional Administration (M.C.A.) Course at the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa. The Centre is training students at the graduate level to fill administrative positions within correctional organizations. However, not all of the graduates will be interested mainly in administration and many of them will be filling social service functions in correctional agencies. The training and orientation of such persons has, of course, primarily the needs of correctional institutions in mind. During the summer of 1969 the Department employed twenty of these students. We hope to attract a number of the graduates of this program to our operations on a permanent basis. With the

integration of the former municipal jails, it is hoped that many of these graduates will provide us with the personnel necessary for the development of a more sophisticated classification, assessment, and counseling service at the jail level. The development of Regional Detention Centres will enable us to make more extensive use of such personnel for these purposes.

The Quinte Regional Detention Centre, presently under construction, will provide us with modern facilities for developing a classification pattern that can be used for other regional detention centres presently in the planning stage.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

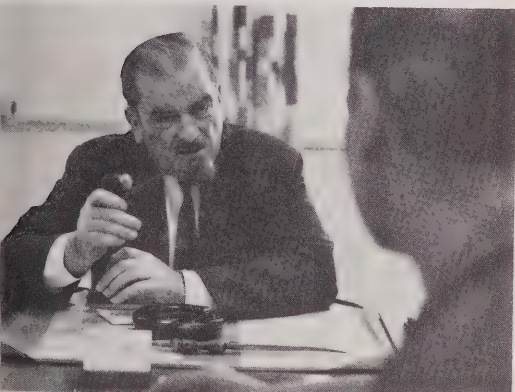
The Department's psychologists and psychometrists provide a variety of assessment and treatment services at a number of settings throughout the Department. They work in conjunction with other members of the correctional team. The team approach is exemplified at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic where five full-time psychologists work very closely with members of other disciplines and correctional officers in the treatment process.

Psychologists based at our larger correctional facilities visit institutions where no psychologists are available. In the case of men, referrals are evaluated and if psychiatric assessment is indicated, arrangements are made for transfer to the Neuropsychiatric Clinic at Guelph for more refined assessment and possible psychiatric treatment, either on an inpatient or an outpatient basis.

a psychiatric treatment facility at Galt provides services to juvenile girls within the training school system. Where appropriate, transfers are made to specialized facilities within the Department of Health and, in some cases, to private community agencies.

During the last year, a full-time qualified psychologist was appointed to the Rideau Industrial Farm and Training Centre for the first time in the history of the institution. This is indicative of the increasing involvement of the Industrial Farms toward the provision of full-time professional personnel to act as consultants in our attempts at attitude change.

An operant conditioning and counseling program at the girls' Diagnostic and Treatment Centre in Galt continues to develop in conjunction with some faculty members from the University of Waterloo. The ongoing research in this program continues to receive the support of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation.



SOCIAL WORK

Social workers continue to take an increasingly important role in the operation of our programs. In some settings it is found that the use of social workers, as well as other professionals, in the role of staff resource personnel not only increases the effectiveness of the correctional staff and others who have direct contact with residents but also increases the over-all effectiveness of the social workers themselves. Within the last year, the number of senior social work positions in the Department has increased. This attracted (and hopefully will continue to attract) senior social workers who have to date made major contributions to these operations to the benefit of the service itself and to the satisfaction of the professional. It is hoped that these senior people will attract more junior, relatively inexperienced social workers to these settings and that they will be able to provide guidance and supervision for recent graduates during their initial periods of service. This should provide the professional interaction necessary for the development of competence in the social services. Social workers are becoming increasingly involved in work with families of children and adults in our care: since it is the policy of our Department to return children to their own homes if it is at all possible and reasonable to do so, some work must be done with the families. Good family relationships and positive support by the family are essential if children are going to continue the behavioural change established in the school.



EDUCATION

Continuing emphasis has been placed on correctional education during the year. Full-time teachers and instructors now total over two hundred. Part-time teachers provide courses in the evenings and during the summer. Correspondence courses and attendance at community schools, colleges, and universities extended the educational opportunities for students.

The Ontario Department of Education approves all our courses and their Area Superintendents visit our schools regularly. The Department's teachers are employed on a contract basis and are fully qualified to teach in Ontario schools; many previously have had extensive experience in community schools. Salaries and fringe benefits are similar to those in regular schools. A new Special Leave Program was instituted this year to allow teachers with long service and outstanding ability to return to university with Departmental assistance. The trend toward long-term professional commitment on the part of many teachers and instructors to the field of correctional education is of great benefit to the student in training school and in the rehabilitation of the adult offender.

Juveniles

Students in the training schools attend school full time. Through a Classification System based on an educational model, students are sent to the school most appropriate to them educationally. Many schools provide special options geared to social reeducation: family life, psychology, sociology, and youth and the law are examples, as is the extramural program in driver education. Inter-school competitions in the creative arts, public speaking, and athletics have continued this year.

Since our students respond favourably to educational technology, much has been done in this area. Several video tape recorders have been placed in the larger schools and are being used to tape television programs for later use as well as to create original programs. Film appreciation and film-making programs have been established in a number of schools; for example, a ten-day Film Workshop at Glendale School and a short course for the girls at Kawartha Lakes School were carried out.

Educational innovations such as our contemporary reading program, driver education, team teaching, flexible scheduling, have been extended to additional schools. The vocational program at Kawartha Lakes School was considerably extended by the appointments of a teacher of cosmetology, a commercial teacher, and the building of three additional classrooms. Four new classrooms were also provided at Pine Ridge School.

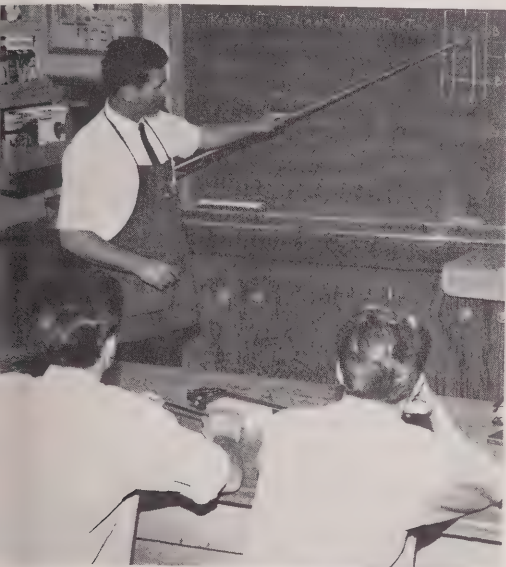
Adults

More emphasis is being placed on the growth and development of sound adult education programs and some thirty-six academic teachers and twenty trade instructors are now involved. The appointment of an Assistant Director of Education, Kenneth N. [Name], with a Doctorate in Adult Education from the University of Chicago, will be of great assistance in this area.

The main educational emphasis in the adult institutions is in the Department's five training centers where students receive intensive academic and vocational upgrading. An additional teacher was

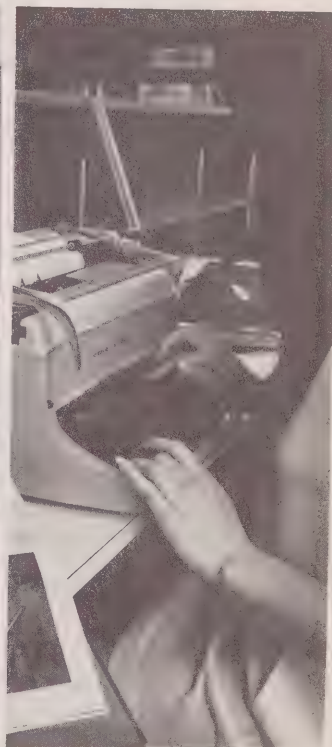
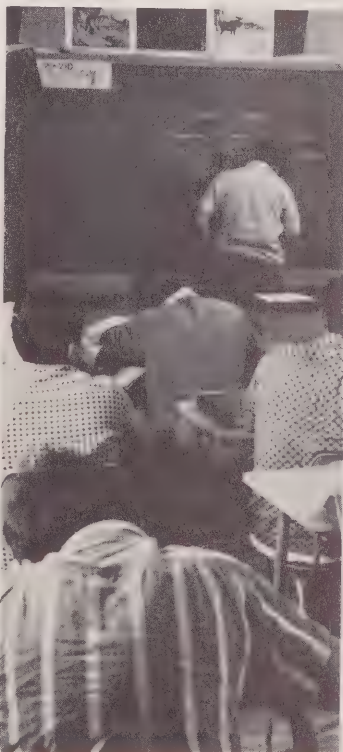
vided both at Brampton and Burtch in order to
end the educational programs at these two
ning centres. The teacher at Burtch will work with
dents who have special educational needs.

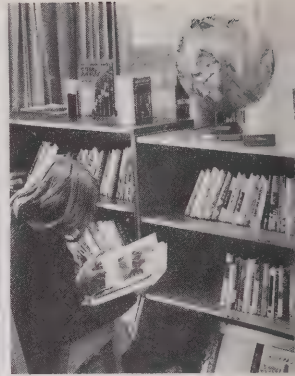
nsiderable work has been done in the development
Manpower Retraining Courses in cooperation
h the Federal Department of Manpower,
ticularly at the Brampton Training Centre, through
Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology.
orts are being made to extend these programs.



Committees have been formed to evaluate existing
programs in the light of Manpower needs in the
province and several changes have been instituted.
Under new legislation, an increasing number of
students are being sent out from departmental
schools to schools in the community, which have
greater resources, when the student's needs cannot
be met fully within the department. Some
Correspondence Course students did very well on
their examinations this year—one received an Ontario
Scholarship on the completion of a full grade 13
program. A new course in Defensive Driving is
being tried and will be used more widely in 1969–70.

The quality of instruction in all schools was con-
siderably improved through a number of professional
development activities. Eighty-five teachers attended
summer school, twelve in the field of special
education, with the Department's assistance. A two-
day New Teachers' Orientation Seminar was held
early in September, and a number of Head Teacher
and Curriculum Committee Meetings were held
throughout the year. The Department, in cooperation
with George Brown College, has established an
in-service training program for trade instructors on
advanced teaching techniques.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Library services are provided for all inmates and students under the jurisdiction of the Department. Libraries ranging from small collections of recreational reading matter to comprehensive collections numbering some 9,000 volumes are available at all 82 facilities operated by the Department throughout Ontario. Professional librarians advise and guide the various institutions in the provision of library service, and considerable use is made of the library by the inmate and student population.

Adults

With the opening of the Vanier Centre for Women the library at the Mercer was transferred to its new quarters – a well-lighted room situated in the Activities Building in close proximity to the school classrooms.

The opening of a new building to house the Burch Training Centre has provided the library there with new quarters. Here, too, the library is easily accessible to students and teachers.

The collection of books in French and in foreign languages housed at Guelph Reformatory was strengthened, and books in ten languages, other than French and English, are now available. A catalogue was prepared and arrangements were made for other institutions to call upon the resources of this collection when required. A small collection of books in large print kept at the Mimico Reformatory is also catalogued and available to other institutions.

Juveniles

Library services were improved in two schools by moving the libraries into larger rooms in the academic area. One problem in all school libraries is providing sufficient material for students to research projects in depth. In an effort to overcome this, an experiment is being carried out with a collection of books and other materials on a specific subject. The collection is transferred from school to school as the need arises and, on the basis of our experience with it, it is hoped that this approach can be extended to cover other subject areas which are of importance to youngsters.

Jails

Jails throughout the province are visited by members of the library staff. All jails now have collections of books and although a large proportion of their book stock could be considered light reading there is some demand for more serious material and this is being provided.

Staff Library

Increasing use is being made of the Staff Library at the Main Office and all levels of staff are encouraged to take advantage of its facilities. Small supplementary collections are provided at many institutions and these, too, help to keep staff informed of current developments in the fields of criminology and penology.

RESEARCH

General Research Policy

The over-all direction of research in the Department is towards an assessment and evaluation of the effectiveness of correctional services in order to assist in the solution of problems at various levels of operation.

A very pragmatic, operationally oriented approach is taken, aimed at improving administrative policy and treatment programs in order to implement the most effective correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

Operational research studies are initiated, designed, and conducted by Research Branch personnel. However, since many of the operational problems studied are derived directly from problems faced by correctional personnel in the performance of their duties, institutional personnel are encouraged to submit research topics for consideration.

It has been the Department's policy to maintain cooperation in research with the university community. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the provincial universities, with a view to the effective practical use of information gained from research. This cooperation with universities is most important since it also aids in encouraging capable graduates in the social sciences to consider working on careers in the field of corrections. Research is encouraged and may be conducted by agencies, other than universities, whose functions relate directly to those of the Department (e.g., The Elizabeth Fry Society collaborated on a study of the female offender).

The Director of Research and his staff act as coordinators and technical advisors in all research projects carried out by other agencies under the auspices of the Department. The studies in this category must be first judged methodologically sound, and should be of some practical value to the Department or to the field of corrections in general.

Objectives and Areas of Inquiry

Operational research describes, assesses, and evaluates programs and methods employed at various levels of treatment. The following areas of investigation fall in more or less chronological sequence:

1. The offender is received, assessed, and classified into some treatment program. Research studies are needed to evaluate the methods, procedures, and criteria used in these processes.
2. Institutional experiences are set up to effect a change in attitudes and behaviour. Focusing on the effect of intra-institutional attitude and behavioural changes on later successful or unsuccessful readjustment in the community, the effects of specific modes of treatment, for example, staff /inmate interaction, group and individual counseling, educational experience, and so on, will be investigated.
3. To improve the effectiveness of staff in the rehabilitative process, examination of the recruitment process, selection criteria, on-the-job training, and staff training courses is necessary. The classification of duties of correctional officers, an assessment of the attitudes of correctional officers toward rehabilitation, and the relationships and interactions among staff are also potential research topics.
4. The development of statistical prediction tools will result in the identification of personal background and institutional experience factors which are related to specific post-release outcomes, such as the probability of parole violation and/or recidivism and the suitability of an individual inmate for minimum or maximum aftercare supervision. These tools have additional uses in terms of aiding in the assignment of inmates to institutional rehabilitation programs and the comparison of treatment programs without the necessity of random selection and assignment.
5. Examination of community resources available to adult and juvenile offenders, and their utilization of these resources, will be of considerable value in the isolation of factors which affect adjustment within the community.

Specific Research Topics

The following projects are either in the planning and development phase or in various stages of completion:

1. *Computerized Information System*

As a first step towards a "total" information system, plans are being developed, in cooperation with other branches within the Department, for a computer-

based facility to process, store, retrieve, and display information on both adults and juveniles who enter the correctional system. A preliminary report is in preparation. The system will provide improved information services on offenders and children in training school to meet operational, statistical, and research information requirements.

2. Behaviour Modification Program

The University of Waterloo is continuing its involvement in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour modification techniques on the community readjustment of girls at Grandview School, Galt.

3. Training Schools : Classification System

The present classification system for assigning wards to training schools is being assessed, via a longitudinal study of a large sample of wards admitted to training schools in the fiscal year 1966-67.

4. Transfer of Wards to Community Schools

A study of information problems existing in the process of transferring wards from training schools to community schools is being conducted, with respect to the nature of the problems and possible solutions.

5. Developmental Research

Using data collected in the training school system and at the Brampton Training Centre, the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, under the leadership of Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Director of the Centre, is engaged in research with a view to developing new methods of predicting the success and failure of correctional programs in achieving their goal. This is a long-term research program.

6. Correctional Officer Training Program

This study constitutes an analysis of the existing correctional officer training course, the specification of training objectives, the development of a training program designed to meet these objectives, and the assessment of the effectiveness of the program in achieving the objectives. (With Personnel Research, Department of Civil Service.)

7. The Adult Female Offender

In cooperation with researchers from the Elizabeth Fry Society, this is a descriptive project which involves an examination of data on all adult female offenders admitted to Mercer Reformatory during 1966, and the identification of variables predictive of recidivism and parole violation.

8. Halfway Houses in Ontario

This study will look at those released from an Ontario correctional institution who have subsequently spent some time in a halfway house, with a view to describing the characteristics of these offenders, examining the extent of further criminal behaviour, and identifying differences among offenders with favourable and unfavourable outcomes.

9. Temporary Absence Program

Inmates released for employment and education purposes will be followed up in terms of recidivism rates, later vocational and/or academic achievement and support of family. Background data, as well as interviews examining the inmates' attitudes toward difficulties encountered in the program, will be assembled in order to evaluate factors related to successful versus unsuccessful program outcomes.

10. Monotonous Confinement

Volunteer inmates placed in solitary confinement will be compared to controls experiencing the usual institutional routine on the basis of changes in attitude and endocrinological indications of stress. This research is being carried out at Millbrook Reformatory by Trent University personnel.

11. Follow-up Study, Adult Males

A report on the further criminal activities of a large sample of men released from four correctional institutions. The follow-up period extends five years from the fiscal year 1962-63.



RECREATION

Over the past year, the Department has continued its program of training and development of recreation staff. We are now at a point in the expansion of recreational programs where we may expect to see the results of the training efforts that have been carried out during the last four years. Already there has been an increase of approximately ten per cent in the number of programs available to residents in our institutions.

We are now ready to embark on the second phase of our expansion program. The training of recreation staff will continue but we will place more emphasis on the development of programs that offer the resident an opportunity to learn skills and develop interests which would be useful to him in his own personal growth and the occupation of his leisure time upon his return to the community.

All institutions recreational activities are of sufficient variety to provide interest to all residents. Sports and other types of recreation are varied according to the season; at many institutions team sports are played in local community leagues.



CHAPLAINCY

Departmental staff chaplains have now served an aggregate of 65 years of continuous service in corrections, an average of four years each. Three chaplains were recruited in the past year, two already having had clinical pastoral training in corrections.

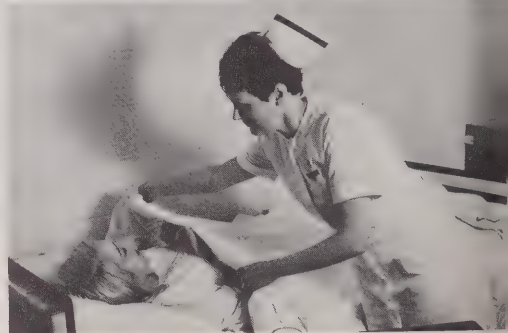
The Clinical Pastoral Training Program sponsored by the Department and conducted by our trained personnel has continued, and, at the time of writing, there are five mature, experienced ministers in full-time internship training, eight theological students in the Orientation in Corrections Course, and eight ministers or graduate students studying the education or supervision of persons engaged in pastoral responsibilities in correctional institutions.

Twenty-two clergymen, active in the pastoral ministry, accept regular pastoral duties in the smaller correctional units or forestry camps. In addition to conducting weekly services of divine worship, they have assumed responsibilities for interviewing, teaching, group counseling, seminars, pastoral counseling, and recreational pursuits.

The many denominational representatives nominated by the ecclesiastical authorities and appointed as honorary members of the staff, continue to visit weekly at the provincial jails and are on call for emergencies. Although this ministry is undertaken by men with heavy burdens of responsibilities, already engaged in full-time ministry, in a seven-month period they made contact with 26,220 persons in the institutions. These chaplains indicate that:

- 50 per cent of the prisoners visited respond positively to such visits;
- 60 per cent of the chaplains find themselves hampered by lack of time and lack of adequate visiting facilities;
- 66 per cent, although active in this ministry, wish they were better trained for such tasks;
- 80 per cent report that they experience encouraging support from the staff of the institution for their ministry;
- 40 per cent feel that they would be greatly assisted if the church, as a whole, was more understanding concerning the work they attempt to do.

Two new chapels have been dedicated recently, one at Portage Lake Camp, and the other at Wendigo Lake Camp. These are beautiful buildings appreciated by staff, by residents, and by visitors to these institutions. Two two-day conferences have been held this past year for the staff chaplains.



MEDICAL SERVICES

With the exception of the four large provincial institutions, which have full-time medical officers on staff, residents in this Department's care receive medical services from private physicians in the community. Medical services are available just as they are in the community, and the physician is able to refer residents to local specialists and consultants as he does with his community patients. In those cases where a resident requires specialized treatment which must be administered in a hospital, arrangements are made for his transfer to hospital.

Psychiatrists play an important part in the clinical program and in the programs at assessment centres; their services are also available on a part-time basis at other institutions. Along with other clinical staff they assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in seminars.

Dental care is provided in institutions either by full time departmental dentists or by community dentists. Optical services are provided by community resources.

FTERCARE

turn to the community is a most important part of the correctional process. It is at this crucial time that support in the form of guidance, counseling, material assistance, and so on, is most needed by the school ward, parolee, or clinic patient in his adjustment. The Aftercare Service has a total staff of 66 located in 27 offices throughout the province.

juvenile

Aftercare staff, through regular home visits and contacts with agencies and community services, supply the schools with information as to the child's background and home conditions. The schools, in turn, keep the Aftercare Service advised of the child's progress towards graduation, and parents or foster parents are counseled in preparation for this.

Upon the child's graduation from the school, an aftercare officer maintains a liaison with the school officials where the child is attending, works with parents or foster parents, and offers whatever support is required to assist the child in his readjustment to the community.

adult

Aftercare staff working at adult institutions are responsible for completing the release plans of inmates who have been granted parole. A community investigation is carried out and a report submitted to the Parole Board before a person is interviewed and considered for parole. In addition, inmates released at the expiration of their sentence may participate in a rehabilitation program which offers assistance in securing employment, living accommodation, special clothing, or other needs. Those who are sincere in their effort to effect a satisfactory adjustment are encouraged to maintain contact with the Aftercare Service in order that assistance will be readily available for any problems which may arise.

Clinic

The 12-month follow-up program of patients released from the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic is an effective means of providing guidance and assistance to this group who have special problems.

Aftercare staff carry the ex-patients on their caseload and report to the Clinic as to the progress and adjustment of each case.

Staff

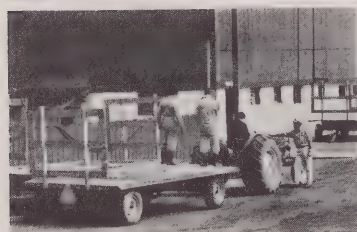
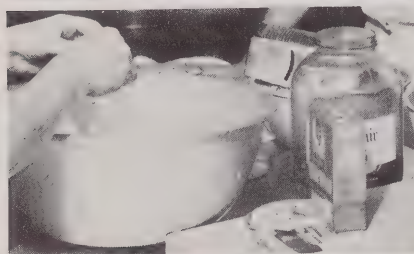
In addition to the Annual Staff Conference, an in-service training program has been developed. Three courses a year will be conducted with a minimum of 12 officers attending each course. Staff also are involved in some form of continuing education, either through university extension or correspondence courses.

Statistics for Aftercare Service

Fiscal Year April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969

Total number of interviews for all purposes.	31,311
Material assistance in addition to counseling:	
(a) Employment arranged.	2,100
(b) Board and lodging arranged.	2,341
(c) Meals.	726
(d) Tools.	105
(e) Clothing.	1,927
(f) Other types of assistance.	6,180
TOTAL.	13,379
Employers contacted.	4,969
Community investigations completed.	4,704
Referrals to Agencies and Services.	8,877





FOOD SERVICES

The prime purpose of the Food Service Branch is to supply food for inmates and students that will provide and maintain good health. The menus must be planned to meet Canada's dietary standards and, within the limits of cooking in large quantities, be served in an appetizing and wholesome manner. Equally important is the education of inmates in good eating habits.

Training is the main answer to both these problems – training in cooking and in attitudes concerning the importance of good nutrition.

About 400 inmates and students are occupied in the institutions' kitchens during any given day. They are involved in preparing, cooking, and serving food, and in the sanitary and cleaning aspects of kitchen operation.

In some institutions theory as well as practice in quantity cooking is taught. In most institutions inmates receive on-the-job training. When the inmate comes into the kitchen, he begins on a job requiring little skill. As he becomes more proficient at his job, he moves up to a more responsible one. If he shows interest in his work and willingness to learn he moves up quickly. Amongst his other duties, he can learn to cook meats and vegetables, sauces and gravies, and to make salads.

In the butcher shop an inmate can learn to process completely a carcass of beef or pork, preparing it as roasts, stewing meat, and other appropriate cuts. He also learns to make sausages and cure ham and corned beef.

If an inmate shows an aptitude for his job and has gained a good knowledge of it, he may be put in charge, under the supervision of a staff member, of a kitchen in a forestry camp where he is responsible for operating a kitchen serving about 50 people. Experience such as this should greatly increase his post-release chances of getting a job and subsequent promotion.

Four of the training schools have courses in quantity cooking to complement their academic program. Many of these youngsters, when they finish school, are placed in jobs in the food service industry.

FARMS

Department's farm operations are concerned primarily with the production of food, and they provide work for a relatively few and diminishing number of inmates: the level of farm operations within the Department has been reduced and Mimico has been phased out entirely.

Department's farms however continue to play an increasingly important role, insofar as the province is concerned, in the provision of facilities and stock for agricultural research and development in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and the University of Guelph. The cooperative research projects, including improvement of milk quality, growth factors in pigs, calf disease resistance, bovine leucosis, and a beef breed development program for cattle suitable for the north of the province, continue to be of special interest.

The total value of farm production for the last fiscal year was \$542,036, which included milk, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, vegetables, farm crops, including grain, and fruit.

FARM RECOVERIES

Albion Reformatory.....	\$179,153
Brook Reformatory.....	625
Co Reformatory.....	24,491
Industrial Farm.....	36,655
William Industrial Farm.....	35,675
Wash Industrial Farm.....	146,667
Wentworth Industrial Farm.....	53,414
Windsor Industrial Farm.....	65,356
TOTAL.....	\$542,036

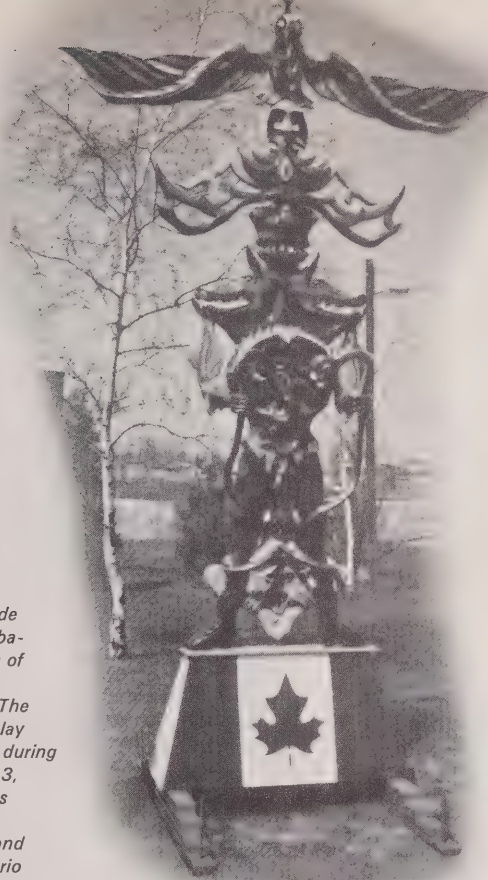


On January 29, 1969, the Vanier Centre for Women was officially opened by the Honourable Madame Georges P. Vanier and the Honourable John P. Robarts, Prime Minister of Ontario. Vanier Centre replaces the 75-year-old Mercer Reformatory with a totally modern concept of correctional design.

Madame Vanier, wife of the late Governor General of Canada, who graciously lent her family name to the Centre, was the guest of honour together with Mr. Robarts. Other members of the platform party were the Honourable Allan Grossman, Minister of this Department, who officiated as chairman, the Honourable William Davis, Minister of Education, Mr. L. R. Hackl, Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, Mr. T. R. Hilliard, Deputy Minister of Public Works, as well as a number of other persons directly or indirectly concerned with the Centre.

Approximately four hundred guests attended the opening ceremonies and participated in guided tours throughout the buildings. Refreshments were served in the staff dining room.





COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In the correctional services field—the prime purpose of which is to help men to assume a productive role in the community—it is most important that there should be adequate participation by the community in the correctional program. Equally important is the participation of inmates in rehabilitative activities which incorporate many of the facets of community life.

During recent months the Minister established an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation to determine the extent to which individual citizens and citizen groups presently complement the work of the Department, and to indicate special functions which might be carried out by volunteers and which would materially assist in the rehabilitation of the offender.

Interim reports from this committee show that the members are very much aware that prospects for successful rehabilitation are often impeded by the inability of society to accept the ex-offender. They feel that this acceptance can best be achieved through an extensive program of public education and through the development of programs which involve citizens, individually or in groups, directly in the correctional process. In this way only can the public come to understand the nature of the problems faced by the offender upon his release.

Over the years the Department has steadily increased the participation of inmates and students in community activities. Students in training schools particularly have benefited greatly from the many opportunities afforded them to participate in community activities. Private individuals, social groups, service clubs, and business firms have, on numerous occasions, offered facilities or other assistance, thus enabling students to enjoy and appreciate the benefits of community resources. Most training schools are affiliated with their local high schools, play sports in leagues in the local community, and have interschool track and swim meets. Students, individually and in groups, have attended community

The Canadian Congress of Corrections held a nation-wide competition for all probationers, inmates and parolees of correctional institutions, and students in training schools. The best entries were put on display at the Vancouver Art Gallery during the Congress, from June 8/13, 1969. The different categories included painting, drawing, sculpture, Indian art, poetry and plays. The Province of Ontario received 37 per cent of the total awards, which amounted to \$710 prize money. All winners received their prizes upon release.

The entry, the totem pole reproduced at right, was carved and painted in approximately five weeks and although it did not receive a first prize we are honoured to have it on display at the Brampton Training Centre.

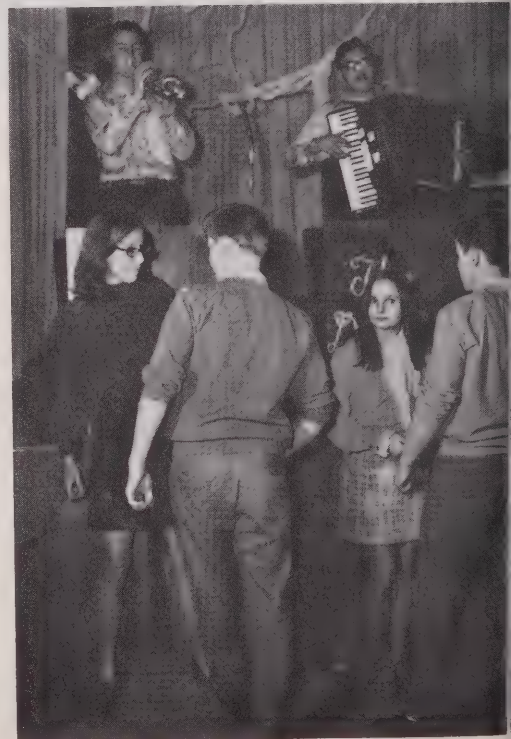
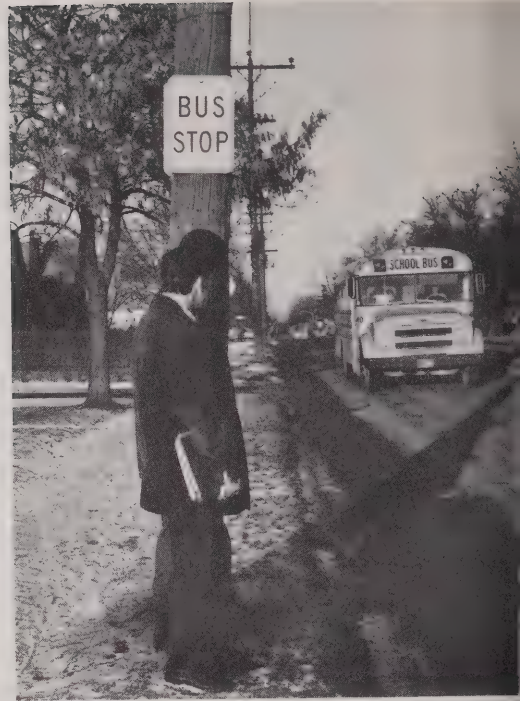
functions or invited members of the community into the school for special events, organized picnics, meetings, and dances. We wish to thank the people who have helped with these many and varied programs.

Prior to the amendments made to the Criminal Code in August 1969 the community's involvement in the institution program was restricted to visiting the institution for such purposes as recreation or entertainment, and to assisting the inmate upon his release. The new Criminal Justice Bill with its temporary absence provisions opens the door to a much more meaningful form of involvement in that the citizen can be of material assistance to the offender in the community while the sentence is still being served.

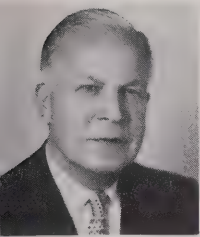
Public exhibitions, such as the Canadian National Exhibition, have been built entirely by inmates and, under the guidance of staff, erected on the exhibition site. Men from the more northerly institutions have carried out fire prevention and fire fighting programs, and inmates from the forestry camps have for a number of years been working on recreation areas in their locality.

Staff and volunteers from agencies such as John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Street Haven, and Beverley Lodge visit our institutions regularly to work with inmates who have requested their assistance. The Salvation Army has full-time personnel in several institutions and part-time workers visit all others. The volunteer workers of Alcoholics Anonymous conduct programs in most of our adult institutions, offering support after release.

In addition, our programs have been enhanced by the interest and cooperation of the Harold King Farm, St. Leonard's House, Catholic Family Service, Hope Harbour, Scott Mission, Crippled Civilians, Sancta Maria House, Addiction Research Foundation, Canada Manpower Centres, and Ontario Government Departments, including Education, Labour, Health, Social and Family Services, and Justice.



TRADES AND INDUSTRIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE



Chairman

Stanley D. Hagerman
Retired (President,
Stewart-Warner Corp.
Canada Ltd.)

The members of this committee assess the Department's trade training and industrial production facilities and, where necessary, suggest updating of courses and equipment to ensure that each inmate is receiving training suitable either for employment purposes or for continuation of training upon release.

The committee advises on current employment policies and economic demands throughout the province, thus enabling the Department to offer every possible assistance to those inmates who are willing to apply the training they have received to suitable employment in the community, either while still serving a sentence or upon release.

The committee is composed of representatives from industry, business, agriculture, and labour, and from various departments of the federal and provincial governments.



Lord G. Brand
Vice-Chairman,
Toronto Transit
Commission



John David Fienberg
Member of the Board,
Consolidated Building
Corporation



Henry Weisbach
Executive Secretary,
Ontario Federation of
Labour



**Dr. Lita-Rose
Betcherman**
Director,
Women's Bureau,
Department of Labour



Walter F. Davy
Director, Industrial
Training Branch,
Department of Labour



Ralph E. Sewell
Chairman of the Board,
Coca-Cola Ltd.



Martin W. Pinker,
O.B.E.
Chairman, Minister's
Advisory Council on the
Treatment of the
Offender



S. A. Norton
Senior Administrator,
Applied Arts and
Technology Branch,
Department of
Education



Oakah L. Jones
President and General
Manager, Consumers'
Gas Company



Alex McKinney
Director, Ontario
Ploughmen's Association

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Dr. H. C. Hutchison
Administrator,
Adult Male Institutions

W. T. Vrooman
Director of Industries

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

*R. T. J. West
Executive Director
Administrative and Financial
Services Division*



Preamble

The development of new and improved programs throughout the Department has called for more flexibility in the service provided by this division, which includes Administrative Services, Systems and Procedures, Accounts, Auditing, Purchasing, Construction and Maintenance, and Industries.

A considerable amount of time was spent in the planning and development of new procedures with respect to the incentive allowance, new remission rates, and the temporary absence program.

By increasing the efficiency of support services, the economies effected by this division have permitted the reassignment of departmental resources and thus the expansion of those programs more directly related to achieving the objects delineated in the Department's Statement of Purpose.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Advances in correctional architecture are a very necessary complement to treatment programs: new correctional buildings must be compatible with new treatment programs and must facilitate their development.

The Vanier Centre for Women, completed at the end of the last fiscal year (1967-68), and the training school in Sudbury which is presently under construction are examples of this compatibility. Other buildings and institutions in the planning stage include additional Regional Detention Centres; a Clinic; a Staff Training College; an academic and

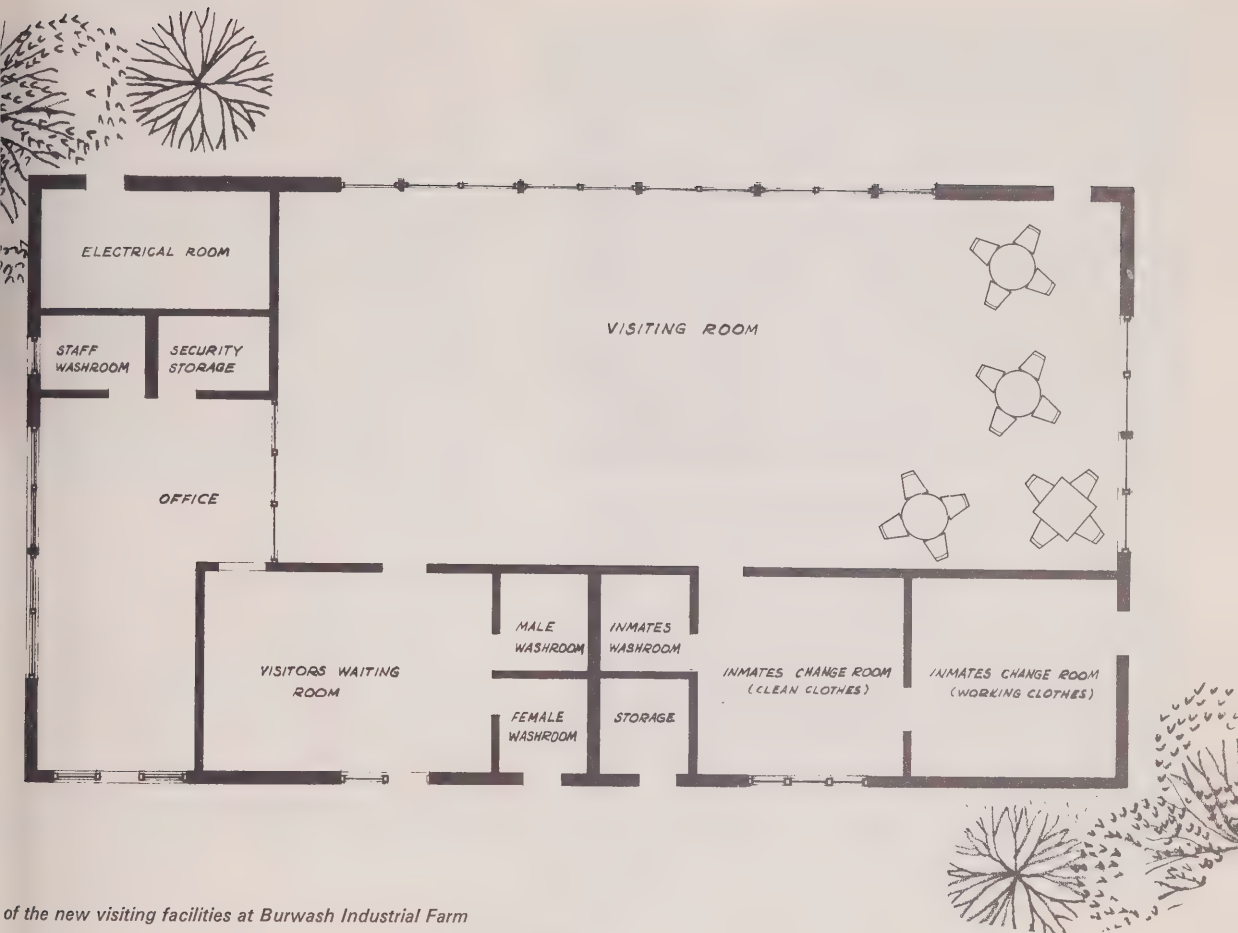
vocational complex at Pine Ridge School; alteration to the Galt Reception Centre; a perimeter security Training School; Visiting Facilities and a Recreation Centre, both at Burwash Industrial Farm; accommodation units at Rideau, Burtch, Brampton, and Fort William; a Reformatory and security Training Centre at Maplehurst; reconstruction at Millbrook Reformatory; and a Forestry Camp.

Recent advances in correctional building technology are incorporated in all our buildings. For example, except where vitally necessary, there will be no bars on the windows, instead, an appropriate jalousie-type window which has been developed by industry at the urging of this Department will be used.

INDUSTRY

The work provided in industrial shops at our institutions is designed to provide inmates with an opportunity to become accustomed to working under modern industrial conditions. We try to reflect the conditions under which a man might work in the community as nearly as possible, and at the same time we provide treatment and rehabilitative programs which are of paramount importance in bringing about behaviour and attitude changes.

Major improvements in the laundry and dry-cleaning operations have been carried out at four institutions. In addition to providing a service essential to all our institutions, this up-to-date machinery affords an opportunity for training in an industry which is in demand throughout the province.



of the new visiting facilities at Burwash Industrial Farm

metal fabrication plant established at Mimico
ormatory produces beds of our own design
meet the requirements of jails and other institutions.

safety of those in our care is a major concern at
mes; however, an inmate who receives an
y as a result of an accident in one of our
tutions and is, as a consequence, permanently
dicapped may be eligible for a "compassionate
vance." This allowance is made when the injury
rs to the inmate while he is engaged in
tutional activities (not just in industry). After
ropriate medical treatment, the Ontario Workmen's
mpensation Board assesses the injury and makes
mmendations with respect to any additional
ment required and for any financial settlement
ch may be indicated. This is paid to the
ate by the Department.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Guelph Reformatory.....	\$1,403,939
Millbrook Reformatory.....	988,917
Mimico Reformatory.....	99,294
Mercer Reformatory.....	30,826
Burtch Industrial Farm.....	248,213
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	73,530
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	186,320
Total.....	<u>\$3,031,042</u>

The full details of the variety of industrial production
can be found on page 71.

SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES

This branch is responsible for the planning, initiation and evaluation of methods, procedures, and record keeping throughout the Department.

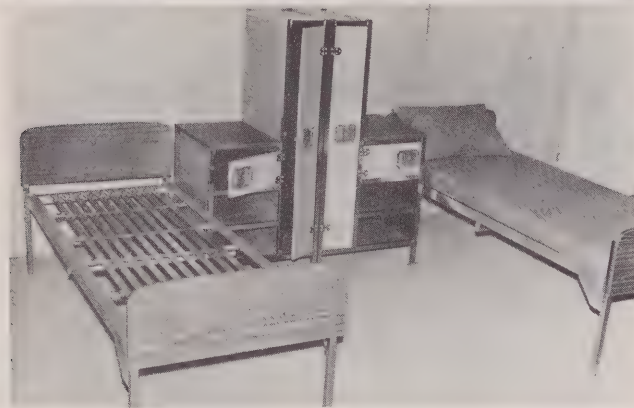
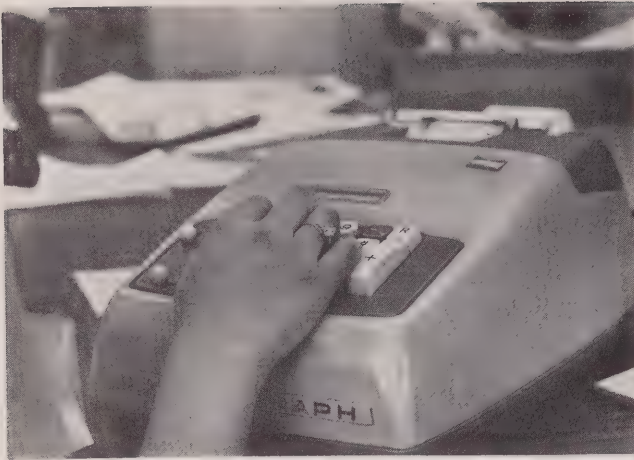
Included in the projects this year was the opportunity afforded, by the assumption of responsibility for the complete operation of the jails, to institute an integrated system of record keeping for the adult offender. It is hoped to initiate a record card for detailing basic information at the jail level and utilize this throughout the Department's system, including post-release research. Using the same system, a record of pertinent information on children in training schools could be utilized in assessing programs.

The use of electronic data processing equipment is presently being studied, along with a manual information system which can parallel or precede the computer.

ACCOUNTING

Over the last few years the Department has changed and modified procedures in the accounts branch by the introduction of modern data processing equipment, with the consequent elimination of many tedious clerical duties.

Machine and modern programming techniques will continue to develop and combine to provide maximum efficiency and economy in departmental procedures.



*Beds and lockers manufactured at Mimico Reformatory
for use in our institutions*

PURCHASING

Commonly used items are purchased through the central purchasing office and we are setting up regionalized warehouses for such items, including food, clothing, and laundry supplies. A certain amount of local purchasing is carried out at each institution particularly with such items as the individualized clothing bought for the youngsters at our training schools.

We have concluded arrangements with the Department of Health to supply our drug and pharmaceutical requirements from their central pharmacy stock; this should bring about a significant decrease in drug costs.

A central inventory control system will ensure that supplies are available and will minimize the Department's investment in inventory.

ONTARIO PLAN IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

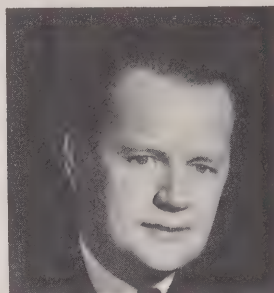
The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.



Howard R. Beattie, B.A.
Chairman

A graduate of London Normal School and the University of Western Ontario, Mr. Beattie did post-graduate work at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. In 1944 he was appointed the first Director of Guidance for the Department of Education, and from 1953-56 he served as Assistant Superintendent for both elementary and secondary school education.

In 1956 he was appointed the first Superintendent of Special Services for the Department. He served as Chairman of the Ontario Advisory Committee for the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education. On his retirement from the Ontario Department of Education in 1965, he was Director of the Special Services Branch of the Department.



Barry G. Lowes, M.A.

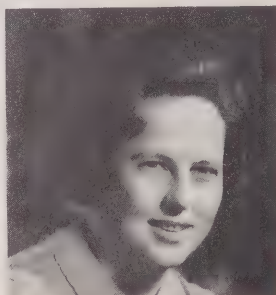
Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, University of British Columbia, and McMaster. He organizes and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes was a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education from 1962-66, was Chairman of the Board in 1966, and served three terms as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hincks Treatment Centre.

of the Board in 1966, and served three terms as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hincks Treatment Centre.



C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.D.,
C.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



Mrs. Stuart MacKay

Mrs. MacKay graduated with a degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a past chairman of the Ontario Committee on Children, a member of the Board of Hincks Treatment Centre (formerly known as the Toronto Mental Health Clinic), a trustee of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and a past president of the Junior League of Toronto.



Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch

Dr. Lynch received her Philosophy from the University of Toronto and holds an M.A. from the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies. She lectures on medical ethics at the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Philosophy Department at the University of St. Michael's College.

Mr. Howard R. Beattie served as chairman of this board from August 1968 to November 1969, during which time he has contributed greatly to the work of the board. His long and distinguished career in the field of education made him eminently suitable for this position. Mr. Beattie has retired for health reasons and the chairmanship has been filled by Mr. Barry G. Lowes, whom we welcome to this post.

Dr. J. M. Bennett retired from the board after serving for twenty-seven years, during which time he used his wide knowledge of children and their problems in the furthering of our programs. The Department is indebted to Dr. Bennett for his long and dedicated service.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Admissions to training schools are by order of a Judge of the Ontario Provincial Courts (Family Division). Depending on their religion, youngsters go to one of the three Roman Catholic training schools or to the appropriate Reception Centre of the training school system.

The length of stay of a student in a training school is for a specific period of time nor is it determined by the student being "good" or conforming, but rather on the staff assessment of the youngster's ability to cope with life when returned to the community.

Reception Centres

Roman Catholic children are admitted directly to one of the private training schools: girls to St. Euphrasia's, and boys from the north and east of the province to St. Joseph's, and boys from the western part of the province to St. John's.

A Reception Centre for all other girls is located on the grounds of Grandview School, Galt, and the Reception Centre for boys is located at Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville. These centres provide a means of assessing and evaluating the specific needs of each youngster.

While in the Centre the student receives a complete medical examination and is given educational, psychological, and personality tests. Information about his background is obtained from the community where he is interviewed by the treatment staff. The time spent in the Centre is usually from two to four weeks. Based on the tests, interviews, and observations of the staff, and on the information obtained from the community, a decision is made regarding the particular training school which can best meet his needs.

A Reception and Assessment Centre, which will be located at Oakville in the near future, will assess all youngsters coming into the training schools, including the Roman Catholic schools.

Programs

All schools provide a basic program of academic education, vocational training where appropriate, spiritual training, recreation, library facilities, medical services, and social and community interactions. The emphasis varies at each school according to the needs and abilities of the children, the personalities and strengths of the staff, the facilities available, and local community interest in the schools. Details of activities will be found under individual schools; the basics are outlined below.

Education

In addition to the normal academic grades, which are in keeping with the Ontario Department of Education requirements, some students need special educational assistance. Many had not reached the academic level in keeping with their age prior to admission to training school and remedial and special programs are often indicated.

Classes are kept small and individual attention is stressed. The grades and special programs available at each school are shown in the Educational Chart on page 51. Audio-visual aids are used extensively as this method of learning tends to increase motivation as well as enjoyment. Films, tape recorders, overhead projectors, and educational television sets have become part of the everyday learning process at all schools. Some students have made and participated in their own films.

Inter-school public speaking and creative arts competitions help in improving the art of communication and in achieving a feeling of worth and accomplishment.

Through these and other special programs, such as driver education, tours of cultural and historical interest, and community involvement, students encounter socializing experiences which make an important contribution in bringing about positive attitude and behaviour changes.

Libraries

Each school has its own library which must fulfill the function of a school library and a local public library. Collections of books selected for the ages and interests of the youngsters are supervised by professional librarians.

Extensive use is made of paperbacks as a means of introducing youngsters to the art of reading. Library facilities are being used increasingly by the academic schools, and sections of libraries have been transformed into resource centres for use by students.

Religious Activities

The three private training schools, operated by the Roman Catholic religious orders, provide daily religious instruction in the classrooms. Students

attend mass on Sundays in the school chapel. A chaplain at each school gives special attention to those ready to prepare for Baptism and First Communion. All members of the religious orders are available for individual counseling.

Chaplains in the other schools, in addition to conducting weekly services and ministering to the spiritual needs of the youngsters, take part, as members of the clinical team, in diagnostic conferences and the treatment program in general. Chaplains also conduct group therapy sessions with the students and are available for counseling.

Medical Facilities

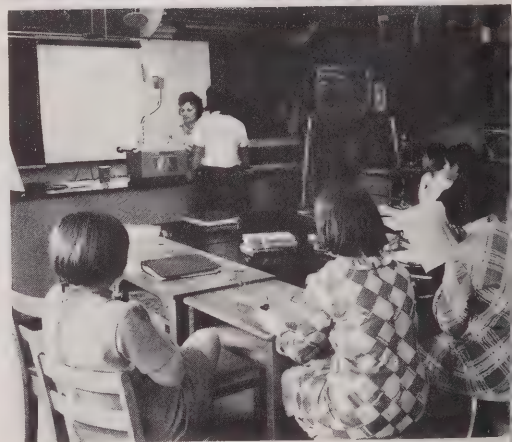
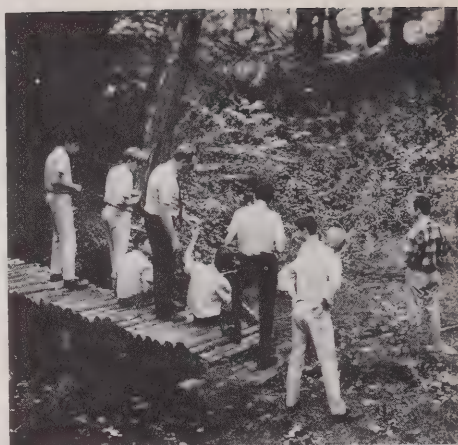
Each school has the services of a medical officer, a dentist, and nurses. As each youngster is admitted into the training school setting at the reception level, he is given a complete medical examination, including X-rays and special tests where indicated.

Treatment Services

A number of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers are on staff and although they are considered, in general, as resource personnel, they provide diagnostic and therapeutic services on a group and individual basis. Social workers work directly with certain families both while their youngster is in a training school and after he returns to the community.

Recreation

All schools have very active recreational programs which are recognized as having much more value than just providing an acceptable use of leisure time. Recreation is useful in providing opportunities for healthy socializing experiences in that it encourages group participation. Besides helping to build strong bodies, it induces good coordination of both mind and body, teaching a number of skills through many varied types of games. Recreation programs vary considerably from one school to another, according to the needs and developmental stages of the students. They range from fairly sophisticated endeavours, including film making and drama, to simpler community activities such as picnicking and indoor games.



Community Activities

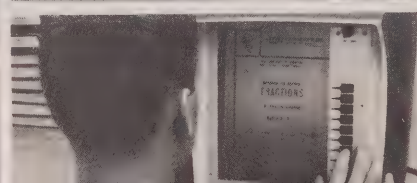
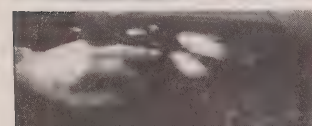
The general aim of training schools is to help youngsters gain sufficient maturity to enable them return to the community prepared to handle their problems constructively. Programs in which the students have many opportunities to interact with the community and test healthy ways of coping are therefore essential. To this end all training schools work constantly at providing such experiences for the students.

To date community programs have been many and varied. They include community volunteer participation in programs at the schools and visits into the community by students. In addition to involvement in local sports leagues, other examples of such projects are visits to interesting and historical sites in the province, attendance at community school dances and participation in local festivals and fairs.

EDUCATIONAL CHART

	Boys:									Girls:				
	Brookside School	Glendale School	Hillcrest School	Pine Ridge School	St. John's School (Roman Catholic)	St. Joseph's School (Roman Catholic)	Coldsprings Forestry Camp	Sprucedale School	White Oaks Village	Reception, Diagnostic and Treatment Centre	Grandview School	Kawartha Lakes School	St. Euphrasia's School (Roman Catholic)	Trelawney House
Special Education Program	●		●	●	●	●			●	●	●		●	
Medical Program	●		●	●	●	●			●	●			●	
Science, Technology & Trades			●			●		●						
Business & Commerce		●				●				●		●	●	
Mathematics & Science		●	●		●	●				●		●	●	
Occupations			●	●	●	●	●			●	●		●	
Elementary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Advanced Training or Industrial Arts	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Grades:														
Grade III & below	●								●					
Grade IV	●								●					●
Grade V	●					●			●	●			●	●
Grade VI	●					●			●	●			●	●
Grade VII	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Grade VIII	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
Grade IX		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Grade X & above		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Teaching Staff	12	8	6	19	17	16	1	11	5	4	14	10	12	1

The chart above indicates the wide diversity and complexity of some of the Department's educational programs. It also indicates the special effort put forth to provide all necessary courses for training school students so that they are able to receive the course best related to their needs. A high level of competence and dedication on the part of staff is required to maintain this system and send students back to community schools without loss of time educationally.



GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Treatment Centre, Galt

Accommodation : facilities for 48 girls, most in single rooms.

Classification : girls requiring more extensive treatment than can be provided in the other schools.

The treatment program includes individual and group counseling and therapy, and extensive use of behaviour modification techniques. Specialists in many fields from nearby communities are available to the school to support the Treatment Centre staff of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, 4 psychometrists, part-time university professors of psychology, part-time medical officers, 3 full-time registered nurses, 3 part-time pastoral counselors, and 1 part-time group therapist and counselor, as well as Ph.D. students in psychology who do their field work at the Centre.

Activities include considerable involvement with the community.

Landview School, Galt

Accommodation : facilities for 100 girls who reside in 50 separate residential units; most girls have single rooms.

Classification : girls who require remedial teaching and whose academic potential is limited.

In addition of a closed-circuit television, movie projector, and a wider variety of sports equipment, the school has made a definite impact within the training program.

The aim is to teach the girls to develop skills that will enhance their position in our society. Good home management is stressed and particular attention is paid to the many positive things the girls do. Emphasis is placed on building a healthy self-concept.

Swimming, YWCA activities, shopping tours, visits to industries, not only with staff but with local volunteers, have been undertaken during the year. Program activities have been designed to centre on the community as much as possible. Picnics, barbecues, day camps, swimming, arts, crafts, tennis, and nature hikes were part of the summer program.

Kawartha Lakes School, Lindsay

Accommodation : 120 girls living in 4 sections, each section containing 20 single rooms and 2 small dormitories.

Classification : girls who do not require intensive treatment in a highly structured setting.

Girls at this school are those considered to be sufficiently mature to cope with the responsibilities of an open setting. The employment of male supervisors provides a more normal environment.

Cooperation with the Adolescent Unit of the Whitby Ontario Hospital permitted an extension of the treatment program. Those girls who may need a program of more depth than can be provided at the school are screened and transferred for treatment.

Extensive tours have been made with the new school bus and larger numbers have been able to make visits into the community, take outdoor science programs, and camping trips. During the year a visit was made to Coldsprings Camp as an outdoor science project.

Vocational facilities have been extended, including the introduction of accounting machines, a hair-dressing course, and quantity cooking.

A drug use/abuse program has been in operation for some months and has been of value to all wards, many of whom have either been involved in drug usage or associated with drug users. A committee comprising all disciplines has investigated many aspects of the problem, films and literature have been collected, visits have been made to hospital drug addiction units, and group therapy sessions have been incorporated in the program.

Community interaction has been increased by the extension of a work program allowing girls to work at appropriate part-time jobs in the town, to act as nursing assistants, and to attend local churches.

St. Euphrasia's School, Toronto

Operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd.

Accommodation : 150 girls.

Classification : Roman Catholic girls.

Recreational activities during the year have included skating, horseback riding, camping, swimming, and organized sports. The summer camp is utilized for weekend outdoor activities during the winter months and at Christmas and Easter for those girls who are unable to visit home.

The library service has been extended and reorganized under the direction of an eminent Toronto librarian who has devoted a great deal of time to this end.

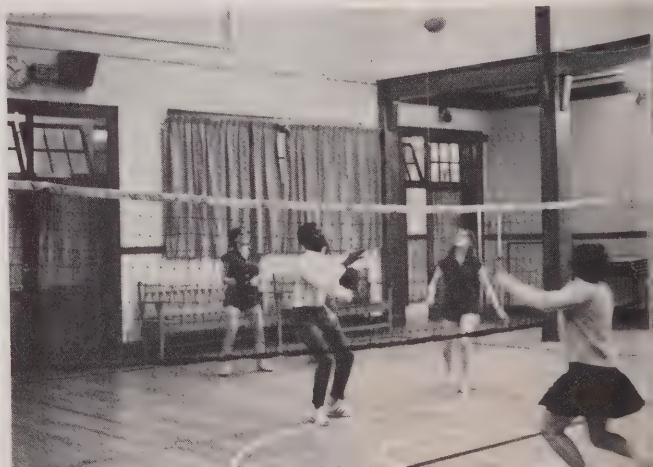
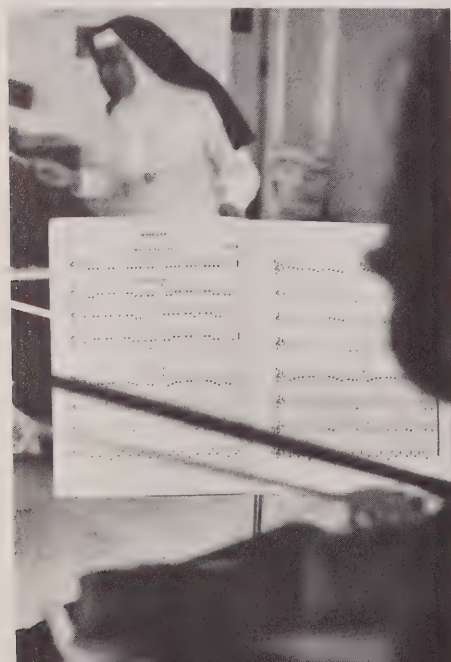
Trelawney House, Port Bolster

Accommodation : 20 girls who live in a large home located on the shores of Lake Simcoe.

Classification : This small unit is designed to meet the needs of young girls who require an informal, homelike atmosphere and considerable individual attention.

During the year facilities were enlarged in the kitchen, dining room, and common room. Weekly case conferences have been held to review all cases and ensure that an appropriate individualized approach is being used.

There is ample recreation during the year including swimming in summer and ice skating in winter, with a great deal of community interaction. A local Kinette Club visits the school regularly, takes part in the activities, and provides a party luncheon. Church services are attended in the community throughout the year, and the girls display their arts and crafts work at local country fairs.



BOYS' SCHOOLS

Brookside School, Cobourg

Accommodation : 170 boys in 4 large houses.

Classification : boys 12 and 13 years of age below the level of the secondary school program.

The guidance staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a full-time psychometrist and a consultant psychiatrist who attends for two days a week.

Three graduate students were hired as camp counselors during the summer so that only the camp director came from the regular staff, giving the boys a complete change and staff with new ideas and new outlooks. To supplement the holiday program the school bus was used extensively in visits to many places in the community including a number of provincial parks.

During the year, under the direction of the librarian, the imagination of the boys and plans are progressing to film the story of the school.

Windale School, Simcoe

Accommodation : 120 boys in four different units, each of which has 20 single rooms and 2 small dormitories.

Classification : older boys, usually 14 and 15 years of age, who have greater academic potential.

During the year academic options have been diversified to allow individualization of timetables. In addition to regular Arts and Science and Business and Commerce courses, options are offered in art, laboratory science, music, outdoor education, man and society, and industrial arts and crafts. The summer school program includes remedial and enrichment projects.

Greater participation in local athletic activities and public and secondary school associations has provided useful community involvement during the year. Every student is involved in some form of community activity.

The summer camp provided a two-week program operated in the Haliburton and Algonquin Park areas. A middle management staff completed a six-week certificate course in personnel management and practices conducted by Fanshawe College, London.

Hillcrest School, Guelph

Accommodation : 48 boys.

Classification : boys from other training schools who are unable to function in open settings and who require greater supervision and security.

The academic program is very flexible to cater for boys who generally are poorly motivated towards school. Programmed learning is used to supplement regular teaching methods. A year-round sports program is available in the auditorium and gymnasium and there is community participation in many different forms of entertainment.

While maintaining necessary controls, the program is becoming more varied, the students being allowed outside pass privileges and an occasional weekend at home dependent upon their progress.



Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville

Accommodation : facilities for 190 boys in dormitories, each with a day lounge and recreation area.

Classification : senior boys who can benefit from a program emphasizing vocational and occupational training.

Summer activities were highlighted by an adaptation of the Outward Bound program, including water safety, canoeing, overnight hikes, cliff climbing, obstacle course, and team competitions. One hundred and forty-four students were involved in six two-week courses which were completed most successfully and with a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of both staff and students. A summer camp at the Haliburton Scout Reserve provided enjoyable experiences for the Scout Troop of 30 boys. The winter program was extended with the construction of an additional ice rink and the expansion of the skiing and sledding program. Many field trips were made throughout the year to such places as the Science and Aviation Museum, the Outboard Marine Company, lift locks, Mosport auto racing track, and Peterborough theatre performances. With the acquisition of the educational development laboratory, reading machines, S.R.A. Labs, and speed readers, a most valuable remedial reading centre was established. Ninety students were involved and almost 70 per cent of these upgraded their reading levels by periods up to 4.7 years.

Two art exhibits were held in the locality and students entered the Oshawa District art competition.

Coldsprings Forestry Camp

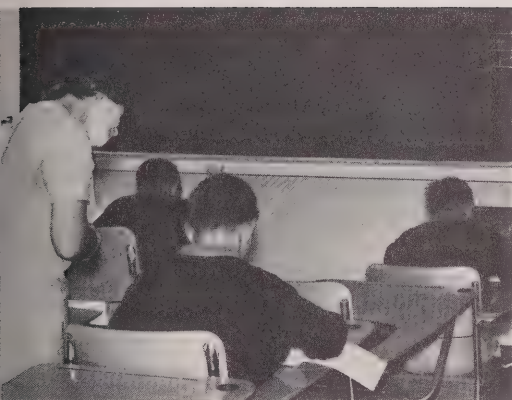
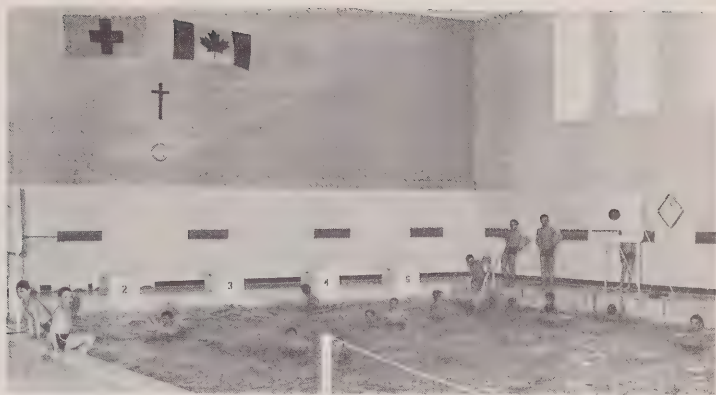
Accommodation : 30 boys.

Classification : boys from Pine Ridge School selected on the basis of their aptitude for outdoor training.

Students attend half-day academic classes and take part in an outdoor program under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests for the other half.

During the year many acres of land were replanted and standing timber was pruned and culled. Two thousand pheasants were raised from day-old chicks to adult birds and released in the Ganaraska Forest. One thousand speckled trout were raised in special ponds constructed by the students under the direction of the staff.





St. John's School, Uxbridge

Operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Accommodation : 180 boys in dormitory settings.

Classification : Roman Catholic boys from the western half of the province.

During the summer a non-graded, seven-week school schedule was operated. Students were divided into small units on the basis of reading and mathematics ability, and audio-visual equipment was used extensively.

Inter-school sports took place at St. John's with a field day and swim meets for all the boys' schools. The outdoor pool and the gymnasium have been used to greater effect during the year with visits from other schools. The annual staff and students sports banquet for all schools was held in mid-March with some 500 students, staff, and friends in attendance.

St. Joseph's School, Alfred

Operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Accommodation : 160 boys in dormitory settings.

Classification : Roman Catholic boys from the eastern and northern areas of the province (about 30 per cent are French speaking).

The educational program provides instruction in both French and English and there are opportunity and remedial classes available for those requiring a special educational program. With the opening of new vocational shops, a two-year occupational course will supplement the already existing four-year course.

Students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, supplemented the staff during the year and enabled an extension to be made in the group therapy and testing programs.



Sprucedale School, Hagersville

Accommodation : 96 boys living in four separate "lodges."

Classification : older boys who are emotionally capable of adjusting to an open setting and who have the motivation and ability to achieve in science and technology courses.

During the year the very active community participation program at Sprucedale has been strengthened : the school has been affiliated with the local high school and has taken up membership in other community organizations. The Student Council, with staff guidance, operates school dances and other mixed social functions. A number of students are members of community clubs and church groups. Activities available include Sea Cadets, Army Cadets, Conservation Club, and Track and Field Club, and hockey is played in community leagues.

To encourage youngsters to take up reading as a recreational activity, a paperback book program is used extensively. Classroom and residential areas abound with reading material which supplements a full library service.

The summer camp program, based on the Outward Bound program, was most successful. It challenges a young man to develop into manhood by pitting himself against natural obstacles and to learn to take care of himself. Boys were taught swimming, canoeing, sailing, mountain climbing, and other skills.

Parents are encouraged to visit their youngsters and are offered family counseling. This is supported by a holiday and special leave program, enabling the school to measure progress. Some parents, along with their youngsters, have been given the opportunity of weekend family counseling in a house set aside for this purpose at nearby White Oaks Village.

White Oaks Village, Hagersville

Accommodation : 60 boys living in seven different houses in a village-like setting.

Classification : boys under 12 years of age.

During the summer two separate camps were operated : one for boys of Scout age and the other for younger children. The Scout Camp, at Lake Kennebi, Haliburton, was attended by twenty-one boys and nine staff. We appreciated the use of the Waterloo District Cub Camp, Everton, which consists of a dormitory, sick bay, craft room, kitchen, and dining hall. Including the kitchen and nursing staffs, fifteen adults and twenty-five boys attended this camp.

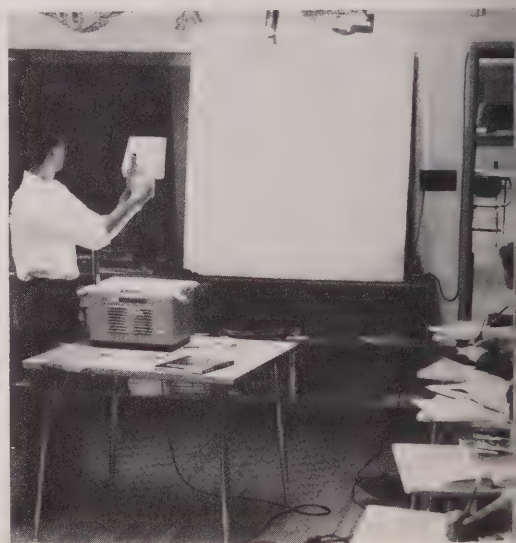
After three and a half years of operation, the experience gained at this school has been used to plan reconstruction of the program which, together with a strengthening of the academic school, has given White Oaks a fresh and exciting impetus.

Eight or nine boys live in each of seven houses in White Oaks Village, the rest of the houses being occupied by staff and their families. One house is the reception unit ; the other six houses have a specific treatment emphasis, with a house staff of men and women specially selected as having the strengths needed by a particular type of boy. One house has boys seriously deprived of maternal care in their early years ; another is for older, more mature boys who can benefit from constant group interaction ; another house accommodates boys whose self-image is extremely poor and who need to develop physical skills ; the next house places emphasis on the development of social skills ; the last two houses are characterized as behaviour-shaping programs, each being developed separately according to the different needs of the boys.

Along with these developments there has been a significant increase in professional treatment staff and definite signs that White Oaks is gaining a high reputation in college and treatment centres. This is evident not only through the number of field placements which are being requested but also in the number of treatment staff who have offered their services on a part-time or consultant basis.

Where it seems evident that family counseling is necessary to assist a boy in returning to his home in the community, weekend accommodation is provided for families so that they and the boy can participate in programs together and receive appropriate counseling.

The use of the team approach at all levels, from the house group – boys and staff – to top administration has characterized the program and enabled meaningful progress to be made due to a high standard of communication throughout the school.



Graduation and Aftercare

When a youngster is admitted to training school he becomes a ward of the school and the responsibility for his care is vested in the Superintendent. This wardship may remain in effect until he reaches his eighteenth birthday. However, when it is in his best interests and where satisfactory adjustment has been made in the community, wardship may be terminated before the age of eighteen.

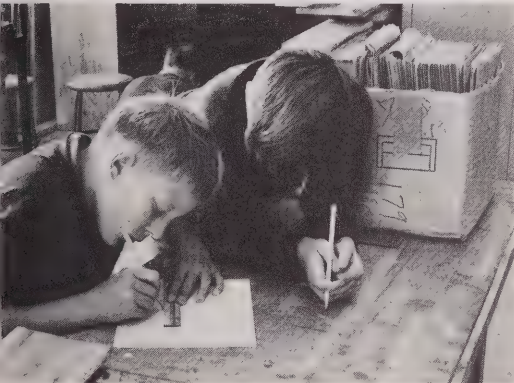
Throughout the time the student is in the school regular conferences are held to assess his progress. Attending the conferences are those staff members who work directly with the student – supervisors, teachers, social workers, chaplains, et cetera. The conference attempts to ensure that all efforts on the student's behalf are not only appropriate but are coordinated.

A very important person at these conferences is the aftercare officer who visits the family while the youngster is in the school and acts as liaison between the school, the family, and the community. As the youngster approaches readiness to return to the community the aftercare officer plays an increasingly important role. He must investigate the resources available in the community and make plans regarding the graduation of the student into the community.

These plans will include where the youngster is to live, in his own home or a foster home, whether he is to work or attend school, arrangements for medical supervision, and so on. The aftercare officer also works closely with the family to help prepare them for the youngster's return home.

When both the school staff and the aftercare officer feel that the student is ready for graduation and that suitable arrangements can be made, a recommendation to this effect is made to the Training Schools Advisory Board.

This Board then reviews the recommendation on the basis of all that is available and known about the student and his family before making its final recommendation. After the youngster has returned to the community and until training school wardship is terminated, the youngster is under the supervision of the aftercare officer.



Future Plans

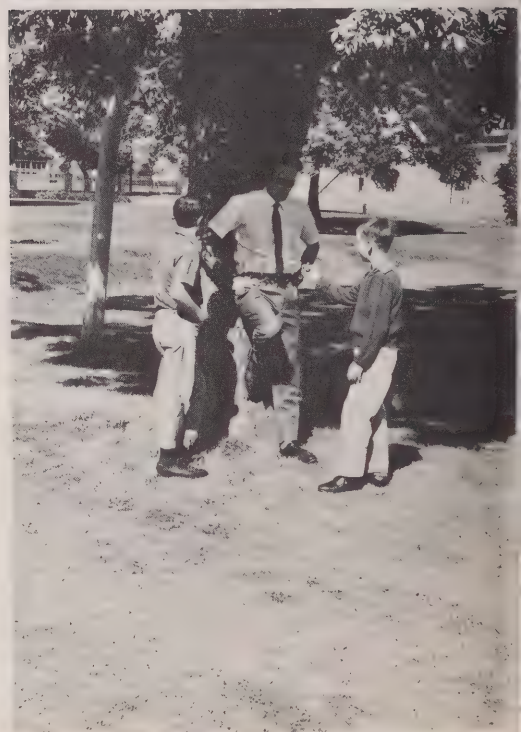
Reception and Assessment Centre

Plans are being finalized for a Reception and Assessment Centre for both sexes to be built in Oakville. Its proximity to universities will facilitate research as well as the recruitment of clinical staff. The Centre will provide accommodation for up to 120 youngsters who will remain there for a period of approximately three weeks.

Close contact will be maintained at this Centre with the Department of Health in order that any youngster requiring psychiatric intervention may be transferred directly to the appropriate facility. Others may be diagnosed as being able to benefit from psychiatric assistance on an outpatient basis from a training school.

Sudbury Training School for Boys

The first interdenominational, bilingual training school in the province is under construction at Sudbury. It is anticipated that this school, with accommodation for 120 boys from northern Ontario, will be completed and ready for occupancy in 1970. The students will live in six cottage-type buildings with facilities for twenty boys in each unit.



STATISTICAL SECTION

April 1, 1968, to March 31, 1969

INSTITUTIONS

Superintendents

Adult Female

Vanier Centre.....Miss D. Clark

Adult Male

Reformatories Guelph.....J. R. C. Lee
 Millbrook.....E. Bond
 Mimico.....H. M. Hooper

Industrial Farms Burtch.....R. B. Masecar
 Burwash.....G. B. Silcock
 Fort William.....G. J. Gauthier
 Monteith.....D. Griggs
 Rideau.....J. Irvine

Training Centres Brampton.....J. Marsland
 Burtch.....R. B. Masecar
 Fort William.....G. J. Gauthier
 Monteith.....D. Griggs
 Rideau.....J. Irvine

Clinics Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic.....E. K. Glinfort
 Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph.....J. R. C. Lee

Forestry Camps Camp Durham.....E. Bond
 Camp Hendrie.....H. M. Hooper
 Camp Hillsdale.....H. M. Hooper
 McCreight's.....W. James
 Camp Oliver.....J. R. C. Lee
 Portage Lake.....G. B. Silcock
 Camp Wendigo.....G. B. Silcock

Training Schools

Girls Grandview School.....T. Loker
 Kawartha Lakes School.....S. Keane
 Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt.....T. Loker
 St. Euphrasia's.....Sister Mary Agatha
 Trelawney House.....S. Keane

Boys Brookside School.....G. W. Pollard
 Glendale School.....G. C. McCracken
 Hillcrest School.....J. E. Slaven
 Pine Ridge School.....G. D. Stewart
 St. John's.....Brother Alfred
 St. Joseph's.....Brother Maurice-Jacques
 Sprucedale School.....J. Bain
 White Oaks Village.....J. Bain

Station	County	Built	Superintendents (as of Jan. 1, 1970)
rie.....	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
eville.....	Hastings	1838	F. Miller
mpton.....	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
ntford.....	Brant	1852	C. Wearing
ckville.....	Leeds and Grenville	1842	D. M. Oliver
uga.....	Haldimand	1851	P. J. Armour
tham.....	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
ourg.....	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
nwall.....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	J. S. Dickey
erich.....	Huron	1841	J. D. Robertson
olph.....	Wellington	1853	C. B. Haines
nilton.....	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
gston.....	Frontenac	1855	E. W. Martin
hener.....	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
lsay.....	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	R. V. Martyn
don.....	Middlesex	1843	R. W. Smith
ignal.....	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
on.....	Halton	1878	W. L. Barber
anee.....	Lennox and Addington	1865	S. W. Gilbert
ngeville.....	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
nwa.....	Carleton	1862	D. R. A. Webb
en Sound.....	Grey	1869	J. W. Fenton
broke.....	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
h.....	Lanark	1864	B. E. Beatty
rborough.....	Peterborough	1866	W. Russell
on.....	Prince Edward	1834	G. H. W. Swoffer
atharines.....	Lincoln	1866	F. R. Gill
homas.....	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
ia.....	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
coe.....	Norfolk	1851	J. R. Phillips
tford.....	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
nto.....	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
erton.....	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
and.....	Welland	1856	H. J. Everett
by.....	Ontario	1958	J. A. Rea
dsor.....	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
dstock.....	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell
District			
Frances.....	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
sybury.....	Temiskaming	1923	G. H. Rutt
ora.....	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
teith.....	Cochrane	1965	D. Griggs
h Bay.....	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
y Sound.....	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
t Ste. Marie.....	Algoma	1914	W. James
ury.....	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar
nder Bay.....	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie

Training Schools

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by T.S.A. Board	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
Placements recommended and authorized.....	303	119	157	59	187	433	111	273	318	204	157	37	—
Placements deferred.....	24	5	14	10	14	20	7	21	19	15	4	1	1
Deferred placements authorized.....	15	4	12	5	6	10	4	16	14	7	3	1	—
Special cases.....	64	28	25	16	29	95	17	42	125	14	29	4	2
Termination of wardship made effective.....	60	60	74	43	59	181	21	107	134	108	44	81	—
Termination of wardship deferred.....	8	11	15	6	12	24	5	9	3	7	6	1	—
Termination of wardship by death.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Termination of wardship by Court Order.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—

TOTAL POPULATION OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1969 AND LENGTH OF STAY

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
In residence.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55
On placement.....	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43
TOTALS.....	466	228	183	97	218	553	121	356	614	436	184	37	98
Average length of stay per pupil (in months).....	9.7	7.3	7.4	8.7	7	7	4.1	8	7.5	10.8	8.2	7	15

INING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

.....	864
le.....	355
.....	811
.....	306
try.....	102
.....	9
.....	15
.....	26
.....	83
.....	161
.....	372
.....	543
.....	10
s of C.A.S.....	140
s.....	1,079

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATION OF ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered..... 1,006

Total Number of Wardships Terminated..... 899

Reasons for Termination :

(1) Reached legal age of eighteen years.....	398
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory.....	276
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces.....	3
(4) Having moved out of province.....	21
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period.....	7
(6) Admitted to treatment centres.....	9
(7) Responsibility assumed by another agency.....	14
(8) Placed on probation to adult Court.....	98
(9) Sentenced to adult institution.....	73

Total..... 899

IMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
per in residence														
April 1, 1968.....	157	92	67	43	76	209	54	96	188	173	85	15	57	1,312
ommittals and admissions.....	134	100	65	1	91	214	44	143	218	127	53	12	17	1,219
erred from other institutions	6	20	17	48	17	85	37	3	5	10	36	3	3	290
hs from placement:														
olation of placement terms.....	62	27	29	9	39	39	11	55	117	35	6	6	8	443
urt Order.....	49	—	—	—	—	23	1	—	17	18	1	—	—	109
-placement.....	9	—	—	1	—	27	14	10	9	6	12	4	6	98
edical attention.....	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
er of placements:														
turned to own home.....	131	69	58	31	52	238	28	86	225	104	60	6	13	1,101
ced in foster home.....	55	19	29	1	43	44	27	72	87	64	23	14	17	495
ced in boarding home.....	1	3	6	14	3	19	10	2	6	5	4	1	—	74
ced in employment with														
accommodation.....	—	4	5	—	5	8	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	30
ed for other reasons.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
per remaining in residence														
arch 31, 1969.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55	1,434

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1968.....	313	95	112	53	121	290	35	236	367	249	56	24	27
Number placed during year from school.....	187	95	98	52	103	323	70	164	333	178	88	22	30
Total number under supervision while on placement during year.....	500	190	210	105	224	613	105	400	700	427	144	46	57
Released from wardship during year.....	60	57	73	48	58	181	22	102	141	112	42	8	—
Returned to training school during year.....	121	27	29	11	39	89	28	166	143	59	19	10	14
Deceased.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total released, etc.....	182	84	102	59	97	272	50	168	285	172	61	18	14

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school...	145	1	7	1	3	29	4	49	93	73	—	17	40
Attending secondary school...	52	59	17	5	47	46	12	52	96	62	25	5	2
Attending commercial or vocational school.....	48	5	16	3	14	57	6	41	43	15	17	2	1
Attending trades training course.	—	—	4	1	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Employed.....	37	22	21	13	18	110	6	37	88	72	28	2	—
Unemployed.....	11	8	22	10	21	45	10	22	60	20	5	1	—
Treatment centres.....	8	3	5	—	5	6	6	5	9	2	—	1	—
In other institutions.....	3	1	—	3	—	16	—	1	16	7	4	—	—
Absent without leave.....	14	7	16	10	17	29	11	25	8	2	4	—	—
Number under supervision on placement, March 31, 1969	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year.....	103	15	21	1	36	23	11	81	77	56	12	17	29

Adult Institutions — male and female

Prisoners in Custody

Prisoners remaining in custody, April 1, 1968.....	2,899
Admitted during year.....	8,714
National Parole violators readmitted.....	25
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	87
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR....	11,725

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	5,477
Discharged by payment of fines.....	522
Discharged by Order-in-Council.....	9
Discharged by National Parole Board.....	521
Discharged by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,241
Discharged on bail.....	17
Deported.....	32
Discharged or transferred.....	939
Discharged and not recaptured to March 31, 1969.....	29
Deceased while in custody.....	—

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.....	8,787
Prisoners Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969...	2,938

Prisoners of Inmates

	Male	Female	Total
Prisoners.....	239	6	245
.....	461	25	486
.....	555	18	573
.....	545	17	562
.....	493	18	511
1 year inclusive.....	1,351	56	1,407
" ".....	847	41	888
" ".....	601	33	634
" ".....	687	28	715
" ".....	715	19	734
" ".....	647	13	660
" ".....	533	10	543
" ".....	393	3	396
" ".....	226	2	228
" ".....	91	—	91
2 years and over.....	41	—	41

Length of Sentences

	Male	Female	Total
Definite			
Under 30 days.....	277	—	277
30 days and under 60.....	2,355	35	2,390
2 months and under 3.....	701	50	751
3 " " " " 4.....	1,289	42	1,331
4 " " " " 5.....	194	10	204
5 " " " " 6.....	137	4	141
6 " " " " 9.....	636	9	645
9 " " " " 12.....	133	4	137
12 " " " " 15.....	273	4	277
15 " " " " 18.....	62	1	63
18 " " " " 21.....	73	1	74
21 " " " " 24.....	89	1	90
Other definite sentences.....	72	3	75
TOTAL.....	6,291	164	6,455
Indefinite			
Under 3 months.....	5	23	28
" 6 " ".....	120	37	157
" 12 " ".....	712	44	756
" 24 " ".....	1,231	20	1,251
" 48 " ".....	66	1	67
TOTAL.....	2,134	125	2,259
TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES..	8,425	289	8,714

Prisoners WHO ESCAPED

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico	Burton (I.F.)	Burton (O.T.C.)	Burwash	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camps	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Ingleside	Whitby Unit	TOTAL
Escaped and evaded capture.....	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Escaped and were recaptured.....	11	23	—	—	16	6	4	123	9	12	—	5	10	—	13	—	3	—	235

**OFFENSES FOR WHICH INMATES WERE COMMITTED
DURING THE YEAR TO ONTARIO REFORMATORIES,
INDUSTRIAL FARMS, AND TRAINING CENTRES**

	Male	Female	Total
A. Crimes Against the Person			
Abduction.....	5	—	5
Abortion.....	2	2	4
Assault/Wounding.....	511	12	523
Attempted Suicide.....	—	1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	6	—	6
Manslaughter.....	1	—	1
Rape and attempted rape.....	6	—	6
Threatening and intimidation.....	6	—	6
TOTAL.....	537	15	552
B. Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson.....	12	1	13
Break and enter.....	280	2	282
Break, enter, and theft.....	862	5	867
Conversion.....	11	—	11
Damage to property.....	68	7	75
False pretences/Fraud.....	281	37	318
Forgery/Uttering.....	162	20	182
Housebreaking.....	10	—	10
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	28	—	28
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	413	15	428
Robbery.....	155	9	164
Shopbreaking.....	11	—	11
Taking without owner's consent..	114	—	114
Theft and attempted theft.....	1,571	56	1,627
Trespass.....	19	1	20
TOTAL.....	3,997	153	4,150
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Bigamy.....	1	—	1
Breach of Child Welfare Act.....	2	2	4
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act..	36	—	36
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	34	1	35
Incest.....	9	—	9
Indecent assault.....	94	—	94
Indecent exposure or other indecent act.....	17	—	17
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.....	1	1	2
Keeping houses of ill fame.....	5	3	8
Nonsupport.....	18	2	20
Perjury.....	11	1	12
Prostitution.....	9	21	30
TOTAL.....	237	31	268

	Male	Female	Total
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act.....	1	—	1
Breach of Indian Act.....	1	—	1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	131	28	159
Breach of Probation Act.....	13	—	13
Breach of Railway Act.....	2	—	2
Breach of recognizance.....	52	8	60
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	89	2	91
Conspiracy.....	21	—	21
Causing a disturbance.....	57	2	59
Escaping from prison or jail.....	16	—	16
Gambling.....	14	—	14
Obstructing an officer.....	54	2	56
Public mischief.....	39	1	40
Vagrancy.....	180	5	185
TOTAL.....	670	48	718
E. Liquor Offenses			
Driving while ability impaired.....	203	—	203
Intoxication or drunkenness.....	1,984	22	2,006
Other liquor offenses.....	291	14	305
TOTAL.....	2,478	36	2,514
F. Traffic Offenses			
Careless driving.....	62	2	64
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	23	2	25
Driving while license suspended or without license.....	126	1	127
Leaving scene of an accident.....	44	—	44
Other traffic offenses.....	96	—	96
TOTAL.....	351	5	356
G. Other Offenses Not Enumerated Above.....			
	155	1	156
GRAND TOTAL			
A, B, C, D, E, F, G.....	8,425	289	8,714

VIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph *†	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Ingleside	Whitby Unit
ORMATORY																				
VIOUS SENTENCES																				
.....	54.7%	4,764	222	1,314	123	148	701	734	82	137	105	99	155	330	124	238	99	101	52	—
.....	18.3%	1,598	2	111	17	—	756	70	—	335	60	14	72	26	4	84	1	32	7	7
.....	8.5%	744	—	22	13	1	263	40	—	165	45	1	76	17	—	74	—	25	1	1
.....	4.8%	416	—	16	12	—	111	43	—	97	24	3	43	13	—	43	—	9	—	2
or more.....	13.7%	1,192	—	15	64	1	333	56	—	120	101	14	150	48	—	238	—	47	—	5

ITENTIARY																				
VIOUS SENTENCES																				
.....	90.9%	7,923	224	1,450	183	146	1,919	849	82	676	297	131	469	411	128	590	100	196	60	12
or more.....	9.1%	791	—	28	46	4	245	94	—	178	38	—	27	23	—	87	—	18	—	3

des: * Forestry Camp (s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

ULT FEMALE

	Vanier (Formerly Mercer)	Ingleside	Female Classification Unit, Whitby *
aining in Custody, April 1, 1968.....	85	17	—
mitted during year.....	274	—	15
ferred from other institutions.....	7	—	—
ferred to Ingleside from Mercer.....	—	60	—
mitted from jails and other institutions.....	11	—	—
nal Parole violators readmitted.....	4	—	—
io Parole violators readmitted.....	12	—	—
arged on expiration of sentence.....	147	16	3
arged on payment of fines.....	7	—	—
sed by National Parole Board.....	3	10	—
sed by Ontario Parole Board.....	41	25	1
sed on bail.....	1	—	—
ferred to hospital.....	4	1	1
ferred to other institutions.....	126	—	1
ned to jails.....	13	—	—
rted.....	—	4	—
sed or transferred for any other reasons.....	—	6	—
ber Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969...	51	15	9

male Classification Unit in operation from November, 1968

ADULT MALE

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * ‡	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreight's Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)
MOVEMENT IN															
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1968.....	177	791	197	10	362	190	36	648	46	26	25	102	50	109	28
Committed during year.....	224	1,478	229	150	2,164	943	82	854	335	131	496	434	128	677	100
Received and transferred to training centres.....	—	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from other institutions	86	—	138	—	503	13	—	—	3	—	—	42	—	16	1
Readmitted from jails and other institutions.....	—	240	66	—	49	3	—	128	—	—	1	9	6	8	3
National Parole violators.....	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	8	1	—	—	3	—	1	—
Ontario Parole violators.....	—	23	8	—	5	—	—	22	7	1	—	5	—	4	—
MOVEMENT OUT															
Discharged on expiration of sentence	34	550	133	115	1,604	805	7	291	263	54	442	368	24	585	36
Discharged on payment of fine....	—	5	2	24	313	53	—	2	38	5	47	13	—	13	—
Discharged on remission of sentence	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Discharged by Order in Council...	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Released by National Parole Board	94	158	12	—	71	26	16	72	3	8	—	8	13	19	8
Released by Ontario Parole Board	149	433	38	—	211	9	40	140	10	27	—	24	46	18	29
Released on bail.....	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Transferred to hospital.....	—	18	5	—	25	—	—	59	2	—	—	1	—	4	1
Transferred to other institutions....	32	591	205	1	25	56	12	160	5	3	—	69	52	50	8
Returned to jails.....	5	—	35	13	76	17	2	234	11	13	8	9	2	8	14
Deported.....	—	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Released or transferred for other reasons.....	11	256	2	—	349	—	—	7	1	2	—	4	1	—	—
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1969.....	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number remaining in Custody, March 31, 1969.....	160	780	201	7	403	182	41	669	59	44	23	98	46	115	35
Includes: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic															

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Alph Reformatory

toir — Livestock purchased for slaughter ; value at live weight		\$919,920
ery	61,376 Tins — Pickles and Tomato Juice	28,992
	146,020 Tins — Canned Fruits and Vegetables	105,264
	20,701 Tins — Jellies and Marmalades	22,593
	20,850 lbs. — Mincemeat	4,170
	15,552 Tins — Apple Juice	5,948
al	— Dentures, Crowns, Trays, etc.	10,861
ream Shop	161,925 — Redi-Rolls	6,058
ine Shop	2,922 Items —	14,732
c Tables	3,070 Items —	42,212
ng Mill	615 Items —	13,913
metal	—	10,880
r Shop	104,439 Items —	185,036
lstry	—	439
en Mill	32,848 Pairs — Grey Wool Socks	14,781
	3,268 Items — Blankets	18,137

Brook Reformatory

e and		
okbinding	3,648 — Books Repaired, etc.	3,228
ing Shop	3,251 Items —	20,014
Marker Plant		
	3,553,777 Pairs — Licence Plates	817,368
	200 Items — Steel Ash Trays	42
r Shop	125,487 Items —	148,264

Cico Reformatory

	497 Items — Dormitories	19,201
	322 Items — Provincial Jails	10,578
and Tile Plant		
	145,000 Pieces— Brick	2,537
	2,100 Pieces— Tile	252
ine Shop	Items — Grills, Tables, etc.	18,448
Shop	7,514 Pairs — Slippers	30,056
	920 Pairs — Boot and Shoe repairs	690
Tables	1,088 Items —	14,885
r Fence	432 Rolls —	2,646

Der Reformatory

Shop	4,134 Doz. Items —	30,826
------	------------------------------	--------

Sh Industrial Farm

ary	255,252 Tins — Assorted Fruits and Vegetables	150,886
	28,248 Tins — Assorted Jams	37,183
Shop	4,125 Doz. Items —	59,660
Fence	11,550 Items — Snow Fence Lath	484

Wash Industrial Farm

Shop	4,426 Doz. Items —	73,531
------	------------------------------	--------

Wu Industrial Farm

Tables	831 Items — Spruce and Pine	12,751
Shop	5,399 Doz. Items —	100,038

Jails

City jails (Toronto and Hamilton).....	2
County jails.....	35
District jails.....	9

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO **46**

Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	\$ 9,179,661
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$10,450,745

Average Maintenance cost per day per inmate:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	\$12.76
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$14.37

Number committed to jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	61,120
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	62,057

Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	50,596
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	51,821

Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1968.....	33,062
For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	34,314

Convictions

Murder.....	12
Manslaughter.....	21
Crimes:	
Against the person.....	1,895
Against property.....	10,623
Against public order and peace.....	5,739
Against public morals and decency.....	1,312
Against Liquor Control Act.....	26,931
Against Highway Traffic Act.....	4,791

Ages of Prisoners

	Male	Female
Under 16 years.....	59	15
16 years.....	1,449	86
17 ".....	2,218	140
18 ".....	2,656	131
19 ".....	2,584	155
20 ".....	2,514	120
21 years to 24 years inclusive.....	6,424	482
25 " " 29 " ".....	4,692	388
30 " " 34 " ".....	3,917	352
35 " " 39 " ".....	4,476	318
40 " " 49 " ".....	9,268	477
50 " " 59 " ".....	5,915	305
60 " " 69 " ".....	2,207	57
70 years and over.....	411	5

Total..... **48,790** **3,031**

MENT OF JAIL POPULATION – IN

	Male	Female	Total
aining in custody on remand, March 31, 1968.....	764	46	810
aining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1968.....	185	4	189
aining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1968.....	814	47	861
mitted from bail where released on bail previous year.....	924	33	957
ferred from other institutions.....	574	30	604
mitted during year ending March 31, 1969.....	58,182	3,915	62,097
Total in Custody During Year.....	61,443	4,075	65,518

MENT OF JAIL POPULATION – OUT

ber released on bail.....	3,353	157	3,510
mitted and released.....	3,250	203	3,453
ased by order of judge or court without trial.....	226	15	241
ines and were released.....	11,532	759	12,291
ased on probation.....	2,543	195	2,738
ased on suspended sentence without probation.....	2,647	212	2,859
ased for any other reason.....	2,664	297	2,961
harged on expiration of sentence.....	22,768	1,710	24,478
ferred to other institutions (see table below).....	10,486	432	10,918
enced and deported direct from jail.....	259	22	281
before trial.....	5	—	5
while undergoing sentence.....	4	—	4
ped and not recaptured during year.....	3	—	3
aining in custody on remand, March 31, 1969.....	598	24	622
aining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1969.....	161	3	164
aining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1969.....	944	46	990
TOTALS.....	61,443	4,075	65,518

ONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

oners transferred:			
o correctional institutions.....	8,435	318	8,753
o penitentiary.....	1,083	23	1,106
o training school.....	134	11	145
o an Ontario hospital, etc.....	834	80	914
TOTALS.....	10,486	432	10,918

S, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

fine.....	11,219	707	11,926
ed on probation.....	2,269	180	2,449
ended sentence without probation.....	2,904	228	3,132
r 30 days.....	20,168	1,260	21,428
ays and under 60 days.....	4,915	360	5,275
ays and under 90 days.....	1,027	52	1,079
onths.....	1,282	66	1,348
onths.....	249	12	261
onths.....	110	5	115
9 months.....	710	24	734
12 months.....	143	10	153
18 months.....	342	10	352
24 months.....	168	6	174
erminate.....	2,213	90	2,303
rs and over.....	1,071	21	1,092
Total Number Sentenced.....	48,790	3,031	51,821
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.....	32,398	1,916	34,314

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

Jails	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates		Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population	
	Male	Female	Male and Female	Male	Female	Male		Female
Barrie.....	45	9	41	41	3	13	—	28
Belleville.....	18	6	33	32	2	7	1	17
Brampton.....	32	2	51	51	5	14	—	30
Brantford.....	50	4	32	31	1	8	1	18
Brockville.....	24	4	28	28	2	8	—	16
Cayuga.....	12	5	18	18	2	1	—	6
Chatham.....	27	5	48	46	3	12	—	28
Cobourg.....	39	3	38	38	2	6	1	17
Cornwall.....	16	4	50	43	13	6	—	20
Goderich.....	9	3	13	13	1	1	—	4
Guelph.....	22	6	29	29	2	6	1	16
Hamilton.....	124	18	140	130	12	59	1	111
Kingston.....	29	8	44	40	5	12	1	24
Kitchener.....	34	5	69	69	5	32	—	49
Lindsay.....	24	6	18	18	3	2	1	11
London.....	72	8	115	110	11	53	1	86
L'Orignal.....	24	3	27	26	2	2	—	9
Milton.....	26	3	41	40	2	6	—	25
Napanee.....	15	3	15	15	2	—	—	6
Orangeville.....	20	—	11	11	—	—	—	3
Ottawa.....	116	16	127	121	9	41	1	93
Owen Sound.....	28	2	28	26	3	7	—	14
Pembroke.....	24	8	33	31	2	5	—	16
Perth.....	18	6	23	22	2	4	—	11
Peterborough.....	18	6	40	39	3	12	—	23
Pictou.....	18	6	13	13	1	—	—	5
St. Catharines.....	60	8	62	60	4	10	—	36
St. Thomas.....	17	4	39	39	5	7	—	18
Sarnia.....	44	10	56	56	3	12	—	32
Simcoe.....	29	3	41	41	4	4	—	17
Stratford.....	22	4	19	19	2	1	—	9
Toronto.....	730	98	852	791	68	457	25	709
Walkerton.....	28	4	31	29	4	—	—	11
Welland.....	45	5	56	51	5	15	—	38
Whitby.....	40	14	63	53	10	20	1	34
Windsor.....	92	10	89	88	4	30	1	61
Woodstock.....	28	5	25	23	4	6	—	13
Fort Frances.....	10	2	33	32	4	4	—	13
Haileybury.....	29	3	45	42	6	10	—	23
Kenora.....	51	10	108	75	33	23	5	68
Monteith.....	23	—	29	29	—	1	—	2
North Bay.....	59	5	49	48	3	6	—	27
Parry Sound.....	20	4	32	30	3	4	—	20
Port Arthur.....	64	13	109	91	19	24	1	57
Sault Ste. Marie.....	34	7	52	47	12	13	—	32
Sudbury.....	59	9	114	103	11	38	1	82
	2,368	367	—	—	—	—	—	1,988

E OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable offenses	Total Number of Persons Committed	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
e.....	360	678	1,038	1	9,828
aville.....	225	458	683	—	6,304
pton.....	795	517	1,312	—	11,249
tford.....	347	433	780	—	7,577
kville.....	160	308	468	206	6,045
rga.....	98	205	303	32	2,625
ham.....	261	802	1,063	—	10,287
ourg.....	298	467	765	26	6,578
wall.....	243	562	805	—	7,564
rich.....	64	184	248	2	1,751
ph.....	269	277	546	8	6,020
ilton.....	1,066	2,335	3,401	—	39,258
ston.....	238	507	745	3	8,733
ener.....	629	713	1,342	9	17,981
say.....	236	365	601	471	3,880
on.....	651	2,305	2,956	32	30,365
gnal.....	207	191	398	3	3,545
n.....	432	263	695	205	6,788
nee.....	27	287	314	111	2,364
geville.....	97	72	169	6	1,179
va.....	1,112	2,274	3,386	—	33,076
n Sound.....	191	271	462	4	5,867
roke.....	173	483	656	24	5,675
.....	118	309	427	108	4,282
borough.....	254	535	789	370	8,444
n.....	34	69	103	279	2,300
atharines.....	487	1,125	1,612	366	14,656
omas.....	179	407	586	—	6,822
a.....	396	782	1,178	—	11,103
oe.....	223	752	975	19	6,405
ord.....	69	237	306	8	3,607
to.....	7,107	10,227	17,334	6,315	256,663
arton.....	123	377	500	—	4,226
ind.....	423	491	914	60	13,945
py.....	416	717	1,133	51	13,760
sor.....	639	971	1,610	—	22,424
lstock.....	132	282	414	—	4,823
frances.....	118	209	327	227	4,738
ybury.....	135	221	356	—	8,649
ra.....	323	1,573	1,896	—	24,817
ewith.....	221	327	548	—	5,115
Bay.....	226	397	623	—	10,081
Sound.....	188	333	521	13	7,295
urthur.....	595	1,798	2,393	247	22,649
Ste. Marie.....	378	719	1,097	113	11,932
ury.....	1,330	1,949	3,279	586	30,099
	22,293	39,764	62,057	9,905	733,374

STAFF

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Administrative.....	40	2	
Superintendents.....	63		
Deputy Superintendents.....	13		
Assistant Superintendents.....	13		
Correctional Officer 7 (Male).....	10		
Correctional Officer 6 (Male).....	57		
Correctional Officer 5 (Male).....	184		
Correctional Officer 4 (Male).....	222		
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Male).....	1,357	133	
Correctional Officer 7 (Female).....	1		
Correctional Officer 6 (Female).....	4		
Correctional Officer 5 (Female).....	15		
Correctional Officer 4 (Female).....	10		
Correctional Officer 1 & 3 (Female).....	126	121	
Training School Supervisor 6.....	7		
Training School Supervisor 5.....	24		
Training School Supervisor 4.....	58		
Training School Supervisor 1 & 3.....	272	7	
Aftercare Officer 4.....	5		
Aftercare Officer 3.....	7		
Aftercare Officer 1 & 2.....	85		
Librarians.....	6	1	
Draftsmen.....	1	1	
Employee Counsellor.....	1		
Members of Board of Parole.....	5	2	
Provincial Bailiffs.....	6		
Inspectors.....	6		
Physicians – Medical Officers.....	7	4	62
– Psychiatrists.....		1	16
Dentists.....	7	3	
Dental Assistants.....	1		
Nurses.....	49	2	
Psychologists & Psychometrists.....	24	2	15
Social Workers.....	14	1	2
Speech Pathologist.....			1
Teachers.....		16	158
Trade Instructors.....	37	3	
Chaplains.....	15	1	27
Personnel Officers.....	14		
Staff Training Officers.....	7		
Office Managers.....	17		
Clerks, Stenos, Supply Clerks.....	370	20	2
Chefs, Cooks, Assistant Cooks.....	160	3	
Farmers, Gardeners (Agricultural Workers).....	49		
Stationary Engineers.....	83	2	
Tradesmen & Mechanics.....	109	4	
Industrial Officers.....	60		
Recreation Officers.....	39		
Totals.....	3,660	329	283

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Department of Tourism and Information
Department of Correctional Services



THE ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS

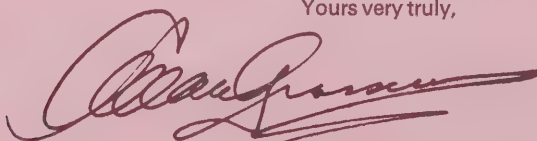
REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1970

The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

Your Honour :

With all respect, I present the Report of the Ontario Department of
Correctional Services for the year 1970.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. Ross Macdonald", with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke underneath.

Minister of Correctional Services



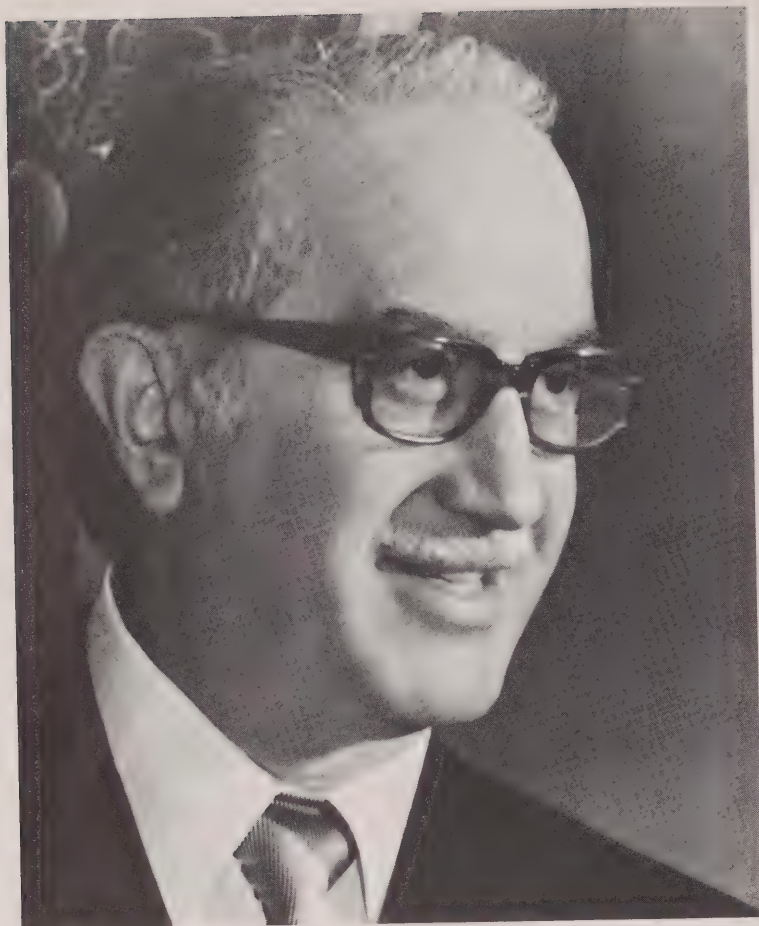
ONTARIO

Department of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1981

*Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly
of Ontario*

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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

During my seven years as Minister of this Department it has been an honour and a privilege for me to lead a very loyal, dedicated, and energetic team of correctional workers. In this period our programs have benefited immensely from the valuable assistance, support, and advice provided by various advisory committees, private individuals, agencies and organizations in the community. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the staff and to the individuals and groups whose efforts have contributed so much to our total rehabilitation program.

In Ontario an ever-increasing variety of training and treatment techniques is constantly being developed within our institutions. Careful consideration is given to the planning of each institution, not only in terms of the facilities themselves but also in regard to the size and geographic location of each unit. In addition to limiting the size of institutions it is the Department's policy to locate all new facilities close to urban areas in order to attract well-qualified staff and make use of existing community resources.

The Department has moved on many other fronts to improve its effectiveness. Staff can be justifiably proud of the many outstanding programs which have already been established including a cottage-setting training school, treatment programs for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia, a therapeutic community centre for adult female offenders, a major jail placement program, and many others. Within the near future the Department will open its first bilingual, interdenominational training school, a modern reception and assessment centre for juveniles which will also serve as a teaching and research facility, a new staff training college, and a large clinic complex. The future promises exciting challenges for workers in this field as well as unlimited opportunities for innovation and experimentation. It also holds the hope that citizen volunteer groups will play an increasingly important role in our work.

In recent years community involvement has been greatly expanded in many areas. Our training schools have active and wide-ranging programs of involvement with the citizens and the activities in their respective communities. Citizen participation in the programs at our adult institutions has also increased. To offset the adjustment problems of adult releasees more intensive use is being made of parole. A major step toward bridging the gap between life in institutional settings and life in the community was the launching, in August, 1969, of the Department's Temporary Absence Program.

Extensive involvement of our residents in community life and of citizens in the life of our institutions is the single most important trend in Ontario's correctional programming. The recent appointment of a Coordinator of Community Programs exemplifies the Department's commitment to the continuing development in the future of a broadly-based, community-oriented rehabilitation program.

Looking back over my years with this Department I feel privileged indeed to have had the opportunity to work together with so many fine and dedicated persons toward a common goal in this demanding and complex area of endeavour. There is still much to accomplish and many obstacles to overcome; but, as we move into the 1970's, I look forward with confidence to a new decade of innovation and progress in this challenging and important field of social service.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "MacGowan", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Department by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and is inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes toward society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge.

It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it

essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Department's program.



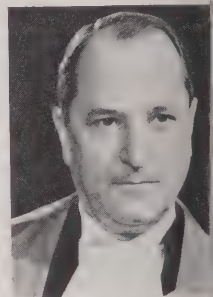
Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.
Chairman

The Rev. Mr. Pinker was formerly Director of Central After-Care (Men's Division) in England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.

His Honour Judge Harry Waisberg, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practiced law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of

the Society in Northern Ontario. He is President of the County and District Judges Association of Ontario, and a member of the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Ontario and the John Howard Society of Canada.



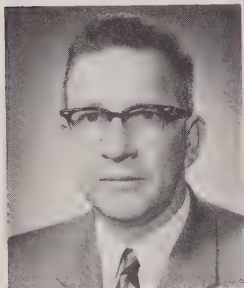
Arthur Maloney, Q.C.

A graduate of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Maloney was called to the Bar in 1943 and created Queen's Counsel in 1958. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and received a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1961 from St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.

Mrs. Keiller Mackay, B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

Mrs. Mackay is a graduate of Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, where she also received an honorary degree, and of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia. She is a member of the Board of Governors of Mt. Allison University, Humber College, and of Etobicoke General Hospital; a Member of the Board of Daybreak, a vocational training residence for mentally retarded adults; honorary president of the Salvation Army's Harbour Light Ladies Auxiliary; Trustee, Project Ossington; Trustee, Cheshire Foundation Homes; Member of the National Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada; officer of the Order of St. John; and Dame Grand Cross of the order of St. Lazarus. Mrs. Mackay served the Province of Ontario as first lady from 1957 until 1963 during which period her husband, the late

The Honourable John Keiller Mackay was Lieutenant-Governor of the province.



Professor H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston, an honorary life member of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Professor Ryan spent a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and the system of Great Britain and problems arising from abuse of drugs in that country. He is now engaged in a study of foreign drug laws for the Le Dain Commission.



Gerald E. Nori, Q.C.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in the city of Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1970. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie, 1960-65, is a past president of the Sault Ste. Marie Rotary Club, past president of the Algoma District Law Association, President of the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie, and is a member of the Canadian Bar Association.



Mrs. Cameron McKenzie

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and is a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Solursh graduated from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine in 1959, where he obtained his Diploma in Psychiatry in 1962. He graduated with the top marks in his class and was honoured as the Minister of Health Gold Medallist. He achieved specialist status as a psychiatrist in 1964 and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada). He is currently an attending psychiatrist at the Toronto Western Hospital and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto.



Rev. John Michael Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and is Senior Member, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1970.

Monte H. Harris, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Correctional Officers; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto, 1967-69; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Director in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1968-72; awarded Latvian Medal of Merit, 1968; member of Board of Directors of Project Ossington (Youth Hostel).



During the year we were saddened by the deaths of two distinguished members of this Advisory Council, Honour Judge Helen Kinnear and Venerable Archdeacon Myrddyn C. Davies. Both of these outstanding citizens are long remembered for their dedicated and humanitarian service on behalf of the people of Ontario.

*The Honourable Allan Grossman
Minister of Correctional Services*

Sir:

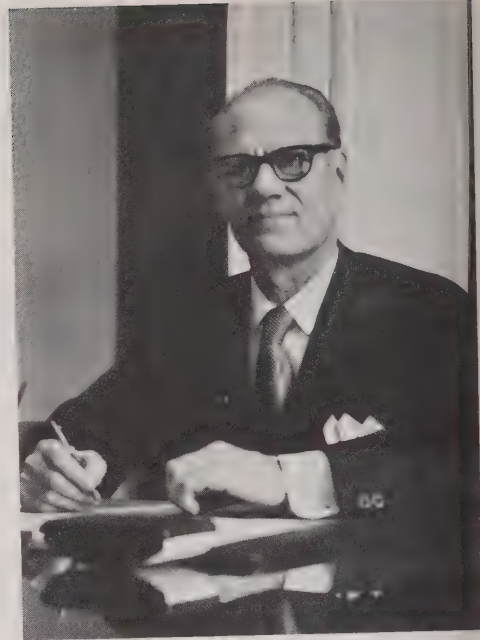
I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operation and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970.

This year has revealed significant progress in programs of community integration established for those in our care. For a number of years we have recognized that, if we are to be successful in carrying out our Statement of Purpose, we must strive to rehabilitate the offender by providing for him a learning situation closely reflecting his future life. He must be involved in decision making; he must take responsibility for his actions; he must evaluate his needs; and he must be involved in social interaction as fully as is possible within the correctional program. To this end, the development of the Temporary Absence Program has enabled us to make important progress and has opened many avenues of treatment and training which were not previously available. It is particularly gratifying to know that, although this program has inevitably built up slowly, a substantial number of inmates have now been involved and there has been a very high rate of success. Community interaction through the Temporary Absence Program has, of course, been intensified by the use of local training programs on a day-to-day basis by many students. Equally, the facilities presently available within the Department have been recognized as potentially useful to the outside community. As an example, the welding facilities at Brampton were used by Sheridan College in a community training program.

Following the recommendations of the ad hoc citizen committee established by you to study citizen participation, community-oriented programs are being developed in a logical, progressive manner.

The Department is greatly indebted to this committee as well as to the many private citizens and individuals who have worked in cooperation with the staff of our institutions. Our programs have continued to be enriched by the assistance and interest of various organizations such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army, the Addiction Research Foundation and many, many others, too numerous to list. Other Government Departments have made an impressive contribution in working with us on particular problems of mutual concern.

The Department must regard as its prime objective the changing of attitudes and behaviour patterns. This can only be accomplished by a team effort on the part of staff, with the greatest responsibility



falling upon those with whom the inmate has his greatest contact, such as the correctional officer, teacher, or trade instructor. For instance, educational and vocational training are of little value unless an individual's attitudes and behaviour have been directed into socially acceptable ways. This may, in fact, be the greatest value of the vocational trade training shop.

A man spends his day working in the shop under the guidance of an instructor whose abilities he admires, an instructor who treats him with respect who shows interest in his development, placing upon him such responsibility as he is able to accept and presenting him with such challenges as he is able to overcome. All of this is done in a situation directed towards helping the student, a situation in which he must adjust socially so that his needs are met adequately, as are the needs of the other students. In these circumstances, in addition to receiving a good introduction to employment and gaining technical knowledge, a man achieves a perspective on how to deal with life's problems, becoming, as a result, more capable of living a purposeful life in the community, supported by his efforts. It is indeed possible that in many cases the vocational trade training shop, under the guidance of skilled instructors, provides a high level of learning and one of the most effective instruments for change.

reduction in population of the larger institutions, which has been an ongoing project for a number of years, has continued to be of benefit. As populations decrease, the interaction among staff members and inmates increases, introducing another important force for bringing about attitude and behaviour change.

It is essential for the Department to review its programs regularly in order to meet modern needs with modern methods. The changing drug scene is one example of this. Ten years ago, a man with a drug problem who was incarcerated, was almost invariably heavily addicted to heroin. Those who now come into our institutions for offenses stemming from the use of drugs—or with subsidiary drug problems—range in intensity from the hard line drug addict to the youth who has been experimenting with marijuana. This change of emphasis to the softer drugs and consequently less intense addiction, has meant changes in our programs for coping with the new problems.

Throughout the year we have continued to receive excellent cooperation from other government departments and agencies. Men from the Monteith Training Centre and the Industrial Farm have attended regular weekend therapy sessions at the Northeastern Psychiatric Hospital; the Addiction Research Foundation has also assisted in this program. Specialists from the Department of Education have assessed the academic and vocational training programs within our various institutional settings and have conducted courses designed to assist members of our staff to meet the students' needs. In-service training has been provided by instructors from Sheridan Community College.

The Quinte Regional Detention Centre will be opened early in 1971. As this is the first of its kind, it marks the beginning of a new era in the correctional process at the local jail level, this Centre is a fitting tribute to you, as Minister, for your leadership and perseverance in developing this concept, which has become a model not only in this province, but also in many other jurisdictions.

Training schools have always led the way in the Department in the initiating of community oriented programs. We, in Ontario, were fortunate that many civic-spirited citizens played a major role in supporting the establishment of the first training schools, and with this continued interest we have been able to maintain community links which have been of great benefit to the students. As programs have developed, the imaginative use of community resources has led to the intensification of social interaction and the guiding of young persons into training projects which are especially meaningful for

them. Almost every girl at the Kawartha Lakes School, for example, is involved with the local community in some way or other.

During the year more intensive use was made of the "Outward Bound" concept of training, which has shown itself to be particularly appropriate in meeting the needs of the older students. It directs a young person's energies into a program of testing himself rather than testing society; and through this a great deal of progress is made in personal development.

The new interdenominational and bilingual school for boys, the first of its kind in Ontario, located on the outskirts of Sudbury, will be ready for occupancy early in 1971. The school has been named the Cecil Facer School in tribute to His Honour, the late Ernest Cecil Facer, Judge of the Sudbury Juvenile and Family Court from 1944 to 1964, and a man sincere in his concern for and interest in young persons.

The Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles is now under construction and will provide a sophisticated facility aimed at meeting the individual needs of young persons transferred to our care from the courts. Under your direction, this Centre was located in an area close to universities and community colleges and, as a result, will also function as a teaching/research facility for students in the social sciences. This is a major step forward in our plans for a specialized program for juveniles and we look forward eagerly to its completion.

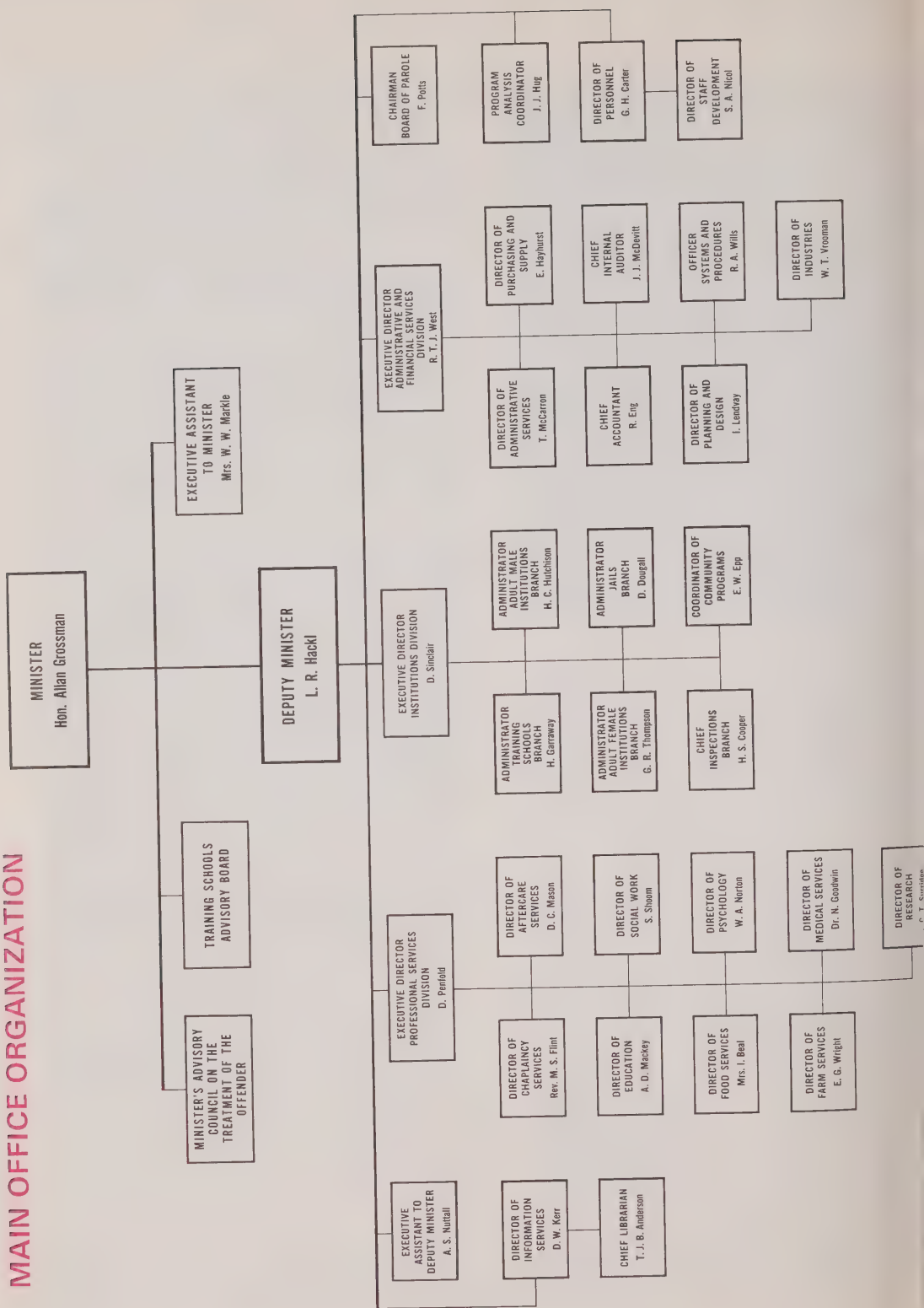
Over the years as Minister of this Department, staff members have responded well to your encouragement in the use of the integrated team approach. It is fitting at this stage that I should express my appreciation, as Deputy Minister, not only to the staff for the efforts they have put into their work during the year, but also to you as Minister for the dynamic leadership and direction you have given.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Minister

MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



Staff Directory—January 1, 1971

UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

STER.....	Hon. Allan Grossman, C.L.U.....	365-4344
UTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER.....	Mrs. W. W. Markle.....	365-4346
TY MINISTER.....	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.....	365-4341
UTIVE ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY MINISTER.....	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.....	365-1458
UTIVE DIRECTOR—INSTITUTIONS DIVISION.....	Donald Sinclair.....	365-4342
UTIVE DIRECTOR—PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	Douglas Penfold, M.A.....	365-1487
UTIVE DIRECTOR—ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	R. T. J. West.....	365-5905
MINISTRATIVE SERVICES—Director.....	Thomas McCarron.....	365-5811
T FEMALE INSTITUTIONS—Administrator.....	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.....	365-5795
T MALE INSTITUTIONS—Administrator.....	Harry C. Hutchison, Ph.D.....	365-4783
RCARE SERVICES—Director.....	Donald C. Mason.....	365-4511
D OF PAROLE—Chairman.....	Frank Potts, M.A.....	365-4366
LAINCY—Director.....	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.....	365-1083
BAILIFF.....	Thomas Hill.....	365-4350
INTERNAL AUDITOR.....	J. J. McDevitt.....	365-1166
MUNITY PROGRAMS—Coordinator.....	Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W.....	365-4283
ATION—Director.....	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.....	365-1487
SERVICES—Director.....	E. Gerald Wright, B.S.A.....	(Guelph)822-0020
CE—Chief Accountant.....	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.....	365-4335
SERVICES—Director.....	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., R.P.Dt.....	365-1083
STRIES—Director.....	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.....	365-4351
MATION—Director.....	D. W. Kerr.....	365-4321
CTIONS—Chief Inspector.....	H. S. Cooper.....	365-7056
—Administrator.....	David Dougall.....	365-4355
RY—Chief Librarian.....	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.....	365-4321
AL SERVICES—Director.....	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M.....	365-1083
NNEL—Director.....	Glen Carter, B.A.....	365-6601
ING AND DESIGN—Director.....	I. Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.....	365-2511
RAM ANALYSIS—Coordinator.....	James J. Hug, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.....	365-1011
OLOGY—Director.....	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.....	365-1083
HASING AND SUPPLY—Director.....	Eric Hayhurst.....	365-4363
RCH—Director.....	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.....	365-4325
—WORK—Director.....	S. Shoom, B.A. M.S.W.....	365-1083
DEVELOPMENT—Director.....	Stuart A. Nicol.....	365-5795
MS AND PROCEDURES—Officer.....	R. A. Wills.....	365-6249
NG SCHOOLS—Administrator.....	Harry Garraway.....	365-4368

STAFF

RECRUITMENT

The correctional system in Ontario has a highly integrated program which uses a wide variety of rehabilitative techniques. The success of the total program is dependent to a large degree on individual cooperation of staff. As programs are improved and expanded, new staff must be recruited in order to gain the maximum benefit in all areas of our work. For example, Regional Personnel Officers have been appointed at three adult institutions and one training school, which serves to further the concept of decentralizing personnel operations by providing such services more directly to our institutions.

Throughout the year we have also been more successful in our recruitment efforts and have been fortunate in filling technical and professional vacancies in a number of areas. In continuing to meet the constant need for good communications between all staff we have appointed a Staff Relations Officer.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Programs for staff training must be constantly reviewed and updated to keep them in line with the progressive changes taking place in the field of corrections. Staff training must also reflect the principles laid down in the Statement of Purpose under which this Department operates.

A Staff Training College, which is now in the planning stages, will be built in Brampton in close proximity to the two institutions in that area and will replace the existing school at Guelph. The facilities will be expanded to cope with the increasing need for courses and seminars planned to keep all staff up to date with current correctional philosophy and the changing needs of the Department. Because the number of staff increases each year, larger facilities are also required to provide in-service training for these new personnel.

In the meantime the basic course for correctional

officers has been expanded to include twenty-three weeks of correspondence studies, under the direction of senior officers, followed by a three-week resident course at the Staff Training School. Those participating in this program will receive assistance in their studies from trained personnel at their institution. The course will enable a larger number of staff to receive training with a minimum of disruption to institutional routine. A similar program for supervisors of juveniles will follow in the near future.

Seminars for senior officers, also held at the Staff Training School, provide forums for discussion of mutual problems, demonstration of more effective management techniques, and consideration of current and projected Department policies.

Staff training officers have been assigned to a number of the larger institutions where they are responsible for the orientation of new employees and the formulation of training programs. By transferring some of the training activities to the local level, it has been possible to accommodate the training needs of a variety of institutions.

Through the cooperation and assistance of other Branches of the Department and external agencies special courses and seminars have been successfully operated in these areas: library, cookery, chaplaincy, academic, first-aid, and after-care.

Much greater use is being made of the facilities available through the Staff Development Branch of the Department of Civil Service. Financial assistance to employees attending universities and community colleges is being provided to a staff which is increasingly aware of the need for personal development. The Department continues to provide assistance wherever feasible for those staff members who attend workshops, seminars, and conventions organized by professional and non-professional associations in related fields. Some courses at which the Department was represented appear opposite.



STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Departmental Courses, Seminars, etc.

Off Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers	212
Training School Supervisors	33
Seminar for Correctional Officers in Charge of Shifts ..	11
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents (Adult Male Institutions)	9
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents (Training Schools)	11
Superintendents Seminar	45
Creation Directors Seminar	19
Creation Course—General Skills 201	11
Seminar for Chefs of Training Schools	10
Seminar for Chefs of Adult Male Institutions	7
Training for Cooks	6
Seminar for Correctional Officers Seminar	10
Prison Officers Course	36

Certificate Courses

Public Administration—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	10
Industrial Accounting—Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants	9
Electronics—McMaster University	110
Criminology—University of Toronto	10
Business Administration—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	3
Child Care—Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology	31
Prison Administration (Correspondence Course)	3
Prison Welfare—McMaster University	7
Prison Training—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	2
Prison Leadership—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology	1

Free Programs

Extension Courses leading to B.A.	16
Extension Courses leading to M.S.W.	2
Introductory Soil Science Course—University of Guelph	2
Graduate:	
Forensic Psychiatry—Clarke Institute, Toronto	1
Nutrition—School of Hygiene, University of Toronto ..	1

Department of Civil Service Courses

Prison Officers Seminar	1
Interviewing and Counselling Workshop	2
Prison Administration Seminar	2
Prison Employee Seminar	4
Advanced Supervisory Training Course	1


Summer Courses

Prison Work—University of Toronto	1
Prison and Problems of Addiction—A.R.F.	4
Prison Studies—Rutgers University	2
Prison Training Laboratories Institute—Boston, Mass. ..	1
Prison Training to B.A. Degree	5

Prison Conferences, Workshops, Conventions

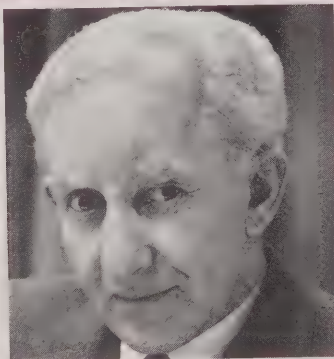
Seminars and Meetings	
Seminar for Psychologists and Psychometrists	18
College Graduate Seminar for Experienced Prison Workers	1
Prison Pastoral Training, Children's Centre, Department of Public Welfare, Laurel, Maryland	1
Prison Convention of the Council for Exceptional Children	1

Ontario Dental Association Seminar	6
International Conference on Behaviour Modification ..	2
Workshop on Counselling Youth and Their Families ..	2
Annual Meeting and Conference—Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers	3
Canadian Congress of Corrections—Vancouver, B.C. ...	32
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting ..	1
International Congress of Psychology	1
Seminar for Supervisors in Child Care—George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology	2
American Psychological Association—Annual Convention	1
Ontario Dietetic Association—Management Workshop ..	1
Canadian Welfare Council—Annual Meeting	1
Ontario Psychological Association—Workshop	1
Crime, Punishment, and Rehabilitation Seminar	3
2nd Annual Conference on Professional Practice	10
Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education— Annual Meeting	3
Ontario Hospital Association Conference	2
Symposium on Field Work Supervision, Toronto	3
Departmental Chaplaincy Conference	14
Behaviour Sciences Seminar	2
Ontario Psychological Association Convention	3
Twenty-seventh Annual Conference, and Fourteenth Annual Institute, American Group Psychotherapy Association Institute	2
Crime in our Society, Lecture Series, Queen's University ..	1
Correctional Education Association Planning Committee Meeting	1
Ontario School Councils Association Conference	1
New Teachers Orientation Seminar	25
Leadership Seminar—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology	5
Basic Water Works Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission	3
Intermediate Water Works Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission	5
Sixth Basic Sewage Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission	5
Sixth Intermediate Sewage Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission	5
Leadership Training Workshop—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology	3
St. John Ambulance Methods of Instruction Course ..	15
Industrial Accident Prevention Association Safety Conference	1
Central Ontario Regional Institute for Community and Group Leaders—Department of Education, Youth and Recreation Branch	3
Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, Montreal	1
18th Annual Conference of the Ontario Association for Curriculum Development	1
Canadian Corrections Association National Committee Meeting	1
1969 Galaxy Conference on Adult Education— New York	1
Conference on 21st Century Man—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1
Red Cross First Aid Course	4
National Track and Field Coaches Clinic, Guelph	2
Hairdressing Instructress Course, George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology	1
Symposium on the Use of Tear Gas, Springfield, Massachusetts	1



INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

*Donald Sinclair
Executive Director
Institutions Division*



PREAMBLE

The year under review was most significant in the passing of long-awaited federal legislation made it possible for the Department to proclaim sections of its own Act on August 26, 1969, to implement a Temporary Absence Program—an intensive community-oriented correctional program.

Based on the rationale that many convicted offenders are more likely to be rehabilitated in the community under effective supervision than they are in a correctional facility, the concept has been successfully embodied in the practice of placing offenders on probation and on parole. What new legislation permitted was the addition

other dimension: the development of programs for the community for those still serving a sentence in an institution. Thus, an offender may now serve a sentence in an institution but leave it each day to go to work or to school in the community, returning at the end of the day; or he may be given leave of absence to be away from the institution completely for up to 15-day periods if his prospects for rehabilitation are likely to be enhanced thereby.

In other countries, where the opportunities for such programs have existed for some time, their introduction usually gave rise to many problems. That the Department has met with very few difficulties can be traced to three factors: lessons were learned from those who have pioneered the cause of community-based correctional programs elsewhere, preparatory planning was thorough, and staff were wholeheartedly supportive of this progressive approach. The latter point is worthy of emphasis since the introduction of Temporary Absence has, without any doubt, placed additional work and responsibilities on many staff. Initially, faith and enthusiasm were the motivating forces; now, after the program has been in effect for a year, encouragement to maintain the extra effort is provided by its very apparent success. As of January 31, 1971, 3,364 men and women had applied for temporary absences from the institutions and 2,050 of those had been granted; only 2 percent of this number have had their privileges revoked. This success more than justifies continued and expanded use of this rehabilitative tool, the potential of which has only just been tapped. Limits of the program must be tested by further experimentation, wider application, and constant analysis. Many offenders, while overtly bearing poor risks, will benefit from community programs prior to their release. However, there are many inmates who, in their own interest, or in the interests of society, obviously should not be released, even temporarily, until the institution has tested them in establishing better inner controls.

Since all adult institutions have participated to some degree in the Temporary Absence Program, staff throughout the Department have become involved with the offender on a more personal level than ever before. This increased interaction is of course most desirable and is in keeping with the Department's philosophy as set out in the Statement of Purpose.

The appointment of a Community Programs Coordinator ensures that a concerted effort will be made in future to provide encouragement to the community to make a meaningful contribution to institution life.

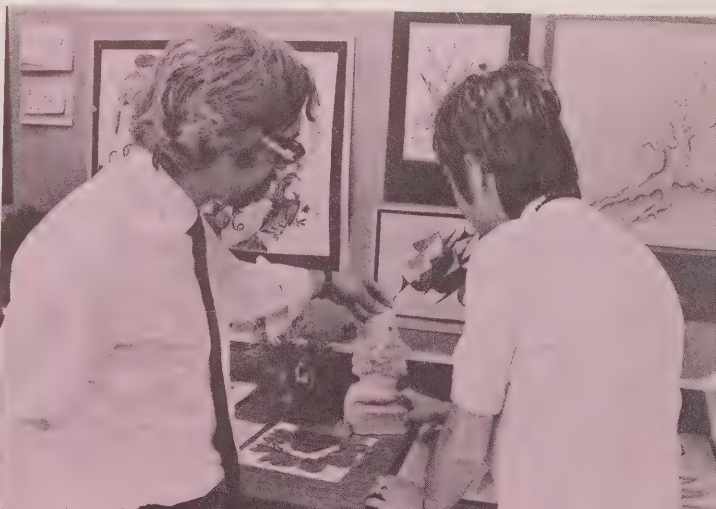
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

The Vanier Centre for Women, which opened April 3, 1969, in Brampton, is the only provincial institution in Ontario for adult women (16 years and over) who have been sentenced to terms ranging from thirty days to two years.

The Centre consists of four medium security cottages, one minimum security cottage (Ingleside), and administrative and treatment and training facilities. A small maximum security annex, in the Whitby Jail, completes the facilities for women.

The four medium security cottages each consist of three wings, each with eight single bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchenette (used principally for breakfast), a laundry room, a cottage supervisor's office, a correctional supervisor's office, and a pleasantly furnished living room.

One of the four cottages provides assessment and short-term accommodation. The other three units have a range of programs directed toward both the younger and older age groups, the relatively new and the quite experienced offender – the program concerns itself primarily with an individual's readiness to accept an intensive examination of



interpersonal relationship difficulties rather than with her criminal history.

The program for residents of the Ingleside minimum security cottage, situated on the perimeter of the large property, has placed increased emphasis on community involvement over the past year. Many residents of Ingleside have been selected — under the terms of the Temporary Absence Program — to work in the community on a day or shift work basis. Increasingly, these residents will utilize the training and recreational facilities of the community in an effort to obtain learning experiences which involve the expectations and responsibilities of life in the community.

A 10-bed maximum security unit which occupies a floor of the Whitby Jail is an associated unit which provides an integral segment within the Vanier Centre program. The Whitby Unit accommodates those residents who require initial evaluation within a maximum security unit and those persons who demonstrate serious difficulty in functioning within the less secure and more challenging environment of one of the Vanier Centre's four medium security units or the Ingleside minimum security setting.

In its implementation of some techniques particular to the therapeutic community, the Centre relies upon:

1. The utilization of open communication between all staff and between staff and residents.
2. The use of a role structure whereby residents are encouraged to assume increasing responsibility for decision-making.
3. The complete integration of administrative and therapeutic processes. With a treatment focus upon the day-to-day, "here and now" events in the life of the individual involved, it is essential that the treatment and the administrative decisions related to her be carefully coordinated and be accessible to her influence as she develops an ability to accept responsibility.

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

A resident may be involved in school full time or part time, the decision being made at the Cottage Planning Conference on each cottage. Many residents lack grade 10 or the necessary academic skills to pass the Department of Labour's equivalency tests. As this is the minimum requirement for commercial training or apprenticeship trades, academic upgrading is required for many residents.

Commercial Courses—Shorthand, typing, and business machine courses occupy the interest of many residents and are important both as a practical training and as a vehicle for improved self-perception.

Hairdressing—Many residents in the hairdressing program will also be involved in academic upgrading to grade 9. The hairdressing course is approved by the Department of Labour for training toward full hairdressing qualifications.

Industrial Sewing—In contrast to the creative sewing done in the home economics area, the emphasis in the industrial sewing area is upon introducing the resident to equipment and methods used in the industry.

Volume Cooking—Residents interested in career quantity cooking and baking are assigned to the central kitchen. A particular advantage of the cooking trade is that a variety of jobs in the food industry is available according to the level of training achieved.

Laundry/Dry Cleaning—Residents assigned to this area work under the supervision of an instructor with commercial laundry and dry cleaning experience. Since laundry and dry cleaning work is an apprenticeship trade and there are no educational requirements for employment, the skills acquired here are particularly useful to the workers who are less involved in academic training.

Commercial Building Maintenance—A qualified instructor provides a full range of training in the trade.



techniques of the commercial cleaning of buildings. The new physical plant of the Centre provides an excellent and varied training ground for residents who hope to pursue this rapidly expanding field of employment.

The head teacher is available to all vocational instructors for consultation on instructional techniques and community standards.

Training in typing and business machine use, operation of laundry equipment, dry cleaning, and building maintenance have all produced employment for residents.

The physical education program, with a carefully individualized focus, is an additional example of the education program in which the emphasis is upon the development of skills in social functioning as well as upon the particular content of the course.

COMMUNITY-LINKED PROGRAMMING

Short-term temporary absences of from one to five days have been used to a very considerable extent over the past year. These have included attendance at a community church, accompanied by volunteers of the local Elizabeth Fry Society. Families who have taken individuals to church each Sunday have also on a number of occasions invited a resident to their homes, providing an excellent opportunity for contact with stable families in the community.

The short-term absence, particularly from the minimum security Ingleside unit, has been used increasingly for individuals who travel to their own homes for weekends to begin the difficult sorting out process in their relationship with their parents or husbands. For those Ingleside residents attending school or employed in the community or for those who are nearing discharge, frequent small-unit absences, primarily for recreation purposes, have been initiated.

Residents in all cottages regularly request a volunteer escort to go on temporary absences for the day to complete post-release plans regarding accommodation and employment. The resident may wish to meet with the Canada Manpower agency as well as to begin an employment search elsewhere, and possibly visit a halfway house in Toronto or Milton where she may reside after discharge or be on parole.

Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army play an important role in community-oriented programs in operation at the Centre. In addition to many other ways in which they offer assistance to residents, volunteers from the community take part in social and recreation groups organized within the institution — a community based A.A.



group holds weekly meetings — community volunteers conduct guided tours of the Centre for visitors — volunteers operate a clothing centre in the institution for residents.

RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT

The number of committees available for resident participation has been extended over the past year, thus increasing the involvement of residents in the program at the Centre.

Residents, selected by their peers at house meetings to represent them on the various committees, are provided with a wide range of potential responsibility dependent upon the particular committee to which they are appointed. The resident's success or lack of it in functioning in these different roles provides an excellent means, during the Cottage House Meetings and the Cottage Evaluation Committee Meetings, for evaluation of her progress and the opportunity to assist her toward change.

Residents are involved in the evaluation scheme at the Vanier Centre: two residents are selected by their peers for participation on the weekly evaluation committee at their particular cottage. They contribute very conscientiously and with much insight concerning the residents under consideration. This technique has been particularly useful in reducing subcultural influences as residents identify with and are involved in evaluating their peers.

CORRECTIONAL STAFF INVOLVEMENT

Assignment of each resident to a particular correctional officer in her cottage has been further developed during the past year through extension of the officer's responsibility in discussing the resident's program with her. This expanded role has been most useful in the early discussions of training needs of residents at the Centre which may be directed toward release for day absences under the Temporary Absence Program. Regular and relaxed discussion with these immediate supervisors often provides the best stimulus for resident consideration of and involvement in such programs.

RESEARCH

An intensive operational research project was initiated at the Centre in June, 1970. The study is planned to include over four hundred admissions and to follow their change within the Centre's program and their later community adjustment.

The Vanier research project is possibly one of the best examples of the Department's efforts to evaluate rapidly its program developments and to provide research which will not only be evaluative but which will, because it is operationally based, provide ongoing direction for change.

The Centre's program and facilities continue to attract much public interest; the many visitors to the Vanier Centre have represented both a professional and a public interest in intensive correctional programming.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

In order to provide a wide variety of rehabilitative programs to meet the diversified needs of those in its care the Department has developed maximum and medium security reformatories, medium security industrial farms, minimum security training centres and forestry camps, and two clinics.

The renovation of existing facilities, where necessary, and construction of new buildings provide up-to-date classrooms for academic and vocational programs as well as modern dormitories and recreation areas.

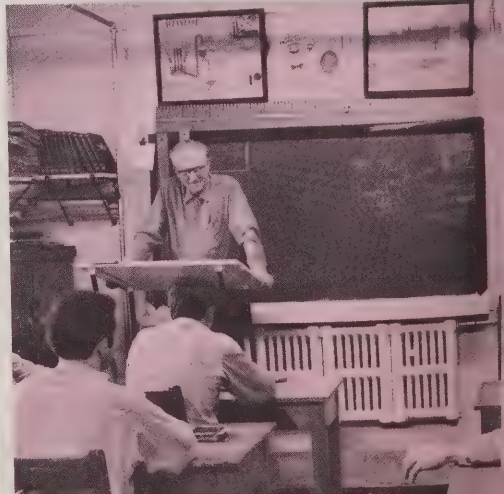
Counseling programs and discussion groups for inmates are part of the program at most institutions and where participation has increased additional groups have been formed.

The past year has been one of progress in a number of important aspects of the total program for adult male offenders. Perhaps the most significant has been the emphasis placed on community oriented programs such as temporary absences from institutions for a number of rehabilitative purposes.

TRAINING CENTRES

Training centres provide an intensified academic and vocational program for well-motivated students between the ages of 16 and 24 who are also able to cope with the added responsibilities implicit in an open setting. Students from southern Ontario are chosen for the training centre program after they have undergone a variety of tests and interviews at the reception centre in Guelph Reformatory. Successful candidates are admitted to either Brampton or Burtch Training Centre; the latter accommodates those with learning difficulties.

Students in the Fort William, Monteith, and Ridgeway Training Centres are drawn from other institutions.



in their respective areas. In addition to the regular programs of academic, vocational and trade training, which are updated constantly, progress has been made in a variety of ways at all institutions.

Brampton Training Centre, with accommodation for 200 students, is the largest of the five training centres. Students spend half of each day in academic classes and the other half in vocational shops. Trade training opportunities have continued to increase over the past year. A small motors course, which includes maintenance and repairs to such items as lawnmowers, chain saws, snowmobiles, and outboard motors, has been developed recently and is popular with students. A lecture/film course on defensive driving was also added to the program this year.

Service courses provided by Sheridan Community College instructors were conducted for correctional officers and teachers; emphasis was on improving the rapport between staff and students.

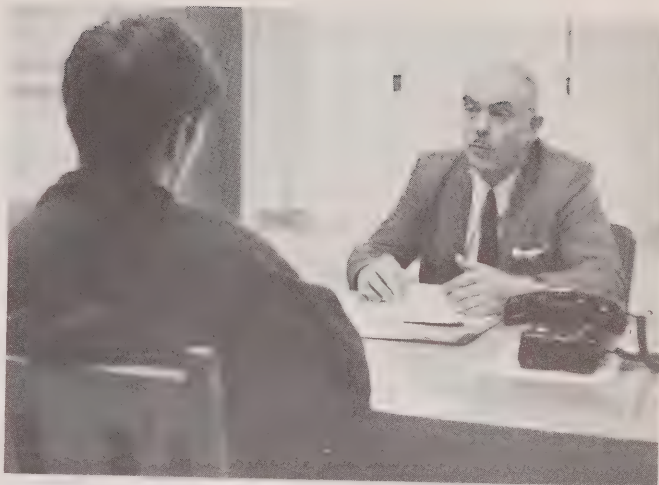
A considerable number of students have participated in the Temporary Absence Program through training in the community. For instance, Canada Manpower Retraining Courses in Plastics and Heavy Equipment have been carried out with the operation of Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology. Through a reciprocal arrangement the Centre's welding shop has been made available to Sheridan College students.

Several students at the Centre are members of the Jewel Club, sponsored by the Brampton branch of Mastermasons International, which this year held its 25th Anniversary. A dinner was held to honour the members of the Club and the more than 500 training centre students who have participated in its activities over the last ten years.

Construction of a second new dormitory was completed this year, providing accommodation for students. These two brick dormitories, housing a total of 144, replace the original out-dated wood structures.

Richmond Training Centre maintains a strong emphasis on individual instruction in elementary level academic courses. The recently appointed Head Teacher, a specialist in the educational problems of slow learners, has already made a significant contribution to the educational program at this centre. 60 students accommodated have also taken part in vocational training in sheetmetal, woodwork, bricklaying.

St. William Training Centre is now teaching academic and vocational subjects beyond grade 10. More students show aptitude and interest. Vocational



courses in welding, electrical work, drafting, and carpentry are conducted in relation to Department of Education and Department of Labour standards.

Monteith Training Centre inaugurated a new program of group therapy sessions conducted by professional staff from the Addiction Research Foundation. Six to ten students are involved in the weekly meetings. A program of therapy is also conducted for men at the Monteith Industrial Farm.

Academic classes up to grade 10 are taught by two full-time teachers at the centre and grades 11 to 13 are available through correspondence courses.

A cookery course, involving approximately 12 students, provides training in meat cutting, baking, and cake decorating.

Rideau Training Centre initiated discussion groups for students in which community volunteers participate. One group consists of a chaplain, a lawyer, a businessman and other interested persons from Smiths Falls. A group of ten Brothers from a Roman Catholic religious order in Ottawa visits regularly each week to take part in discussion and recreational activities with the students.

REFORMATORIES

Guelph Reformatory continues to effect a gradual reduction in population.

The facilities at this institution include a reception and assessment centre for young adults from the south of the province. From this group, candidates are selected for the Brampton or Burtch Training Centre programs.

For those remaining at Guelph academic upgrading and vocational programs are provided. These include classes up to and including grade 9 and Department of Education correspondence courses for grade 10 and over. Vocational training includes bricklaying, sheetmetal, carpentry, painting and decorating, and upholstery. Special courses included speed reading, university lectures, and computer programming designed in cooperation with General Foods Limited.

For those not involved in a trade program there is employment in a number of industrial shops or service industries.

A number of inmates have taken part in the Temporary Absence Program and have returned to the community for various reasons related to rehabilitation for periods of from one to three days. Others have been transferred from the reformatory to the local jail in the community where an educational or employment situation had been arranged for them.

A new recreation centre is under construction which will add considerably to the total program.

Mimico Reformatory, because it is in the largest urban area in the province, has been able to release a greater number of men on temporary absence for employment purposes than any other institution. This minimum security institution, with a capacity of 350, is located in the suburbs of Toronto and serves short-term recidivists 18 years of age and over. Detailed training programs are impractical because of the constant turnover of population and therefore work activities, which require little or no training, are the mainstay of the program. Items such as picnic tables and barbecues are made for a number of government departments. A laundry, metal furniture manufacture, and maintenance industries complete the work program. Basic adult education

is provided by the institution teacher for those men who show interest in upgrading their academic skills.

An officer-led group counseling program, in its fourth year of operation, supervised by a consultant psychiatrist, has demonstrated its value both to staff and inmates in the solving of immediate and long-term problems. The addition to the staff of a full-time departmental psychiatrist, who spends three days with reformatory inmates (the other two days being spent with patients at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico), and a part-time psychologist has extended the treatment services and permitted individual counseling where indicated.

Plans have been completed for the Maplehurst Complex near Milton. It will include a training centre, a regional detention centre, and a reformatory. The reformatory will house the present Mimico population and the training centre will assist in the further reduction of the Guelph population.

Millbrook Reformatory, with a capacity of 200, is the Department's only maximum security institution for adults. At the present time the population is divided into five separate groups: (1) severe behavioural problems, (2) sexual deviates, (3) drug addicts, (4) escapees, and (5) arsonists. Drug addicts and pedophiles are selected for treatment at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic during the final portion of their sentence. Once the enlarged final facilities in Brampton, now in the final planning stages, are in operation, drug addicts, sexual offenders, and certain types of alcoholics will be admitted there directly from the courts. Part of the building will then be converted to a regional detention centre leaving only the behaviour problem and escapees at the Millbrook Reformatory.

Correctional officers act as leaders in a group counseling program for inmates; direct supervision for the program is provided by a psychiatrist.

Inmates work at a number of industries, which include the making of all automobile license plates for the province, Braille printing, bookbinding and repair, and laundry and dry cleaning. A small teaching staff provides academic upgrading for motivated students.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS

The industrial farms provide programs for recidivists with the emphasis on work training. Burwash accommodates those serving lengthy sentences; other farms accommodate the short-term recidivists.

Burwash Industrial Farm, consisting of three separate facilities with a total capacity of 600, receives recidivists aged 18 and over.

ew facilities have been provided for trade training, which includes theory and practical work in machine shop practice, bricklaying, oil burner servicing, and sheetmetal. Four academic teachers provide courses to upgrade students academically in order to meet both Department of Education and Canada Manpower requirements. Those applying for Department of Education correspondence courses may receive guidance from the teachers. New academic facilities are under construction and a gymnasium is nearing completion.

Maintenance industries and trade activities provide means of teaching good work habits, which many individuals have never before cultivated. A recent addition to the industrial program is an engraving shop: designs or lettering are engraved on a variety of materials to provide custom-made signs for use in a number of government departments.

In conjunction with Canada Manpower and Caman College, Sudbury, students selected under the temporary Absence Program attend welding and carpentry courses at one of the College's satellite workshops. Those successfully completing the course receive a certificate from the College.

Rich Industrial Farm inmates are employed at mixed farming, tailoring, laundry, seasonal canning, stationary engineering, manufacture of snow fences, and general maintenance work which includes carpentry and painting.

St. William Industrial Farm, with accommodation for 90 recidivists 18 years of age and over from the northwest of the province, offers courses in construction and bricklaying by skilled trade instructors, and training in cookery, farm activities, and general maintenance work. In addition, evening classes are being conducted in carpentry and bricklaying by trained maintenance staff.

Teith Industrial Farm provides accommodation for 120 recidivists aged 18 and over from the

north of the province. General farming, land reclamation, reforestation, cookery, stationary engineering, and general maintenance provide a variety of training opportunities.

Staff from the Addiction Research Foundation provide weekly group counseling sessions for inmates. In addition, a number of inmates attend North-eastern Psychiatric Hospital for weekend group therapy sessions.

Rideau Industrial Farm accommodates 160 recidivists aged 18 and over from the east of the province, serving comparatively short sentences. Work activities include mixed farming, reforestation and land reclamation, and picnic table manufacture. On-the-job training is available for those inmates with previous training in stationary engineering. Credit may be given for the number of hours worked or examinations may be written through the Department of Labour to gain a recognized certificate.

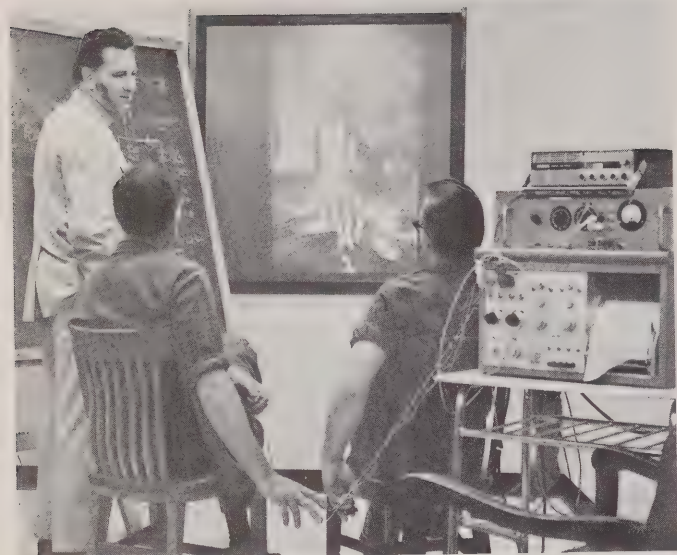
Citizens, including a chaplain and a lawyer, from the local community hold weekly group discussions with inmates at the institution. The Department is grateful for the cooperation of these citizens in its work.

FORESTRY CAMPS

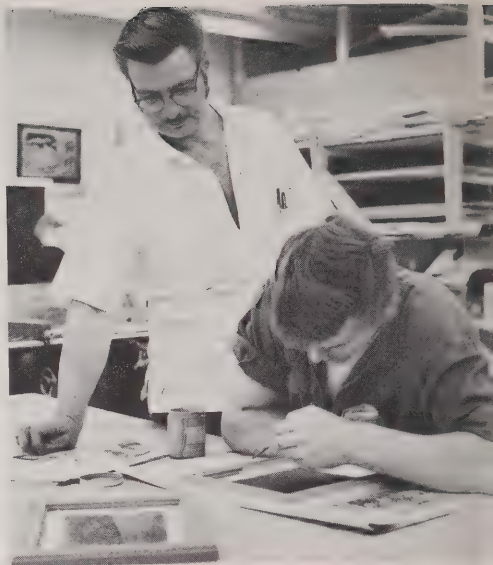
These minimum security settings provide work programs for inmates who respond positively to outdoor work and to the degree of responsibility which accompanies such freedom. The Department now has eight forestry camps, administered by parent institutions, each with accommodation for up to 40 men. The outdoor life encourages a more meaningful relationship between inmate and staff than is possible in other types of settings.

The work at forestry camps includes pruning, thinning, and clearing of county forests, cutting of access roads, and building of dams and small bridges. Men from the forestry camps assist in forest fire-fighting in their respective localities.





During the year a one-week pilot project was conducted from Camp Oliver in which inmates took part in an Outward Bound type of program. By posing tough physical challenges for participants, pitting them against the natural elements, constantly requiring them to draw on their own resources, the program encouraged the development of individual initiative and cooperative team work. Sufficient gains were made from this experiment to indicate implementation of the program on an extended basis.



Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

This 104-bed Clinic, which is situated in Metropolitan Toronto, offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia. The multidisciplinary team approach established at the Clinic facilitates the setting up of individual goals for patients. A continued emphasis has been placed on the involvement of Clinic officers, and, as a result, in-service training has been considered an increasingly important part of staff development. Additional permanent staff members have been added to the complement.

Students on field placement from the Centre for Criminology, University of Ottawa, the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, the School of Social Work, Waterloo Lutheran University, and from community colleges have participated in the treatment program.

PROGRAMS

During the past year Dr. Kurt Freund, M.D., Ph.D., an international authority on sexual deviation, joined the pedophilia treatment team, adding further to the expertise available to this program. A follow-up study between September, 1965, and November, 1970, revealed that out of 102 patients completing the program only five were reconvicted for pedophilic offenses, two were under suspicion, and seven were reconvicted on unrelated charges.

Due to the growing number of drug abusers, the 3- to 6-month program for drug addicts has been expanded; treatment capacity has been increased from 12 to 18 patients. The new Clinic will increase the facilities even more.

Alcoholics are offered treatment during the last 40 days of sentence. This treatment program has been divided into 3 sections, each with a different focus and intensity. In this way it is felt that resources may be better utilized and the treatment needs of the patient may be met more effectively.

On completion of treatment, patients are discharged to the community, either through expiry of sentence or on parole. A strong aftercare program provides needed assistance to individual patients after release, as well as follow-up information to assist the clinic in assessing the effectiveness of treatment.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The annual Clinic Conference was held last year in Toronto, with a noticeable increase in participation by interested groups and agencies. "Open house" was arranged on several occasions throughout the year in order to encourage citizen groups to visit the clinic. Social nights were developed which featured discussion groups consisting of staff members and patients, along with members of the community.

Various groups from Alcoholics Anonymous were invited to hold meetings at the Clinic. This enabled patients to meet with and relate to, groups in the community to which they are likely to return on release. The first meeting attracted 80 people—40 from the community and 40 from among staff and patients. Subsequent monthly meetings have been averaging 50 to 60 participants in about the same ratio. The booklet describing the Clinic treatment program was revised and updated during the year.

Albany Neuropsychiatric Clinic

The Neuropsychiatric Clinic accepts inmates referred for psychiatric evaluation. The inmate, after assessment, may be accepted for treatment as an inpatient at the Clinic, may be given outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Reformatory, may be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric

facility, or, when appropriate, the patient will be returned to the care of the medical officer at his institution with recommendations for treatment.

Dr. John Dacre, M.B., D.P.M., the recently appointed Director of the Clinic, uses his extensive background of professional training and related consultant experience to promote full use of Clinic facilities. The staff at the Clinic, which consists of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, a psychometrist, registered nurses, and correctional officers, is involved in the total program. Professional staff also assist in the training of correctional staff, and participate in seminars attended by personnel from many disciplines.

JAILS

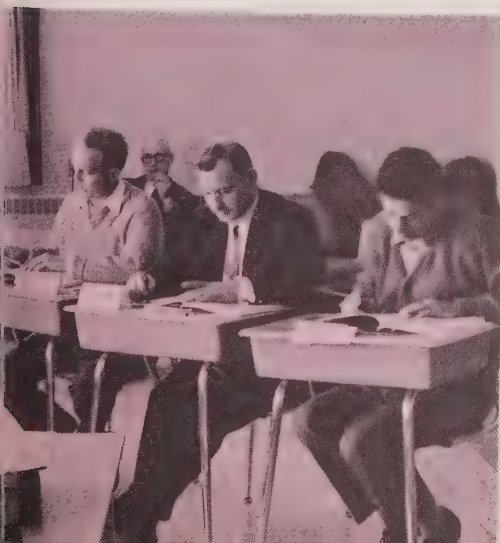
The year 1969-70 has been a full and particularly rewarding one. Renovation of the county and city jails, taken over by the province in 1968, has continued according to plan and a great deal has been accomplished.

The Regional Detention Centre concept, which was expanded by a committee appointed by the Minister in 1965, is proceeding on the basis of recommendations put forward by a Task Force of senior Department officials.

The previous year's emphasis on classification of jails and jails' staff to meet departmental needs provided an impetus for this year's progress. Concentration throughout the year has been on the upgrading of facilities and on the continuation of a program of staff training and development to meet the Department's obligations to the inmate and to society as a whole.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Special emphasis has been placed on developing the role of the correctional officer in the jail, particularly in dealing with those arrested for the



first time. Well-trained staff with the ability to counsel and to deal with problems in an informed, mature way, are essential to the fulfillment of the Department's aims as enunciated in the Statement of Purpose.

Prior to the Department assuming responsibility for county and city jails, only a small percentage of jail staff attended the departmental Staff Training School at Guelph. In 1969-70, however, special consideration was given to the training needs of those staff who had not previously attended the Staff Training School, and many additional staff benefited from the courses.

A two-week, in-residence training program was instituted for supervisors at the middle management level. Topics such as staff counseling, development of supervisory skills and attitudes, and the importance of community services were stressed. More than one hundred supervisory personnel have participated in the course. Immediate benefits from this program include increased involvement by supervisors not only in a daily problem-solving role but also in programs necessitating short-term planning for inmates. In addition, a basic cooking course, designed specifically for the jails, was attended by 21 food services personnel.

Although staff development has focused mainly on the correctional officer level, various seminars and courses have been conducted for Superintendents of jails and other senior personnel. Such participation has encouraged a good interchange of ideas among staff members and has contributed toward a better general standard of communication. Correctional staff at all levels continue to enroll in a variety of certificate courses including those available from McMaster University and the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto.

Professional staff are joining the Department in increasing numbers. For instance, Metropolitan Toronto Jail has added to its staff a pharmacist, a

chief social worker, a classification counselor, and a library technician.

INMATE VISITING

Visiting is one facet of the program in which inmates can be encouraged to maintain close relationships with their families as well as with other community resources that may prove important for their rehabilitation. A concerted effort has been made to renovate inadequate visiting facilities within the old county and city jails. New facilities have been installed or are planned in those jails that had limited or improvised visiting areas. Improved visiting facilities have been installed at the Guelph, Milton, Brampton, Simcoe, Brantford, and Orangeville Jails, and plans for similar installations are being developed for others.

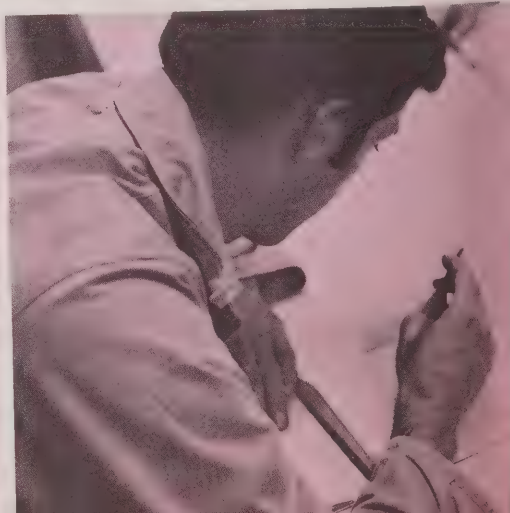
The Department has issued guidelines for standardized visiting hours at the jails and this is being followed where possible and practical. Evening visiting hours have been arranged at some jails to accommodate visitors who work during the day. In cases where a visitor cannot attend during regular visiting hours special arrangements may be made in advance with the Superintendent.

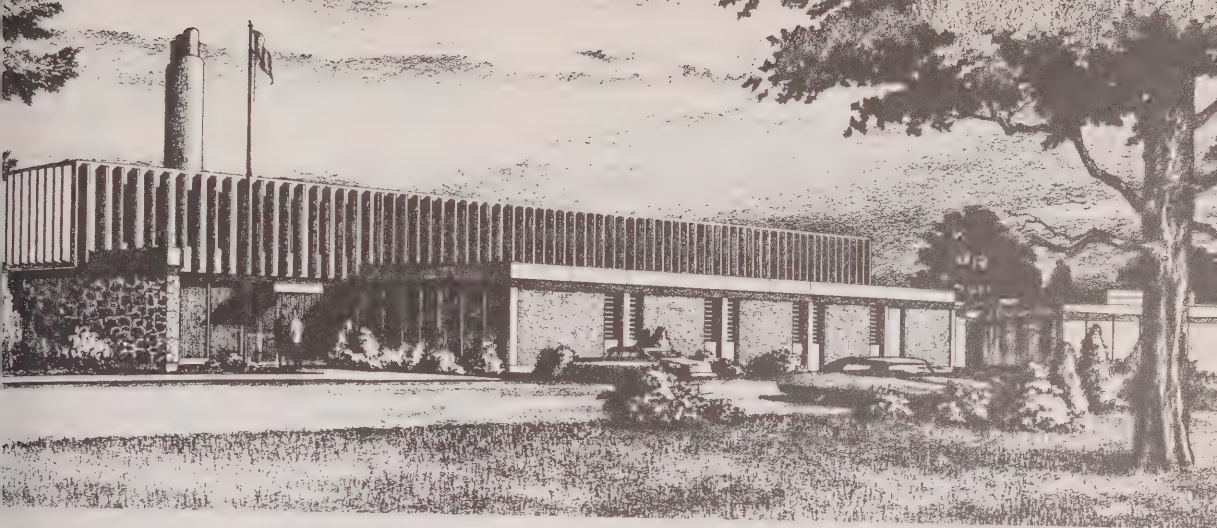
RECREATION PROGRAM

A varied indoor and outdoor recreational program has been initiated at most jails, which has brought an improvement in the general attitude of inmates and led to increased interpersonal relationships between correctional officers and inmates. Sport equipment and suitable indoor recreation has been provided in keeping with the space and facilities at individual jails.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

All jails are taking an active part in the Temporary Absence Program that began in the fall of 1966. Those individuals selected at a reformatory for temporary absence release may be transferred





Architects' drawing of a regional detention centre

jail closest to their employment or education opportunity.

Temporary Absence Program has allowed jails' to contribute in a more meaningful way to the work of the Department. They have worked both with the inmate and with individuals and agencies in the community to ensure that all possible help is provided to assist the inmate in reestablishing himself in society.

REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRES

A new Regional Detention Centre is scheduled to open early in 1971. Quinte will be the first such centre to be established under the Department's program to replace the antiquated jails in the province with modern correctional units. Whereas existing out-dated jails contain only maximum security facilities, the new units will make extensive use of minimum security accommodation for persons serving very short sentences and participants in the Temporary Absence Program. Professional staff will provide classification at the Centres for inmates to be transferred to an appropriate long term institution.

In addition to Quinte, a regional detention centre is under construction in Ottawa and plans for a new centre, in the Niagara region, are complete. These three new centres will replace seven jails in the province.

A priority list for new facilities has been drawn up and is under constant review.

The Department is indebted to Mr. David Dougall, Administrator of Jails, whose many years of experience in the corrections field was most valuable in helping to guide the integration of the local jails into the over-all correctional system. He also assisted in the development of the Regional Detention Program. Mr. Dougall retires on January 31, 1971, after 33 years of dedicated service.

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

The Inspections Branch formerly was under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of Jails and, in addition to regular inspection duties, the Branch offered guidance to the local jails when these were operated by the counties. When the Department assumed complete responsibility for all jails throughout the province, however, it was considered necessary to establish the Inspections Branch as a separate unit.

Mr. H. S. Cooper, appointed Chief Inspector, was formerly Assistant Commissioner of the RCMP Criminal Investigation Branch. Two inspectors were also appointed at that time.

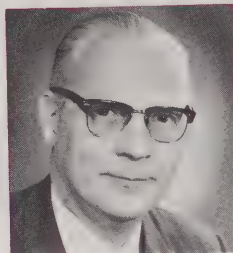
The Branch is responsible for carrying out inspections in all institutions, covering numerous areas of operation such as cleanliness and general care of residents, security, safety, and conditions of buildings and grounds. It is mandatory for all inmate complaints to be examined and investigations made where they are considered necessary. Any other special investigations required are also carried out by this Branch. Inspectors are called upon to conduct hearings under the Public Service Act.

All inspection reports, with recommendations for change or improvement considered necessary by the inspectors, are submitted to the Deputy Minister and to the appropriate administrator for such further action as may be required. The main aim of the Branch is to assist in ensuring that the Department's high standards are maintained at every level of operation.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



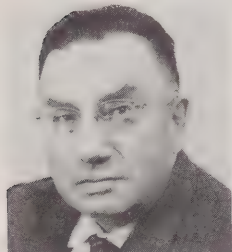
Mr. F. H. Potts
Chairman



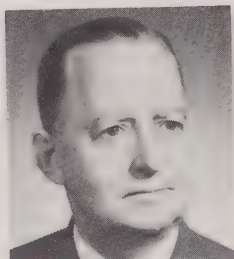
Mr. J. S. Morrison
Vice-Chairman



Dr. George Nagy
Vice-Chairman



Mr. A. A. Schrag
Member



Mr. H. R. McMann
Member



Mrs. Stefan Buszynski
Part-Time Member



Mrs. Dorothy Downing
Part-Time Member

After almost 10 years of faithful and devoted service to the Board, the Rev. D. M. Kerr retired in May, 1970. Dr. George Nagy was appointed as Vice-Chairman to succeed him.

BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year ending March 31, 1970

Number appeared for parole consideration :

Men.....	2,232
Women.....	161
Total.....	2,393

Number of paroles effected during fiscal year :

Men.....	1,175
Women.....	67
Total.....	1,242

Total number of paroles in effect on April 1, 1969 :

Men.....	741
Women.....	71
Total.....	812

Total number on parole at any time during fiscal year :

Men.....	1,175
Women.....	161
Total.....	2,393

Total number of paroles terminated during fiscal year :

Men.....	1,175
Women.....	67
Total.....	1,242

Completed successfully :

Men.....	750	or
Women.....	62	or
Total.....	812	or

PAROLE

Parole is a means of releasing an offender to serve the latter part of his sentence in the community under supervision.

The knowledge of future parole consideration helps to increase motivation and to encourage an individual to take advantage of training programs available in institutions. Parole also has a number of other advantages; perhaps most important is the opportunity it provides for a person to reunite with his family and to become self-supporting in society under the helpful supervision of an aftercare officer. Parole helps to reduce the population of institutions and obviously supervision on parole is less expensive than institutional care.

It is not necessary for anyone serving an indefinite sentence in a provincial institution to apply for parole consideration. The Board automatically interviews all those serving indefinite sentences approximately two months prior to the expiration of the definite sentence.

With the continuing development and expansion of a wider variety of academic opportunities, trade training courses, and treatment programs at institutions, the decision as to the point at which parole is granted has taken on increasing importance. Since each inmate or student will benefit in varying degrees from the program in which he is involved, the Parole Board must consider very carefully not only his progress, but also all other information available relating to him: the decision to grant parole must be made in keeping with the individual needs of each prospective parolee. In some cases it may be to an individual's advantage for parole to be temporarily deferred to permit him to complete his training. In a number of instances during the year parole has been deferred for this reason, at the request of the trainee.

When parole is not granted, where it is deemed in-


advisable because of particular circumstances, the reasons for the decision are carefully explained to the applicant by the Chairman, so that the individual may have an opportunity to remedy the situation at an early date. The Chairman also explains the reasons for the decision to the institution Superintendent so that he, in turn, can convey this information to staff to guide them in helping the individual to overcome any unresolved problems.

The Temporary Absence Program (described in detail under Adult Male Institutions) is a community-oriented program designed to meet the needs of those considered not yet ready for parole. Through this program men and women may be permitted a temporary leave of one to 15 days in times of family crisis or for other humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons. Others may work or study in the community during the day, returning to the institution in the evenings and for weekends. Successful participation in this program serves as an indication to the Parole Board that a person may have reached the stage where he is ready to assume his responsibilities in the community. Thus, those who respond positively to the TAP experience may be permitted to progress logically to the increased privileges and responsibilities of parole. This type of gradual release helps to smooth the transition back into society for those who have demonstrated that they can function well in the community with a reduced degree of supervision.

During the past year Members of the Ontario Board of Parole held 235 meetings and considered 2,393 applications for parole. Of this number, 52 percent were granted parole and 77 percent of these completed their parole successfully. In addition, the Board reviewed 935 cases.

Throughout the year Board Members visited a number of aftercare agencies which are effectively helping inmates with their rehabilitation. Lectures on parole were included in each of the Department's staff training courses for correctional officers.





PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*Douglas Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director
Professional Services
Division*



PREAMBLE

The concern of the Professional Services Division is to provide professional service personnel to support the programs at institutions which are directed related to the reintegration into society of those in our care.

Personnel of the Professional Services Division provide support for the rehabilitation programs at the institutional level; the Aftercare Branch provides direct assistance to inmates in preparation for their return to the community and during the adjustment period following release.

The Research Branch is also active in the development of systems which will increase the efficiency

collecting data at the institutional level and is involved in a number of short-term studies to assess the efficacy of existing rehabilitation programs and to make recommendations for improvements and for the development of new programs.

The Directors of the Chaplaincy, Education, Farms, Food, Medical, Psychology, Research, and Social Work Branches provide professional guidance, in their respective fields of competence, to departmental programs.

AFTERCARE SERVICES

The Aftercare Service is responsible for providing guidance, counseling, and material assistance to those who have returned to the community from one of our institutions.

Through home visits and contacts with agencies and community services, our training school staff is supplied with information concerning the backgrounds and home conditions of wards. The staff of the schools keep the aftercare workers informed of the child's progress so that they may work with parents and foster-parents. After graduation, the staff continue to work with the child, the parents, foster-parents, and school to assist the child to adjust in the community.

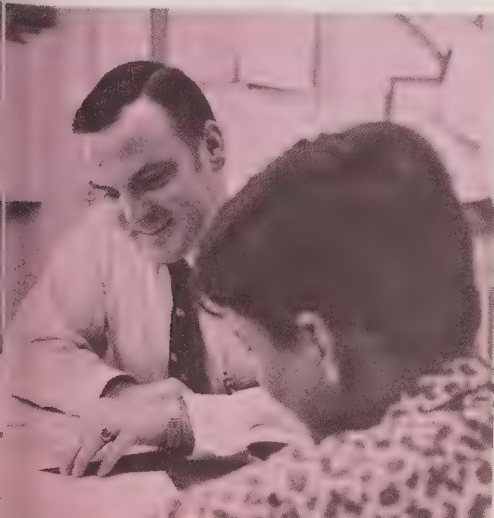
At the adult level, aftercare workers carry out a community investigation before an inmate appears before the Parole Board, and complete release plans for those who have been granted parole. The service is available also to those who have been released at the expiration of their sentences; assistance is available in securing employment, finding accommodation, or anything else which promises to help them become contributing members of society.

The development of the Temporary Absence Program (TAP) has placed further demands on our aftercare service and, as the number of inmates taking advantage of TAP increases, the enlargement of the aftercare service becomes necessary if thorough investigation and supervision is to be maintained. During the last year the service has acquired 23 additional workers—an expansion of 18 percent over the previous year. Two additional offices have been opened in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

Coincident with the expansion of the service are efforts to improve the quality of our correctional casework techniques. An annual three-day conference provides a forum for productive interaction at all levels. One of its more important features is the opportunity afforded headquarters' staff to become more aware, on both an informal and formal basis, of the changing environmental factors that affect the operations of the field workers. Without such opportunities there is always a danger that headquarters' decisions could become divorced from actualities.

Three training courses of three weeks' duration were again held, continuing a format developed a few years ago. These courses are under the supervision of a senior social worker who is a member of headquarters' staff. Participants are usually a mixture of experienced and inexperienced staff. While the content of the course is "task oriented," one of the important by-products is an increased level of self-awareness, an awareness of one's attitudes, biases, and prejudices—an unawareness of which can be a block to working effectively with clients.

Regional seminars are planned for the forthcoming year. These are intended as an augmentation of the three-week seminars and are oriented to regional needs and conditions.





CHAPLAINCY

This past year the Chaplaincy Services Branch has been marked by three predictable trends: an increasing number of staff changes; a growing interest in ecumenical cooperation both within and without the institutions; and expanding emphasis upon changes in liturgical and pastoral practices.

As the mobility of clergy in society increases, and their numbers decrease, the Chaplaincy Services Branch has been similarly affected. While changes in chaplaincy personnel tend to disrupt the ministry in the institutions, the continued recruitment of chaplains from the community makes for a constant awareness of community trends and attitudes which, in turn, helps to keep our programs alive and vital.

The Chaplaincy Services Branch is exemplifying the validity of the power of ecumenical endeavours. Diversity in worship services, support from trained visitors from local churches, interaction with visiting church groups whether in the institution or in society have immeasurably strengthened the ministry of the chaplains. This ecumenical spirit was highlighted in the invitation to the Director of Chaplaincy Services to represent both Canada and the Ontario Department of Correctional Services at the world-wide conference on "The Theologies of Penal Systems," held in Switzerland in June, 1970. Chaplains of the Department have also

contributed to Conferences and Institutes in Canada and in the United States of America.

Changes in liturgical and pastoral practices are common in many of the institutional chapels. Inmates of the units are attracted by changing modes and a new enthusiasm prevails in many places. The following extracts from chaplains' reports are illustrative of these developments:

"Sunday services consist primarily of special music presented by students accompanied by guitars."

"Outside music groups have been invited to present programs."

"A strong emphasis is being placed on what girls can do for the community rather than what the community can do for them."

"The local ministerial association will meet at the school and members will have an opportunity to meet and share with the students over the dinner table. This will also provide an opportunity for us to lay ground work for what the churches can do to help us and what we can do to help them."

"Another creative program . . . a weekly discussion group in which inmates and community people participated . . . they were people of maturity and compassion and a strong impact was made by their presence in the lives of inmates and the activities of the institution."

Imagination, dedication, and creativity have marked the endeavours of the chaplains this past year, and their ministry is gaining increased momentum amongst those committed to their care.

EDUCATION

During the year 160 qualified teachers, 40 trainee instructors and 60 part-time staff, have provided extensive and varied programming for students. Educational opportunities have been further extended through correspondence courses or attendance at local high schools, community colleges, universities.

The Department's teachers are appointed on a contract basis. Salary, fringe benefits, and working conditions are comparable to community schools. Consistent with present trends towards Special Education Programs in community schools, many of our classes are kept small to maximize learning and rehabilitation. Ontario Department of Education Area Superintendents and Program Consultants visit our schools regularly to evaluate programs and assist staff. Sixty eight teachers attended a variety of summer courses. Teachers attending Ontario Department of Education programs are partially su-

alized by the Department. Some courses such as Indian Education and Compensatory Education are paid in full. One teacher each year is given special leave and substantial financial support for educational purposes. The trend toward long-term professional commitment to the field of corrections on the part of many teachers and instructors continues.

JUVENILES

Students in training schools attend classes on a full time basis. Through our Classification System students are assigned to the school most appropriate to their educational needs. Many schools provide special options geared to social reeducation such as Family Life, Psychology, Sociology, Drug Education, Consumer Education, and Youth and the Law. Interschool competitions in the creative arts, public speaking, and athletics were again held throughout the year.

Since our students respond favourably to educational technology, much has been done in this area. Several video tape recorders have been placed in the larger schools and are being used to tape television programs for later use as well as to create original programming. Film appreciation and filmmaking courses have been established in a number of schools. Plans have been made to improve the implementation and utilization of the media in our school programs.

Educational innovations such as our contemporary reading program, driver education, varied options, and flexible scheduling continue. All training schools have adopted the new Ontario Department of Education plan, HS1, which allows each student to follow a program suited to his individual needs and aspirations.

The Sudbury training school, to be completed in 1981, will provide an outstanding facility for students in Northern Ontario. Half of the teaching staff have been appointed and, meantime, are gaining

experience in other training schools. Most of these teachers are bilingual.

A three-shop addition has been started at Glendale School, Simcoe, for improved vocational training for boys. The Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, which is presently under construction, will provide boys and girls with excellent classification and educational facilities upon its completion.

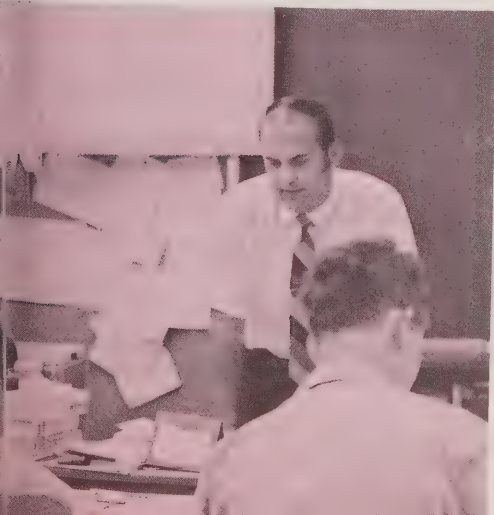
ADULTS

More emphasis is being placed on the growth and development of sound adult education programs. Several in-service programs, three with community colleges and one with the Department of Labour, have proved very beneficial to the Department's trade instructors. The Department greatly appreciates the excellent computer programming course designed in cooperation with General Foods Limited which has proved most successful; many of the students are proceeding at an accelerated rate.

The main educational emphasis in the adult field is in the Department's five Training Centres, where students receive intensive academic and vocational upgrading on a full-time basis.

A new head teacher, with a Master's degree in adult education, has been appointed at Burtch Training Centre and an additional teacher with a Master's degree in adult education and counseling has also been provided for the Burwash Industrial Farm. New trade facilities were completed at Burwash and new academic facilities are in the course of construction.

The development of science programs in each of the adult institutions was extended this year. Many of the activities mentioned above regarding training schools, i.e. Consumer Education, Drug Education and Youth and the Law were also further extended. Of particular interest is the development of an Outward Bound type of program in which students



participate in rugged training, prior to survival experience in the bush, such as canoeing, and climbing. A pilot course operated from Camp Oliver has proved most successful and it is hoped that the program will be extended considerably in the future.

The Ontario Department of Labour, the Ontario Department of Education, and Canada Manpower continue to provide excellent support for our programs in the various institutions. They have also been most helpful in the Temporary Absence Program, which permits selected individuals to train outside the institutions. Over one-hundred of our students attended community schools in the first year of the program's operation. A number of short trips (for example, Stratford Shakespearean Theatre) have been taken as a part of the regular school activities in some schools.

The quality of instruction in all schools was considerably improved by the participation of a large number of teachers in various professional development activities. A new teachers' orientation seminar consisted of workshops in guidance and audio visual education, and a number of head teacher and other meetings brought large numbers of teachers together for educational purposes. All teachers were provided with a day to attend the professional development program planned by the Ontario Correctional Teachers' Association. Considerable professional interest in the field of correctional education continues outside the Department. Staffing problems have been reduced to a minimum and many excellent teachers have expressed an interest in entering the field.



FARMS

Although departmental herds are now reduced to a total of four, all are above average production herds with great potential; notable achievements in the area of milk production have been recorded during the year.

Outstanding among these is the awarding of Canadian Championship certificates to the Guelph cow O.R.G. Jenny Lynn Respect; she is now Canada's top cow for milk production both in the 305- and 365-day mature class on 3 time milking. Her milk production in each of these, respectively was 31,015 and 35,346 pounds of milk. Jenny Lynn is one of the group of outstanding daughters of O.R.G. Jenny Rag Apple Pabst, who is, unquestionably, the greatest production cow bred in Canada to date. Added to Jenny's laurels this year is the fact that the milk production of her six daughters, four of whom are still producing in the Guelph Reformatory herd, has exceeded the amazing total of one million pounds. No other cow in Canada can claim such production for her offspring.

The herds have produced a total of over four million pounds of milk, over 875,000 quarts of which have been used in Ontario Government institutions. Some 15 government institutions now receive milk from these herds.

Milk is without doubt the most important contribution made by the farms. But the production of beef, pork, poultry products, and vegetables, notably potatoes, is also noteworthy in the reduction of institutional maintenance costs.

The beef breeding program being carried out in three of the departmental farms is making sound progress in the direction of developing breeding stock capable of producing profitable feeder stock in Northern Ontario. This area has great potential for the purpose, and there is evidence that in the not too distant future there will be a great expansion of cow/calf operations in Northern Ontario to meet the demands of cattle feeders in southern areas.

Departmental farms are of value to the province in experimental and developmental operations even though they no longer play a major role in the correctional aspects of the Department's program.

In accordance with the final recommendation made by the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee, less emphasis is being given to agricultural training with a consequent increase in training in modern industrial practice. Funds from the sale of farm land at Guelph will help finance a new training centre—the new Maplehurst Complex, including a training centre, will be funded in part from

the sale of farm land—Pine Ridge School farm land will be sold and the program emphasis will be placed on academic and vocational courses.

ARM RECOVERIES

uelph Reformatory.....	\$193,353
Millbrook Reformatory.....	719
urtch Industrial Farm.....	34,640
ort William Industrial Farm.....	45,104
urwash Industrial Farm.....	138,246
lonteith Industrial Farm.....	59,504
ideau Industrial Farm.....	66,480
TOTAL.....	\$538,046

FOOD SERVICES

The most important role that Food Services plays is to ensure that inmates are served well-balanced, nutritious meals. In addition to maintaining good morale among inmates in institutions it is hoped that the provision of a well-balanced diet on a regular basis will encourage them to maintain good eating habits upon their return to the community.

Food Services also contributes to the rehabilitation of inmates by providing training for future employment. All adult institutions give on-the-job training in cooking and baking, and, in some instances, catering. In the food industry there are jobs at various levels which require different degrees of training and competence. Even with a minimum of training acquired during a short sentence, the inmate will increase his chances of securing employment. Those serving longer sentences, who exhibit willingness to learn, can progress to a reasonably high level of competence that will equip them for employment in the food preparation field. Classes in quantity cooking, operated in conjunction with



academic programs, are held in both adult institutions and training schools.

The Department follows Canadian Dietary Standards and a six-week rotating menu is used to provide an interesting variety in the daily meals. Below is an example of a week's menu in a girls' training school.

BOYS' TRAINING SCHOOLS—WINTER MENU

Day	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Juice	Juice	Juice	Juice	Juice	Juice	Juice
Boiled Eggs	Boiled Eggs	Cereal	Cereal	Cereal	Cereal	Egg
Toast and Butter	Toast and Butter	Toast and Butter	Toast and Butter	French Toast—Syrup	Toast and Butter	Toast and Butter
Jam	Jam	Jam	Jam	Milk or Coffee	Jam	Jam
Milk or Coffee	Milk or Coffee	Milk or Coffee	Milk or Coffee		Milk or Coffee	Milk or Coffee
Cottage Roll—Mustard	Cottage Roll—Mustard	Pork Chops—Gravy	Meat Pie	Baked Fish—Sauce	Pot Roast—Gravy	Swiss Steak—Gravy
Mashed Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes	Roast Potatoes	Boiled Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes	Roast Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
Wax Beans	Wax Beans	Peas	Vegetables	Scalloped Corn	Diced Carrots	Green Beans
Jellied Fruit	Jellied Fruit	Plums	Tapioca Pudding	Rhubarb and Custard	Peaches	Ice Cream
Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk
Chili Con Carne on Toast	Chili Con Carne on Toast	Beef Biscuit Roll	Western Omelette	Soup	Spaghetti and Meat Balls	Hot Dogs—Mustard, Relish
Salad	Salad	Scalloped Vegetable Casserole	Tomatoes—Scalloped	Grilled Cheese Sandwiches	Tossed Salad	Green Salad
Half-Hour Pudding	Half-Hour Pudding	Chocolate Pudding	Cherries and Cookies	Cole Slaw—Dill Pickles	Fruit Pudding	Fresh Fruit and Cookies
Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk	Lemon Meringue Pie	Tea or Milk	Tea or Milk
				Tea or Milk		
Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies

The chef may substitute fruit juice or cocoa for milk, and buns, fruit, cheese and crackers or bread and peanut butter for cookies at 9 p.m. Salads and bread and butter may be added at any meal.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Department provides medical services to inmates and students similar to those provided to the general population. For those who, prior to admission, did not have much medical or dental care, this service is of great benefit, especially to those who neglected their dental hygiene. Medical services in the Department therefore often compensate for protracted periods of disregard for personal health.

In our larger institutions, physicians and dentists are on staff full-time; in the smaller institutions, physicians and dentists from the community render care to the inmates and students as they would to anyone else in their practice. In both circumstances, community medical consultant resources outside the institutions are used when appropriate.

Psychiatric needs are supplied by two full-time and eighteen part-time psychiatrists. Two of the part-time psychiatrists are on duty at institutions at least four days a week. In addition to direct service with patients, most of our psychiatrists are involved in program planning and act as consultants to program supervisors.



PSYCHOLOGY

The four broad areas in which psychological staff in schools and institutions participate are those of assessment, remedial work, staff training and recruitment, and research activities. The latter consist of personally selected and executed projects or administrative assistance in the broader programs of the Research Branch.

Despite some turnover, which includes transfer to administrative duties, the number of psychological staff, psychologists and psychometrists, is normally between 35 and 40, roughly two-thirds of whom are full-time employees. Within this number, however, the composition is shifting towards an increasing proportion of registered psychologists with doctoral degrees. Several of these are part-time staff who are also employed in university departments of psychology, and it is hoped that this link will strengthen the ties of the institutions with the local community and provide practical aspects of training for university programs. Furthermore, the acquaintance of students with this Department's facilities and work should bring an increase in the numbers of graduates who wish to affiliate themselves with this Department.

In an era of rapid social change, the theoretical orientations and technology of psychological services must accommodate new and challenging demands; these may be related to new legislation and consequent institutional programs, due to the changing needs and characteristics of the resident population. For example, the temporary absence program has presented new challenges and opportunities to staff and to inmates. The incidence of illicit drug usage mentioned earlier will also make greater demands on the psychological market.

There is an increasing emphasis on adopting a variety of methods. For example, behaviour modification approaches of the operant conditioning or aversive conditioning kind, which, in some cases, have been carefully researched for evaluation purposes, are being used with the more traditional verbal "insight-giving" therapies of the counselling and psychotherapeutic type. In those settings where such combinations obtain, the program's potential has broadened and it has increased the involvement of workers trained in other disciplines in multidisciplinary treatment efforts.

In the Clinic the training and experience of the psychological staff leads to diagnostic contribution as well as involvement in the treatment process, use of learning theory concepts in behaviour modification, and group therapy.

RESEARCH

AIMS OF RESEARCH AND AREAS OF INQUIRY

In general, the aim of research studies conducted in the Department lies in the description, assessment, and evaluation of correctional programs at various levels of operation. The main thrust of research projects is directed towards the improvement of administrative policy and treatment programs, using a pragmatic, operationally oriented approach. Specific research studies focus primarily in those areas which administrative personnel consider to be appropriate for implementing the most effective correctional and rehabilitative services for adults and juveniles.

The adult or juvenile, upon entering the correctional system, first undergoes a reception process, and is subsequently assessed as to specific needs so that he can be classified into the institution with the most appropriate program. Institutional experiences are designed to effect changes in behaviour and attitudes which will assist the individual's successful readjustment in the community. Research studies are needed to evaluate the reception, assessment, and classification processes, as well as to examine the effects of specific intra-institutional treatments such as academic and vocational training, group and individual counselling, and work experiences.

Community resources are being employed in the rehabilitation of both adult offenders and training school wards. Investigation of the ways in which these resources and facilities are being used is essential to isolate those factors which significantly affect reintegration and adjustment in the community. An example of this kind of research is a recently completed study of some of the problems encountered by aftercare officers in the placement of training school wards in community schools. The administrative personnel concerned have considered the recommendations listed in the report and, where indicated, have taken steps to revise the placement procedure.

Data collected in the course of research studies conducted on adults and juveniles while in the correctional system can be used in the development of statistical prediction tables. These prediction tables will identify factors, such as personal background variables and institutional experiences, which are related to specific post-release outcomes: the probability of success on parole and suitability of an individual inmate for varied degrees of aftercare supervision. These tables can be used in the assignment of inmates and wards

to institutional programs and in the comparison of treatment programs.

GENERAL RESEARCH POLICY

Some research studies are initiated, designed, and conducted entirely by departmental Research Branch personnel. Since many of the operational problems studied derive directly from situations faced by correctional personnel in the day-to-day performance of their duties, they are encouraged to submit research ideas and topics for consideration.

It has been the policy of this Department to maintain cooperation in research with the university community. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of close liaison with provincial universities so that the Department can make effective practical use of information gained by research. Cooperation with universities also aids in encouraging suitable graduates in the behavioural and social sciences to consider careers in the field of corrections.

The Department provides annual research grants to the Centres of Criminology at the University of Ottawa and the University of Toronto. In addition, researchers within university departments may conduct research on a contract basis. The Research Branch also cooperates with governmental and other agencies, such as the Addiction Research Foundation, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Halfway House Association, Toronto region, in projects which are not funded by this Department, but which have potential value to the field. Among other projects conducted during the year, three Master of Arts theses and one doctoral dissertation were based on data collected on residents by post-graduate students in Ontario universities.

The Director of Research and his staff act as technical advisors and coordinators for all research projects carried out by other agencies under the direct auspices of this Department. Such studies must first be judged methodologically sound and to have some practical significance to the Department or to the field of corrections in general.

The Research Branch and other branches of the Department are involved in the over-all development and implementation of a computerized information system. The creation of an inmate data bank, as a first step, will not only allow for more comprehensive and efficient research but should do much to enhance the management decision-making process.

SPECIFIC RESEARCH TOPICS

An indication of the kinds of projects currently under way is provided by the following:

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program enables selected inmates of adult institutions to obtain academic and vocational training and to work at gainful employment in the community; participants return to their institution at night and for weekends. Research relating to education and work release, surveys the attitudes of institution and aftercare staff and the reaction of inmate and community participants to the innovation of a gradual return to the community. Descriptive data are also provided, differentiating between accepted and rejected applicants, in terms of personal background and previous criminal history. This information will be valuable in selecting the inmates most likely to benefit from this program.

PREDICTION OF SUCCESS IN THE ADULT MALE OFFENDER

Approximately one thousand first incarcerations are being extensively interviewed and tested upon arrival at Guelph Reformatory; behaviour ratings by institutional staff will be obtained during the inmates' stay at the reformatory or following their transfer to Brampton or Burtch Training Centres. The information being collected is comprehensive and systematic and includes a personal/social history, attitudes on a variety of topics, psychological testing, and ratings by institutional personnel of inmates' conduct and performance in work and educational programs and in their living areas. These data will be used to measure and predict intra-institutional adjustment, parole success and rehabilitation in terms of recidivism.

This project is being conducted by Professor Paul Gendreau, Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, in close cooperation with the Research Branch.

RESEARCH AT THE VANIER CENTRE FOR WOMEN

With the cooperation and assistance of Vanier Centre staff, the Research Branch is examining the personal histories and attitudes of 400 to 500 women as they are admitted, and the rehabilitative processes which occur during their incarceration. The Research Branch is coordinating the study and Vanier Centre staff have accepted responsibility for collecting much of the data.

The project will attempt to identify individual social-history factors and attitudes known at intake which are indicative of various possibilities of rehabilitation and useful therefore in classification for various programs. Ratings of behaviour are obtained from staff closely involved with residents during the period of incarceration and, in some cases, from

other residents. These, as well as the attitudes and perceptions of residents immediately prior to discharge, are being collected to determine whether change has taken place, and in what ways that change may be related to rehabilitation. A follow-up interview is planned for one year after discharge to determine the level of adjustment in the community and the specific problems faced by ex-offenders which relate to that adjustment.

The research will also examine aspects of the total therapeutic milieu at Vanier and changes in the milieu which may occur at regular or irregular intervals. An attempt will be made to identify relationships between social environment and resident behaviour, attitudes, and level of later adjustment.

PROJECT ON DRUG AND CHEMICAL ABUSE, TRAINING SCHOOLS

A survey is being conducted to obtain information on the incidence of drug and chemical abuse among wards prior to admission to training school. A questionnaire about drug involvement will be administered to all wards resident in training schools.

The questionnaire is intended to do two basic things. First, it is designed to find out the reported incidence and frequency of nonmedical use of certain drugs and chemicals (including tobacco and alcohol). Second, it asks a number of questions about the ward, in terms of his background; his attitude toward and sources of information about drug; feelings of alienation from society; and self-esteem or his characteristic evaluation of himself. Analysis of the data will determine if there is any relationship between these latter variables and reported incidence of drug use. We were fortunate to receive guidance in the setting-up of this research from the Addiction Research Foundation, which had previously conducted similar types of research.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services personnel are an important component of the rehabilitative programs of the Department. Professional social workers are used in a variety of ways throughout the Department, including intake and classification, the provision of ongoing counseling services to residents, service on institutional and community committees, and participating in staff development.

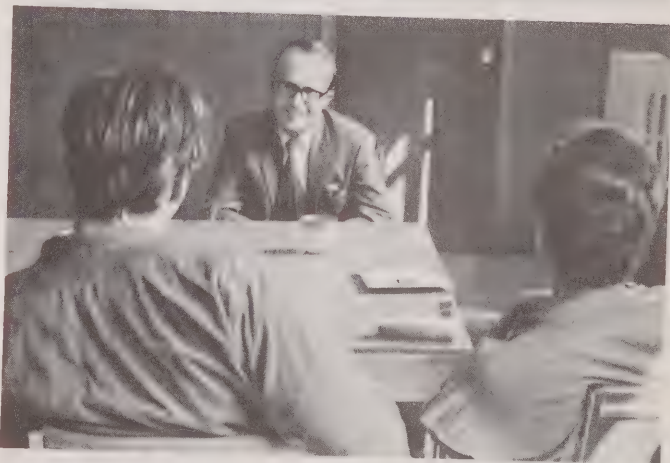
Recognizing that all personnel, and not just professionals, have an important role to play as "treatment agents" in the rehabilitative process, social workers are increasingly being used as resource personnel to both administrative and line staff attempting to provide an over-all therapeutic milieu.

for residents. It is anticipated that this approach will play an increasingly important role within the Department's rehabilitative programs in the future.

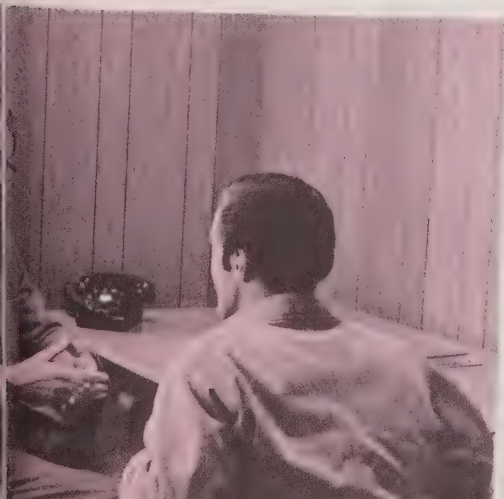
A growing interest in the Department and its services by the profession of social work is in evidence. The position of Director of Social Work was filled recently by a professional social worker with previous experience in several areas of the correctional field. In addition, a number of social work positions which had been vacant have now been staffed with qualified applicants.

During the year professional social workers have been recruited both to develop social service programs in facilities which did not have full-time professional staff and also to implement totally new social service programs. Examples are the recent appointment of a Chief Social Worker at the Metropolitan Toronto Jail and the commencement of the Group Homes Program in Toronto by our Aftercare Branch. Several graduate and undergraduate schools of Social Work are presently using some of the Department's institutions and one of our Aftercare Offices for field placements; students from community colleges also receive practical training at our institutions. Other graduate Schools of Social Work have recently expressed interest in developing student units within our facilities.

During the year the Department recruited a number of graduates of the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, post-graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Correctional Administration, some of whom have been engaged within our social services program as correctional counselors. We believe that the particular skills which both professional social workers and criminology graduates can bring to our Department not only complement each other but also can be utilized effectively in the development of "treatment teams," providing a wide range of professional skills and techniques in the correctional rehabilitative process. The University



of Ottawa's Centre of Criminology has also used several of our facilities for student placements; this program is presently in the process of being expanded.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Library Service in the Department has two main functions: to provide information in the field of penology, criminology, and other related disciplines to all members of staff; and to provide library service to all inmates, students, and wards within the Department's care.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Reading is a popular pastime in adult institutions and although much of the reading is purely recreational in nature, there is a steady demand for informative material which can be related to academic and vocational training. Seventy-five percent of the inmate population actively use the library service provided. Constant additions of new books combined with the weeding out of little-used material brought favourable comments from the inmates and maintains their continued interest.

JUVENILES

The Chief Librarian has worked closely with the Director of Education to ensure that libraries at training schools are used to their fullest extent in the academic program. Libraries in training schools are not, of course, solely for academic purposes; they provide recreational reading similar to the service provided by well-run community libraries. Many children coming into training schools are unfamiliar with or even hostile to libraries. However, with encouragement, many youngsters soon learn that reading can be an enjoyable experience, and through courses given in the academic schools, librarians many maintain interest after graduation.

JAILS

During the year an increase in the over-all book stock provided a better selection of reading material for all jails in the province. Books are available in many languages and large print books are provided for those with reading difficulties. Catalogues listing these books are available at every jail. A two-day course was held at the Staff Training School in Guelph, for staff responsible for supervising the library service on a day-to-day basis. Similar courses will be provided on an ongoing basis.

STAFF LIBRARY

Accelerated staff interest in broadening their knowledge of corrections and related fields was indicated by a marked increase in the use of staff library facilities throughout the year. As well as the resources of our staff library at Main Office, the smaller collections at many institutions, have been fortunate in receiving assistance from other departmental libraries, from the libraries of the Centres of Criminology in Toronto and Ottawa and from other libraries in the community.

RECREATION

The provision of education and training in leisure activities and skills is recognized as a vital part of the correctional process. Therefore, the development of recreation staff, facilities, and programs has been an ongoing concern of this Department.

STAFF

All established recreation staff have acquired the minimum standards of training which were set down by the Department four years ago. This consists of four weeks of training at the Staff Training School followed by one year of correspondence studies. All recreation directors have obtained either a departmental certificate in Institutional Recreation, which is the minimum qualification acceptable, or a diploma from a College of Applied Arts and Technology. Six directors are now enrolled at Community Colleges on a full-time or part-time basis.

FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

New recreation centres have been started at Burwash Industrial Farm and Guelph Reformatory. These buildings will provide facilities for a wide range of activities from team sports to drama and club meetings. Institution programs are making use of community facilities such as ice rinks and swimming pools to a greater extent than previously.

Increased involvement of community groups in institution recreation is being developed and inmates and students are frequently being involved in community activities. This approach to recreation is not only economical in terms of obtaining facilities, but also it provides a more realistic setting in which the resident can practice the leisure skills learned in the institution.

In the coming year, there will be an ongoing development of staff and facilities and, with wider use of our Temporary Absence Program, a greater emphasis on activities which can be integrated with those in the community.



ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION



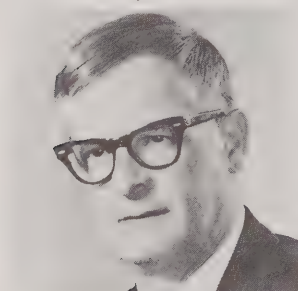
Chairman
Mr. E. G. Jarman
Financial Vice-President
Canadian Acceptance Corporation Ltd.



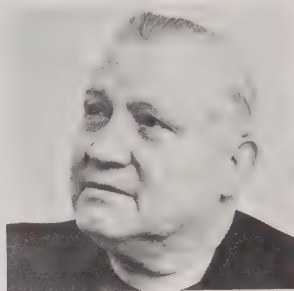
Miss P. G. Haslam
Executive Director
The Elizabeth Fry Society



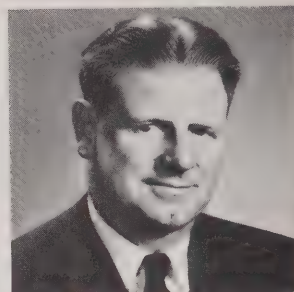
Lieut. Col. Peter Lindores
Director of Correctional Services
The Salvation Army



Mr. Harold King
Executive Resident Director
The Harold King Farm



Rev. Sydney G. West
Director of Corrections
Anglican Diocese of Toronto



Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick
Executive Director
The John Howard Society of Ontario

In 1969 the Minister established an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation which has now reported on the extent to which individual citizens and citizen groups can complement the work of the Department.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The ultimate aim of the correctional process is to assist individuals to assume law-abiding and purposeful roles in society. Obviously, to achieve this goal correctional programs must attempt to minimize isolation from life and community activities by maximizing as much as possible interaction between those in institutions and those in society at large. To assist in the maintenance of family and community ties most training school wards are permitted periodic visits home; under the Temporary Absence Program many adults also are allowed to return home for periods of one to fifteen days. Visits to residents of institutions by relatives and friends are encouraged.

Our training schools provide a wide variety of opportunities for wards to participate in local

activities and events. For example, training school students make considerable use of outside recreation facilities, often participating in regional sports competitions, parades, drama festivals, fairs and other local events; they also visit historical sites, museums, industrial plants, and theatres as well as taking trips to provincial parks. Various individuals, service clubs and other organizations make valuable contributions to training school programs by attending events at the schools such as fashion shows, art exhibits, open houses, dances and other special events.

An excellent example of community participation at the training school level is the outstanding contribution made at Hillcrest (Guelph) and Grandview (Galt) Schools by University of Guelph students. Members of a volunteer organization known as HELP visit the schools each week to help with music, drama, art, gymnastic, and discussion groups; they also organize dances and outings such

as snowmobiling, tobogganing, and skating parties. In many areas citizens, in addition to being actively involved in our programs, are encouraged to use training school facilities, thus making the schools an integral part of the local community. For instance, at Pine Ridge School (Bowmanville) various adult and young adult groups use the school's swimming pool and gymnasium. The school also cooperates with the local school board by making the pool available for swimming instructions for retarded children. In Lindsay, girls from Lawartha Lakes School assist the staff of a children's hospital on a part-time basis; others are teachers' aides at a school for retarded children; several girls attend the local high school where they are enrolled in courses beyond the grade 10 level.

Community volunteers participate to some degree in the programs at all adult institutions although for various reasons, including security considerations, this involvement is less extensive than at the training school level. Numerous individuals, church groups, service clubs and others take part in discussion groups and events at institutions as well as providing entertainment such as plays, concerts, and choir recitals. Under the Temporary Absence Program men and women from our institutions have been taken by volunteers to shop in local stores, to attend church services and to participate in various community activities. The success of the Temporary Absence Program owes much to the business and industrial community, which has employed participants, and to administrators of secondary schools, colleges and universities for their assistance to Temporary Absence Program participants in obtaining academic and vocational training.

The program at the Vanier Centre for Women is greatly enhanced by the ongoing and significant contributions of Elizabeth Fry Society workers and other community volunteers. The Gavel Club, sponsored by the Brampton Chapter of Toastmasters International, celebrated its tenth year of operation at the Brampton Training Centre. This association on the institution has provided meaningful contact for our students with responsible citizens as well as opportunities for them to gain self-confidence through public speaking.

In the past, the programs in our institutions have been complemented during the year by the fine work and cooperation of staff and volunteers from many community agencies. Numerous organizations and other governmental departments have, in addition, contributed to our programs and residents through their interest and assistance. The Department is greatly indebted to the many private citizens, individual workers, and the numerous agencies and government departments for their continued interest and support during the year.

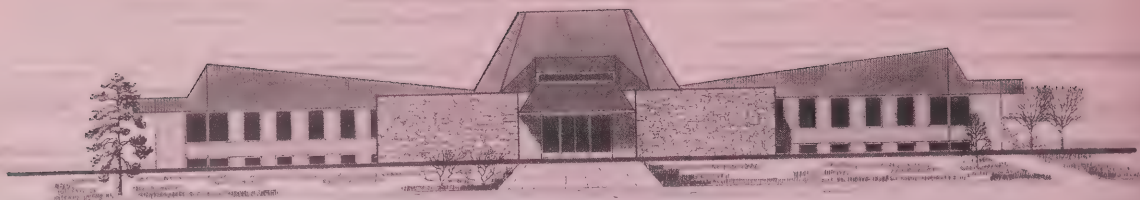


On January 1, 1971, Mr. Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W., was appointed Coordinator of Community Programs. He will work toward extending the range of opportunities for the offender to participate in community life and will strive to increase the involvement of the citizen in the program at correctional institutions.

Last year the Department introduced the Temporary Absence Program for selected inmates who may be authorized to leave the institution for a variety of reasons, for up to 15 days, or for an extended period of daily absences for purposes of education, training and employment. To date this program has been extremely successful and under Mr. Epp's leadership and coordination should continue to expand its effectiveness throughout the coming year.

Although individuals and groups of citizens have made very valuable contributions to our programs over the years, it is our intention to encourage more extensive citizen participation in the field of corrections. This will include the use of volunteers in the institutions as well as volunteer supervisors in the community.

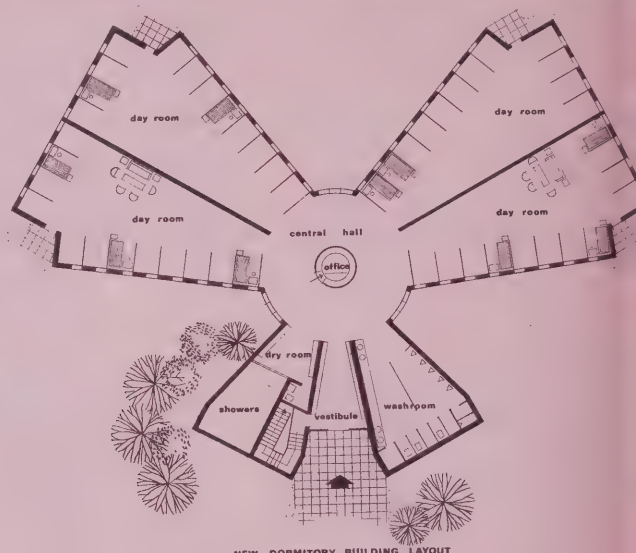
Increased emphasis is being given to public education and liaison with the courts and other law enforcement agencies.



ELEVATION

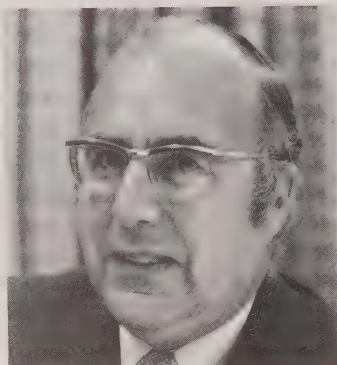
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURTON

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

*R. T. J. West
Executive Director
Administrative and
Financial Services
Division*



The development and implementation of Government's Planned Program Budgeting System resulted in the establishment of a Program Analysis Branch within the Department. This Branch made considerable progress in the area of defining departmental objectives in relation to the stated provincial needs and goals with a subsequent effort on the program structure of the Department estimates for 1971-72. These objectives, as outlined at the present time, were developed by the Program Analysis Branch and a Committee composed of senior staff selected on a broad department-wide basis.

Further developments of Planned Program Budgeting, for example, cost/benefit analysis of existing and proposed programs and annual reviews of multi-year plans, will create a need for the Administrative and Financial Services Division to develop operational and control systems which can provide pertinent data relative to the effectiveness of any particular program.

All Branches in this division are constantly reviewing and revising existing operations to meet the needs of the Department's changing programs and objectives. The Accounts, Administrative Services, Audit, and Purchasing Branches, which control and monitor financial and management plans, are therefore deeply involved in departmental program changes.

INFORMATION SYSTEM

A computerized information system is being designed and developed in phases, which will provide much more information than has previously been available. The first phase consists of recording basic information at the time of admittance to a jail as well as subsequent data such as sentence details, transfers, release dates, and any events during incarceration which affect the release dates. A second phase will incorporate additional information such as: program data (academic, vocational, or treatment involvement), control of staff complement in relation to program data, financial information related to population, accommodation requirements, and community supervision.

These records would thus provide a profile on all offenders in jails and institutions from which would be produced reports such as: release listings, parole board agendas, inmate classification listings, and institution population trends and movements. This system will eliminate duplication when documenting offenders, supply statistical data required for policy and decision making, and provide a source of information for research purposes on the effectiveness of various programs.

NEW BUILDING CONCEPTS

Innovative design and planning for correctional buildings is necessary to facilitate new correctional concepts and techniques. The drawing opposite, for a dormitory building at the Burch Industrial Farm, Brantford, is illustrative of this in that the division of the population into small groups helps to increase staff/inmate interaction. The features of this plan are:

- unobstructed 360° controlling view from the central control area with the farthest distance from the area being 75 feet;
- central control by one officer in operating all lights, fire alarm, public address system, and telephone;
- each inmate will occupy an individual 47-square-foot window area containing his bed, personal built-in closet, writing desk and stool;
- each dormitory will accommodate 12 inmates who will share a furnished living area;
- split-level construction with the main entrance on an intermediate level, the living and sleeping area on an upper level - all other facilities for use by the six dormitories on the lower level.

The design also provides for a paved area, accessible from the centre hall on the lower level, for outdoor group activities.

The layout, the residential appearance of the building, and the landscaping of the area surrounding it will complement the various programs.

IMPROVEMENT OF VISITING FACILITIES IN JAILS

Because many of the jails in Ontario were built in the nineteenth century, facilities are often outdated and inadequate. When the Province took over all city and county jails in 1968 provisions were made for improvements, which included improved visiting





facilities. An easily assembled unit was designed to meet the following criteria :

- provide adequate communication between the inmate and the visitor ;
 - allow for adequate supervision of inmates and visitors by correctional officers ;
 - minimal structural alterations to existing jail buildings ;
 - units can be added easily to those previously installed ;
 - be reclaimable at a later date for use elsewhere.
- Seven such units have already been installed

throughout the province and it is planned to install them at a number of other jails.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Industrial training programs provided by the Department must be appropriate for later work in the community and at the same time not be beyond the capabilities of the inmates involved. A further consideration is whether or not the program can be completed within the length of a sentence. Work programs which were introduced during the year included the following :

Specialized machinery was added to the existing upholstery shop at Guelph Reformatory to enable production of a top grade, fully-approved mattress consisting of a polyurethane core and plasticized nylon reinforced cover. This type of mattress will be supplied to all our institutions and has proved suitable for use in other government departments.

A tracer-guided engraving shop was set up at Burwash Industrial Farm to produce custom-made signs for use in government departments, agencies and commissions. The machinery duplicates designs or lettering permanently onto all plastics, wood, aluminum, brass, or steel. Operations involve cutting, shearing, bevelling, and engraving and are relatively simple. Proficiency can be obtained in a relatively short period.

EXPANSION OF MEAT PROCESSING

The abattoir at Guelph Reformatory is a modern facility designed to provide suitable training in meat cutting and processing. It began operating early in 1968 with the production of dressed beef carcasses. The addition of a processing room for pork has been completed, which enables institutions to be provided with sausages, weiners, and other pork products.

Beef carcasses are broken into prime cuts, trimmed and packaged in special plastic bags which are then vacuum-sealed. The resulting package, which is airtight and moisture-proof, provides protection against contamination and discoloration. Advantages of this process over shipment of carcasses are :

- reduction of shipping costs,
- reduction of contamination during shipment and storage at receiving institutions,
- elimination of the need for large meat-keeping facilities at receiving institutions,
- elimination of the butchering workload in receiving institutions.

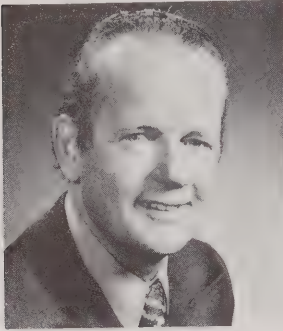
This work program provides inmates with a basic training in the meat processing industry, which education is not a limiting factor and opportunities for employment when discharged are widespread.



ONTARIO PLAN N TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

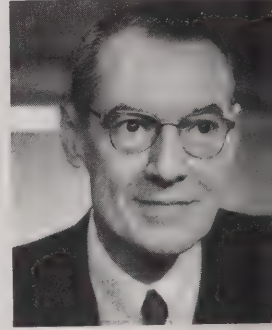
The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.



Barry G. Lowes, M.A.
Chairman

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes was a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education from 1962-

66, was Chairman of the Board in 1966, and served three terms as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hincks Treatment Centre.



C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C.R.C.P.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



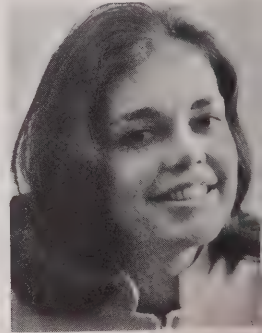
Mrs. Stuart MacKay

Mrs. MacKay graduated with a degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a past chairman of the Ontario Committee on Children, a member of the Board of Hincks Treatment Centre (formerly known as the Toronto Mental Health Clinic), a trustee of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and a past president of the Junior League of Toronto.



Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch

Dr. Lynch received her Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Toronto and holds an L.M.S. from the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies. She lectures in medical ethics at the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Philosophy Department at the University of St. Michael's College.



Mrs. Joan Riches

Mrs. Riches received her B.A. from St. John's College, Winnipeg, her M.S.W. from the University of Manitoba. She is a member of the Board of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology. She was previously employed in this Department as Assistant Administrator of Training Schools.

INTRODUCTION

The children admitted to a training school by order of a Provincial Family Court generally have needs much greater than what might be considered normal daily needs." In order to provide care and treatment to the degree necessary for these children, the Department is constantly assessing its programs and implementing carefully planned measures which will increase the effectiveness of the total program.

An example of this is the family therapy program which was initially introduced at White Oaks Village and has now been expanded and inaugurated at Sprucedale and Grandview Schools. Family therapy at each school is supervised by social work staff in cooperation with other professional staff, an aftercare officer, and those members of the school staff who have been closest to the student. After careful assessment of the student's progress, and possibly an interview with the student and the parents, a decision is made as to whether the student as well as the parents will benefit from a family therapy program.

For those who are found suitable to take part, arrangements are made for the parents to spend a few days living with their child in a special residence on the school grounds. As well as counseling, the family may take part in recreational activities or in special events taking place at the school. The assessment made at this time may lead to a favourable return home for the student or perhaps to a request that the family take advantage of further counseling from community sources.

Innovation at girls' schools has been the addition of male supervisors to the school staff in order to provide the girls with the opportunity to develop positive and constructive relationships with adults. For some time boys' schools have had a number of females on staff.

Year's progress at individual schools is recorded on the following pages.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

RECEPTION AND TREATMENT CENTRE, GALT

Girls selected for the treatment centre have generally attended community facilities without success before being admitted to training school and are therefore not able to cope with the normal training school setting.

At Galt an individual program is devised for each girl so that she may benefit to the fullest from the various treatment techniques in operation under the direction of a psychiatrist. The staff also includes a chief psychologist, four psychometrists, three part-time university professors of psychology, three part-time medical officers, three full-time registered nurses, two part-time pastoral counselors, and one part-time group therapist and counselor.

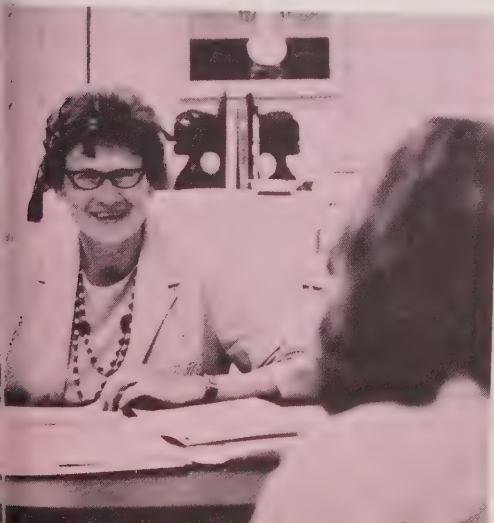
The academic program at the treatment centre is integrated with that of Grandview and community-oriented activities are encouraged.

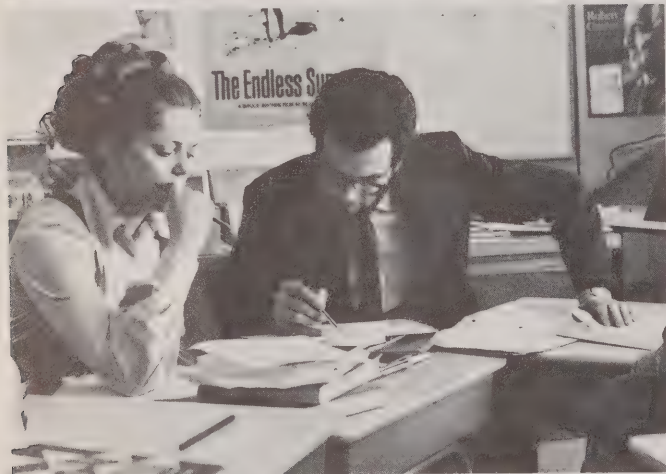
After initial assessment at the reception centre each girl is assigned to the school that best suits her present needs and abilities.

With the opening of the Reception and Assessment Centre in Oakville, the Galt unit will utilize its full resources as a special treatment unit.

GRANDVIEW SCHOOL, GALT

Prior to the integration of the Reception and Treatment Centre programs the educational plan for Grandview covered the Elementary and Occupational areas. Integration led to an expanded program which provides for an academic curriculum at the secondary school level and to the introduction of an ungraded system which allows students to progress at their own rate. The introduction of courses in Restaurant Services, Merchandising, and Social Sciences has provided valuable variety to the already varied educational program at this school and has helped to enrich the educational experience of the girls involved.





The participation of girls in community activities continues to play an important role in the over-all program of the school. Visits to places of historical or educational interest, attendance at Little Theatre church, and school plays, participation in sports activities with community schools, involvement in Y.W.C.A. activities, and attendance at community social functions, were among the many activities engaged in by the girls throughout the year.

Involvement of community organizations in the life of the school has also been encouraged. Such groups as the University of Guelph's student organization, HELP, Kinette Club, and Circle "K" Club have all assisted in the promotion of more varied activities in the school. A number of modelling schools provided instructional programs and local bands have provided their services for dances at the school.

KAWARTHA LAKES SCHOOL, LINDSAY

This school has accommodation for 120 girls selected at the Galt Reception Centre on the basis of their maturity and ability to cope with an academic program at the secondary school level.

Educational programming is provided for grades 8 to 10, with the prime emphasis on courses in the Arts and Science and Business and Commerce areas. Vocational training is also available, and the program has been enriched by the addition of classes in cosmetology, for which there is a full-time teacher, and in horticulture and oil-painting. Expansion of the educational curriculum has also made possible the introduction of an individual time-tabling schedule for each girl.

For those girls who need special guidance and help, professional services are available on an individual basis.

In keeping with the school's expanding emphasis on community involvement several students above the grade 10 level attend the local high school. Almost every girl is involved in community projects at some time during her stay at Kawartha Lakes; some girls do volunteer work on the weekends at the local hospital, others provide nursing aide assistance at a home for retarded children, several work in nurseries in community churches, and a few participate in the activities of the local drop-in-centres for young people.

Participation in the activities of community clubs and organizations such as the Y.W.C.A., C.G.I., and musical groups is encouraged.

Recreational and sports activities with students from community schools also play a part in the varied program, and almost every community parade contains a float from Kawartha Lakes School.

Many individuals and organizations in the community help to enrich the program at the school. By attending such activities as fashion shows, dances, and carnivals held by the girls, they provide opportunities for the girls to relate to others in a positive, confident manner. Community interest serves to enhance the girls' self-image by fostering feelings of pride and accomplishment as well as a sense of belonging and community acceptance.

RELAWNEY HOUSE, PORT BOLSTER

This school, with accommodation for 20 girls, is located on the shores of Lake Simcoe. Girls selected for this unit tend to be young, immature, and socially deprived.

The small number of girls at this school makes it possible for them to receive a great deal of individual attention. Additional support from qualified professional personnel helps to provide a total program aimed at meeting the social, emotional, and educational needs of the girls.

The educational program consists of instruction in elementary courses to the grade 8 level, plus classes in home economics and arts and crafts. Remedial classes are held during the summer months for girls who require additional assistance.

The school is located in an ideal setting for an extensive recreational program. Swimming, hiking, fishing, field trips, and picnics are just a few of the activities available. Not only do the girls participate in community activities but outside organizations, such as the Kinettes, often take part in events at the school.

EUPHRASIA'S SCHOOL, TORONTO

This school receives all Roman Catholic girls in the province admitted from the Provincial Family Courts. It has accommodation for 150 girls up to age 16 and is operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd.

The educational program includes courses of instruction at the elementary and secondary school level in addition to vocational and occupational training. Remedial classes in English and mathematics are also provided. Assignment to these programs is based on the girl's previous school record and a thorough assessment of her individual needs through the use of diagnostic tests.

Activities are varied and include shopping trips, camping, and visits home. Community involvement is encouraged through educational tours, recreational activities, and participation in sports and social events with student groups from a number of Toronto schools. Members of the community, however, are encouraged to participate in activities at the school and a number of musical and thea-



trical groups have provided entertainment for the girls.

During the past year a new program was initiated for some of the girls who were in need of greater assistance. Facilities at the school were renovated in order that these girls could be cared for in small groups in which the staff-student ratio is higher than in the remainder of the school. Placement in this unit allows a girl to receive more individual attention than is possible in the regular school program. The addition of a full-time psychologist, a psychometrist, and a social worker to the staff complement, along with the recruitment of male supervisors, has greatly assisted in the success of this program.

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL, BOWMANVILLE

Located on the north-eastern outskirts of Bowmanville, Pine Ridge School consists of three distinct units: a reception centre, the main school, and a forestry camp in the Ganaraska Forest.

RECEPTION CENTRE

This unit serves as the reception centre for all boys in the province, except those of the Roman Catholic faith, who are admitted directly to one of the two private training schools for boys.

To assess and evaluate the specific needs of each youngster, students receive a thorough medical examination as well as educational, aptitude, interest, and personality tests. The results of these tests, along with information obtained from the community and the observations and views of the staff, are taken into consideration when determining which training school will best meet the needs of each boy. The experience gained at this Centre will assist in the developing of programs at the Reception and Assessment Centre to be opened in Oakville.

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL

The main school provides an extensive vocational and occupational training program for 190 boys over 14 years of age. Vocational training includes carpentry and building construction, sheetmetal, welding, painting and decorating, auto servicing, trowel trades, food services, and horticulture. During the past year, 110 boys participated in a driver education course, many of them earning their operator's license. A large number of boys have taken advantage of the remedial reading laboratory, established last year, to upgrade their reading levels.

The educational program is supplemented by numerous outings to historic sites, industries, and other places of interest. The boys at Pine Ridge are active in recreational and sports activities with

local groups and schools. They also take part in local activities including the country and western jamborees held in the Town Hall.

Local service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce and the Youth Bureau of the Oshawa Police Department contribute in many ways to the school program.

Conscious of its responsibility to the community, Pine Ridge School offers its swimming and gymnasium facilities for an adult swimming program, physical fitness classes, and a retarded children's swimming program in conjunction with the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham School Board.

FARM PROGRAM

At one time the farm at Pine Ridge School supplied milk, eggs, apples, potatoes, and other vegetables for the school as well as for a number of other government institutions. However, because so few boys will earn their livelihood at farming in today's urban-oriented society, the farm program has been discontinued and the emphasis placed on academic and vocational training.

The livestock were sold locally and the land was officially turned over to the Department of Public Works on December 31, 1970.

COLDSPRINGS FORESTRY CAMP

Situated in the Ganaraska Forest some 20 miles from the main school, the forestry camp forms an integral part of the Pine Ridge program. The camp provides intensive outdoor education combined with practical training in reforestation and conservation. The latter is under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests, and consists of tree planting, pruning, and thinning as well as the creating of public picnic areas.

The past year has also seen an increase in pheasant rearing for conservation authorities, and the reestablishment of



struction and enlargement of a trout pond where numerous speckled trout have been raised.

A rotating schedule gives each boy at Pine Ridge the opportunity to spend two weeks at the camp during the year. Recent extension of the program has permitted boys and girls from other training schools to take advantage of these facilities.

SPRUCEDALE SCHOOL, HAGERSVILLE

Situated on spacious grounds near the town of Hagersville, Sprucedale School is designed for 115 boys aged 14 to 16 who can adjust to an open setting and who have the ability to achieve in a Science, Technology, and Trades course.

The academic classes are small, allowing the teacher to give individual attention and guidance to each student. The vocational shops include auto mechanics, machine shop, welding, carpentry and construction, and architectural and mechanical drafting.

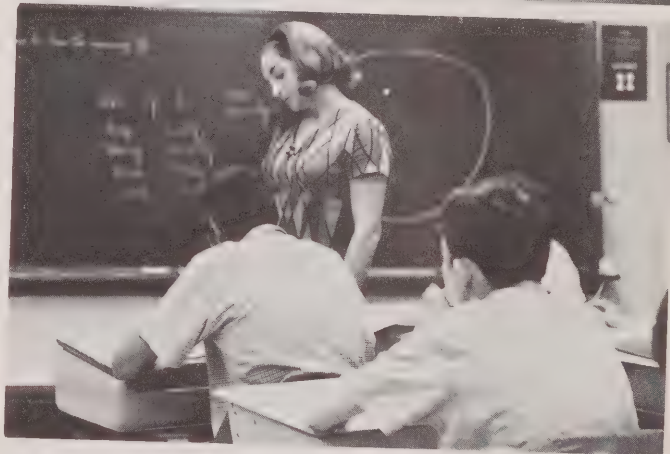
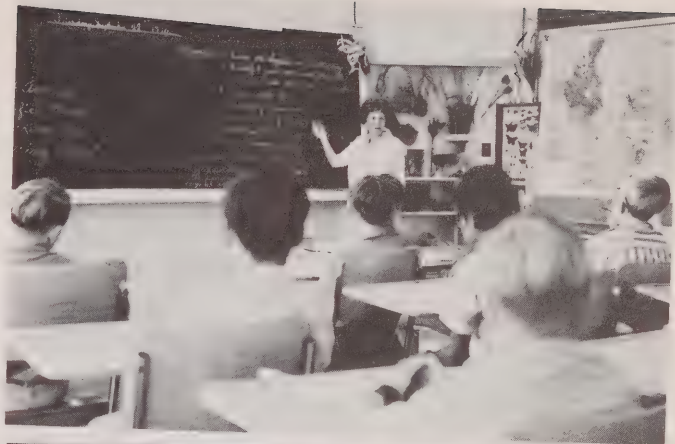
A wide variety of recreational activities enables boys to choose those activities which interest them most. Those involved in track-and-field and team sports such as football, basketball, and volleyball, take part in interschool sports with community schools. Community involvement plays a large part in the program at Sprucedale and many students become members of local clubs and church groups, such as Sea Cadets, Army Cadets, Conservation Club, Gun Club, Legion Track and Field Club. Students also take part in the Canadian Legion Oratorical Competition.

A vital and challenging aspect of the Sprucedale program is the summer camping experience based on the Outward Bound System formulated in England. The skills developed include swimming, canoeing, sailing, and mountain climbing. In pitting himself against nature with a group of other boys, the young person is given additional opportunity to increase his self-confidence, to appreciate an effort, and to accept responsibility.

WHITE OAKS VILLAGE, HAGERSVILLE

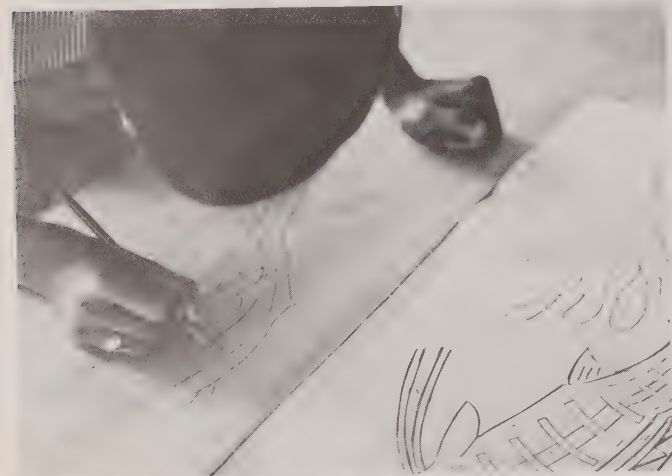
White Oaks Village is adjacent to Sprucedale School. It is unique among Ontario's training schools in that the physical setting resembles a village community. Sixty boys aged 8 to 12 live in small houses in a village-like setting. Staff members, with their families, live on the grounds giving children an opportunity to experience a continuity of environmental influences.

In the past year, the specialized programs which characterize each house were refined, and the participation of professional treatment staff with the house teams enabled the continued development of individual counseling services.



For several years, White Oaks Village has been recognized for its special approach to the troubled child, and has been in great demand as a field placement facility for students of child care courses at community colleges.

In addition to the significant developments which have been made in the child care approach in the home-living setting, a concentrated effort has been made to meet more fully the academic needs of each youngster. The school is modelled on the rotary ungraded system and each classroom is used as a "resource centre" for a specific subject. Plans are underway to increase the effectiveness of the learning situation by using child care workers from the house teams as assistant teachers. To stimulate the interest of the children by exposing them to a variety of experiences, field trips to such places as the Royal Ontario Museum and the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto are a part of each child's program.



HILLCREST SCHOOL, GUELPH

Located just outside the city limits of Guelph, the physical structure of this school provides a secure environment for 48 boys who have found it difficult to adjust to the open-settings of the other training schools.

The educational program combines academic instruction with practical courses in food preparation, machine shop practice, cabinet making, welding, sheetmetal, and building maintenance. Special emphasis is placed on remedial education to assist those students who have learning difficulties.

During the past year, new programs have been developed as a result of a vigorous student volunteer group from the University of Guelph. This student organization, HELP, has assisted in extracurricular activities and taken an active part in the increased involvement of the boys in community recreational and social functions. Activities such as art classes, music, amateur radio, and monthly dances held at the school and attended by university students and student nurses from the local hospitals have proved most successful.

A program of "Living With the 70's" was instituted in which special guests from the community were invited to the school to speak to and meet with the boys. Among the guest speakers were a representative from the Department of Labour to talk about apprenticeship training, a bank manager, representative from an insurance company, and a group of lawyers to discuss youth and the law.

Swimming at the university swimming pool, roller skating, soccer, miniature golf, and softball are among the activities which take the boys into the community.

Thirty-five students were involved in a summer program of remedial education, the results of which proved highly rewarding to both students and teachers. A program of Outdoor Education was introduced into the academic curriculum and initial reports as to its success are very encouraging.

GLENDALE SCHOOL, SIMCOE

The school, with accommodation for 120, is located in the Simcoe area. It provides a program for 14 and 15 year old boys in a regular academic program outlined by the Department of Education for grades 8, and grades 9 and 10 of the Arts and Sciences, Business and Commerce areas. Enrichment courses in art, music, communications, driver education, industrial arts, and outdoor education have been augmented this year by courses in drama, filmmaking, cooking, and speed reading. Remedial reading and vocational testing and counseling are also available to the boys.

Educational field trips to places of cultural, industrial, and historical importance are numerous, and extra curricular activities are encouraged. A radio station club provides an opportunity for boys to study broadcasting and produce taped radio programs, and a bimonthly student paper publishes original student work and acts also as a sounding board for student opinion.

The boys participate widely in activities in the local community. They have made outstanding contributions to the United Appeal through their booth at the local County Fair, and have assisted at Senior Citizen functions in addition to helping to maintain community recreational facilities.

A well-rounded recreational program includes involvement in the inter-league competition with local schools in hockey, baseball, soccer, and basketball as well as attendance and participation in community social events such as theatrical productions, minstrel shows, public speaking contests, dances, and membership in local youth groups.

ROOKSIDE SCHOOL, COBOURG

Rookside is situated just east of Cobourg on Highway No. 2. It presently accommodates 175 boys, 12 and 13 years of age, providing an educational program at the elementary school level with the addition of remedial, special education, and industrial arts and woodwork classes. All boys admitted to the school spend a short period of time in an academic orientation class before being placed in the normal academic program.

Industrial Arts classes are popular with the boys, who enjoy being creative and take pride in showing their projects to their parents.

Additional provision of equipment such as coned reading laboratories, listening tapes, and educational T.V. sets has done much to enhance the educational program. The resource centre has

steadily added meaningful aids for the benefit of both students and teachers.

During the past year increased efforts have been made to provide more involvement for the students in community activities. The boys have participated in various local school recreation and sports programs in volleyball, baseball, hockey, harriers, and a variety of other sports. This year, for the first time, the school won the championship of the Church Hockey League. The school choir also took first place in the District Music Festival held at the town of Warkworth, and participated in a radio broadcast to aid the Retarded Children's Fund.

The camping program was, as usual, the highlight of the summer holidays. University students were once again recruited to staff the camp under the supervision of a Camp Director.

Another interest activity was added to the recreational program this year by the formation of a Stamp Club. As a result the boys were able to present a display at the local Philatelist Society showing.

Plans are being developed to replace the present resident facilities with six new cottages.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE

Situated near the town of Uxbridge, St. John's School is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and has accommodation for 180 Roman Catholic boys from the southwestern half of the province. Two separate programs are operated, one for younger boys, and one for older boys.

When a youngster arrives at St. John's he is placed in an academic orientation group where he is tested and given an opportunity to relax and to move gradually into the main academic stream at a point and pace he finds comfortable. Throughout his stay at the school, a boy benefits from an individualized program which attempts to ensure continuous progress based on ongoing diagnosis.





During the past summer the students enjoyed an exciting seven-week program centring on the theme "Youth in Society," which developed three main topics: maturity, prejudice, and youth and the law. In addition, the voluntary services of the Canadian Red Cross contributed a program of swimming and lifesaving. The summer program also consisted of remedial science and mathematics, woodwork, leathercraft, work shops, environmental studies, free art, gymnastics, folk singing, and camping. Much of this program was made possible by the generous efforts of volunteers not only from the local community of Uxbridge, but also from places as distant as Toronto.

Staff training has received a new dimension with the enrollment of thirty staff members in a Child Care Course offered by Centennial College, Scarborough. Because of the large enrollment, the College has agreed to give the course at St. John's. New impetus has been given to the clinical side of the school program by a recent increase in psychiatric and psychological services. As a result it has been possible to involve more boys in group therapy sessions as well as individual testing and counseling.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, ALFRED

Located 45 miles east of Ottawa, St. Joseph's school is also operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. One hundred and sixty Roman Catholic Boys from the northern and eastern sections of the province are accommodated at this school.

Since approximately 30 percent of the boys are French speaking, the school offers an academic program in both English and French, and there are opportunity and remedial classes available for those requiring a special educational program. With the opening of new vocational shops, a two-year occupational course has supplemented the existing four-year course.

Recreational activities at the school include indoor and outdoor swimming, gymnastics, bowling, camping, leadership training, stamp club, and drama club. In addition, the boys participate in local baseball, hockey, and bowling leagues, and attend the regular Friday night dances in Alfred. A popular annual event is "Police Day," where representatives of various police forces join the boys in a day of competitive sports. The event ends with a banquet and presentation of awards.

St. Joseph's has benefited from the services offered by students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, who regularly engage boys in group sessions and individual counseling. Staff from the Centre act as consultants and at the same time supervise the work of their students.

CECIL FACER SCHOOL, SUDBURY

Named for His Honour, the late Ernest Cecil Facer, Judge of the Sudbury Juvenile and Family Court from 1944 to 1964, this school, due to open in the early summer of 1971, will be the first interdenominational, bilingual training school in the province. The school will accommodate 120 boys aged up to 16 in six cottage-type buildings.

RECEPTION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE

It is expected that this Centre will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1972. It will replace the present reception facilities and will provide an assessment centre for both boys and girls.

The Centre will be staffed with treatment personnel from a number of disciplines and will also be available as a field placement for students in the child care area. It is located close to a number of universities which will facilitate research and will also aid in the recruitment of clinical staff.

AFTERCARE

It is well recognized that while admission to a training school necessarily involves a temporary removal of a youngster from his community, the greater part of a boy's life has been, and will continue to be, spent not within the structured setting of a school, but in the natural environment of the community. For this reason, it is imperative that the work done with a youngster in the school be supplemented by appropriate activity in the setting to which he will return.

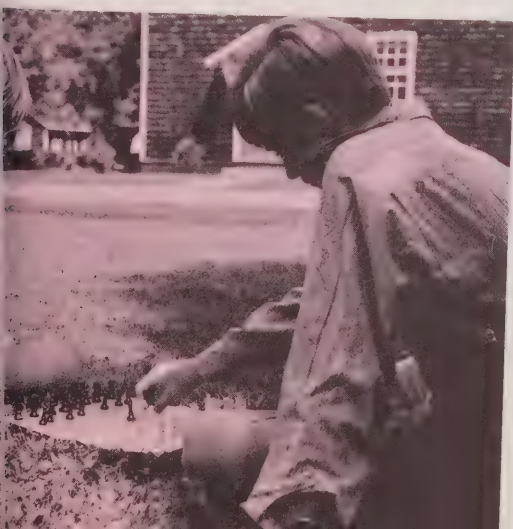
This aspect of the Department's program for young people is carried out by aftercare officers who are located in each school as well as in field offices across the province.

During the period of time that the young person is in residence, case conferences are held at regular intervals in order to assess his progress within the

program and to determine whether or not placement in the community is indicated at that time.

Plans for placement, which originate from these conferences, involve the aftercare officer who together with members of the treatment team attempt to prepare an environment in the community best suited to the needs of each child. Such plans include the enlisting of community resources to assist and support the student in his adjustment back into the community. This may be done with the cooperation of a number of agencies such as outpatient care in community psychiatric facilities, family counseling, and child guidance clinics associated with local school boards.

When all these plans have been finalized, they are presented to the Training Schools Advisory Board for consideration. After careful review of all the factors involved the Board may recommend that the placement be approved. Once this has been done and the youngster has been returned to the community he is under the supervision of the aftercare officer until training school wardship is terminated, which occurs when the student has made a satisfactory adjustment in the community or when he has reached his eighteenth birthday.



Statistical Section

INSTITUTIONS

	Superintendent
Adult Female	
Vanier Centre.....	Miss D. Clark
Adult Male	
Reformatories	
Guelph.....	J. R. C. Le
Millbrook.....	E. Bon
Mimico.....	H. M. Hoop
Industrial Farms	
Burtch.....	R. B. Masec
Burwash.....	G. B. Silco
Fort William.....	G. J. Gauthi
Monteith.....	D. Grigg
Rideau.....	J. R. Dupu
Training Centres	
Brampton.....	J. Marslan
Burtch.....	R. B. Masec
Fort William.....	G. J. Gauthi
Monteith.....	D. Grigg
Rideau.....	J. R. Dupu
Clinics	
Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic.....	E. K. Glinfo
Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph.....	J. R. C. Le
Forestry Camps	
Camp Durham.....	E. Bor
Camp Hendrie.....	H. M. Hoop
Camp Hillsdale.....	H. M. Hoop
McCreights.....	W. Jamu
Camp Oliver.....	J. R. C. Le
Portage Lake.....	G. B. Silco
Camp Wendigo.....	G. B. Silco
Training Schools	
Girls	
Grandview School.....	T. Lok
Kawartha Lakes School.....	S. Kea
Reception and Treatment Centre, Galt.....	T. Lok
St. Euphrasia's.....	Sister Mary Agath
Trelawney House.....	S. Kea
Boys	
Brookside School.....	G. W. Polla
Glendale School.....	G. C. McCrack
Hillcrest School.....	J. E. Slav
Pine Ridge School.....	G. D. Stew
St. John's.....	Brother Daniel LaBe
St. Joseph's.....	Brother Maurice-Jacqu
Sprucedale School.....	J. Ba
White Oaks Village.....	J. Ba

JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
Belleville	Hastings	1838	F. Miller
Brampton	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
Brantford	Brant	1852	C. Wearing
Rockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	D. M. Oliver
Braybuga	Haldimand	1851	W. A. Hoey
Northam	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
Stouffville	Northumberland		
	and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Stouffville	Stormont, Dundas		
	and Glengarry	1833	J. S. Dickey
St. Francis	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Derby	Huron	1841	J. D. Robertson
Elphinstone	Wellington	1853	C. B. Haines
Windsor	Temiskaming	1923	J. H. Kutchaw
Windsor	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Frontenac	Frontenac	1855	E. W. Martin
Waterloo	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
Victoria and Haliburton	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	R. V. Martyn
Middlesex	Middlesex	1843	R. W. Smith
Prescott and Russell	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Halton	Halton	1878	W. L. Barber
Cochrane	Cochrane	1965	D. Griggs
Lennox and Addington	Lennox and Addington	1865	S. W. Gilbert
Nipissing	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Dufferin	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Carleton	Carleton	1862	D. R. A. Webb
Grey	Grey	1869	N. H. C. Bamford
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Renfrew	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Lanark	Lanark	1864	G. B. Preston
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	W. Russell
Prince Edward	Prince Edward	1834	G. H. W. Swoffer
Lincoln	Lincoln	1866	F. R. Gill
Elgin	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Lambton	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
Algoma	Algoma	1914	W. James
Norfolk	Norfolk	1851	J. R. Phillips
Perth	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
York	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Bruce	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
Welland	Welland	1856	H. J. Everett
Ontario	Ontario	1958	J. A. Rea
Essex	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundie
Oxford	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell

January 1971

STAFF

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Administrative.....	53		
Superintendents.....	63		
Deputy Superintendents.....	18		
Assistant Superintendents.....	18		
Correctional Officer 7 (Male).....	2		
Correctional Officer 6 (Male).....	14		
Correctional Officer 5 (Male).....	54		
Correctional Officer 4 (Male).....	178		
Correctional Officer 3 (Male).....	214		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Male).....	1,349	203	
Correctional Officer 6 (Female).....	1		
Correctional Officer 5 (Female).....	4		
Correctional Officer 4 (Female).....	11		
Correctional Officer 3 (Female).....	9		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Female).....	68	188	
Supervisor of Juveniles 6.....	7		
Supervisor of Juveniles 5.....	1		
Supervisor of Juveniles 4.....	20		
Supervisor of Juveniles 3.....	53		
Supervisor of Juveniles 1 & 2.....	273	12	
Aftercare Officer 4.....	7		
Aftercare Officer 3.....	10		
Aftercare Officer 1 & 2.....	98		
Librarians.....	7	3	
Draftsmen.....	1		
Designer.....	1		
Members of Board of Parole.....	6		
Provincial Bailiffs.....	7		
Inspectors.....	2		
Physicians—Medical Officers.....	6		71
—Psychiatrists.....	2		18
Dentists.....	7		2
Dental Assistants.....	1		
Nurses.....	55	10	
Psychologists & Psychometrists.....	18	2	16
Social Workers.....	25	2	2
Speech Pathologist.....			1
Teachers.....		30	120
Trade Instructors.....	36	3	
Chaplains.....	12	1	32
Personnel Administrators.....	17	1	
Staff Training Officers.....	9		
Office Managers.....	17		
Clerks, Stenos, Supply Clerks.....	398	23	
Chefs, Cooks, Assistant Cooks.....	178	3	
Farmers, Gardeners, (Agricultural Workers).....	47		
Stationary Engineers.....	69		
Tradesmen & Mechanics.....	113	3	
Industrial Officers.....	62		
Recreation Officers.....	46	1	
Forest Ranger.....	1		
Pharmacist.....	1		
Radiologist.....			1
Totals.....	3,669	485	263

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Work done by A. Board	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
placements recommended														
placements authorized.....	357	183	191	72	253	473	126	364	383	274	174	39	20	2,909
placements deferred.....	16	14	7	4	15	27	15	32	35	26	22	2	1	216
placements authorized.....	12	4	5	3	12	21	7	18	26	9	13	2	—	132
placements authorized.....	44	31	16	4	26	66	16	38	31	15	18	—	—	305
placements authorized.....	69	80	60	52	70	223	29	98	139	112	70	7	—	1,009
placements authorized.....	1	5	3	6	7	17	3	5	6	2	5	—	—	60
placements authorized.....	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
placements authorized.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

.....	961
.....	428
.....	892
.....	384
.....	113
.....	3
.....	12
.....	21
.....	32
.....	82
.....	192
.....	391
.....	656
C.A.S.....	191
.....	1,198

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered.....	1,069
Total Number of Wardships Terminated.....	1,009
Reasons for Terminations:	
(1) Reached the age of eighteen years.....	504
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18.....	217
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces.....	5
(4) Having moved out of province.....	9
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period.....	1
(6) Responsibility assumed by another agency.....	5
(7) Placed on probation to adult Court.....	163
(8) Sentenced to adult institution.....	103
(9) Other.....	2
Total.....	1,009

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1970

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
In residence.....	152	95	78	48	96	181	89	136	181	156	119	12	61
On placement.....	329	126	130	48	153	404	76	274	490	304	126	26	64
TOTALS.....	481	221	208	96	249	585	165	410	671	460	245	38	125
Average length of stay per pupil (in months).....	10.3	6.4	7.9	9.9	9.1	6.5	5.4	8	6.7	12	8.6	7	23.5

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)
IN													
Number in residence													
April 1, 1969.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55
New admissions.....	174	84	76	57*	95	215	75	166	223	135	91	16	39
Returns from placement:													
Violation of placement terms.	73	33	20	3	46	39	32	58	116	36	13	14	2
Court order.....	51	-	-	2	-	29	5	-	29	16	-	-	-
Re-placement.....	11	-	4	-	-	8	6	11	9	20	1	-	11
Medical attention.....	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	5	2	1	1	-	-
OUT													
Number of placements:													
Returned to own home.....	161	104	58	33	80	260	48	93	257	118	95	9	10
Placed in foster home.....	55	28	43	2	52	54	28	109	105	104	27	10	24
Placed in boarding home.....	1	2	8	16	9	36	9	3	8	9	6	-	-
Placed in employment with accommodation.....	-	2	5	1	-	3	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Released for other reasons.....	3	3	5	8	4	6	12	13	12	8	2	1	-
Number remaining in residence													
March 31, 1970.....	152	95	78	48	96	181	89	136	181	156	119	12	61

* Boys transferred from other schools

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Treatment Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
under supervision on placement, April 1, 1969.....	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43	2,157
who were placed during year in school.....	220	139	116	65	143	366	97	210	377	234	128	19	34	2,148
number under supervision while on placement during year.....	538	245	224	111	270	707	152	442	792	489	211	47	77	4,305
transferred from wardship during year.....	69	85	67	58	71	214	27	94	138	103	70	7	—	1,003
transferred to training school during year.....	136	33	25	5	46	78	43	74	156	73	15	14	13	711
transferred from placement to school count.....	4	—	2	—	—	9	6	—	7	7	—	—	—	35
transferred.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
released, etc.....	209	119	94	63	117	303	76	168	302	185	85	21	13	1,755

DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

in elementary school....	157	1	9	—	13	9	2	53	86	72	—	14	56	472
in secondary school....	61	58	18	3	51	57	19	58	123	93	51	5	7	604
in commercial or vocational school.....	49	5	32	3	12	88	6	68	51	17	8	3	1	343
in trades training course.....	—	2	—	1	3	5	2	3	6	2	—	1	—	25
in residential institutions.....	21	20	15	11	18	102	9	34	89	43	26	1	—	389
in day centres.....	15	21	33	16	31	80	16	26	94	34	25	1	—	392
in residential centres.....	3	—	1	—	2	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
in residential institutions.....	1	3	1	6	1	16	—	—	17	10	7	—	—	62
without leave.....	22	16	21	8	22	42	20	29	24	33	9	1	—	247
on placement March 70.....	329	126	130	48	153	404	76	274	490	304	126	26	64	2,550
of wards in paid foster care at end of year.....	109	15	35	3	33	57	14	95	105	95	26	12	44	643

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Male and Female

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1969.....	2,953
Committed during year.....	8,728
National Parole violators readmitted.....	13
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	89

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR.... 11,783

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	5,907
Discharged by payment of fine.....	404
Discharged by Order-in-Council.....	1
Released by National Parole Board.....	657
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,233
Released on bail.....	26
Deported.....	31
Released or transferred.....	819
Escaped and not recaptured to March 31, 1970.....	4
Died while in custody.....	—

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC..... 9,082

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970... 2,701

Ages of Inmates

	Male	Female	TOTAL
16 years.....	295	17	312
17 ".....	554	15	569
18 ".....	588	24	612
19 ".....	614	17	631
20 ".....	459	22	481
21-24 years inclusive.....	1,370	53	1,423
25-29 ".....	893	39	932
30-34 ".....	645	36	681
35-39 ".....	650	28	678
40-44 ".....	653	16	669
45-49 ".....	637	10	647
50-54 ".....	476	2	478
55-59 ".....	262	6	268
60-64 ".....	222	2	224
65-69 ".....	77	—	77
70 years and over.....	46	—	46
TOTALS.....	8,441	287	8,728

Length of Sentences

	Male	Female	Totals
Definite			
Under 30 days.....	271	4	275
30 days and under 60.....	1,951	19	1,970
2 months and under 3.....	765	35	800
3 " " " 4.....	1,406	41	1,447
4 " " " 5.....	291	7	298
5 " " " 6.....	102	4	106
6 " " " 9.....	764	10	774
9 " " " 12.....	208	7	215
12 " " " 15.....	376	8	384
15 " " " 18.....	50	1	51
18 " " " 21.....	146	2	148
21 " " " 24.....	113	2	115
Other definite sentences.....	19	2	21
TOTALS.....	6,462	142	6,604

Indefinite

(includes men serving definite and indefinite)

	Male	Female	TOTAL
Under 3 months.....	5	24	29
" 6 ".....	98	46	144
" 12 ".....	674	47	721
" 24 ".....	1,062	28	1,090
" 48 ".....	140	—	140
TOTALS.....	1,979	145	2,124
TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES	8,441	287	8,728

ESCAPES

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico	Burth (I.F.)	Burth (O.T.C.)	Burwash	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Whitby Unit
Escaped and evaded capture.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Escaped and recaptured.....	8	19	1	0	13	5	4	51	3	2	0	5	5	7	11	6	0

ENSES

	Male	Female	Totals
Crimes Against the Person			
Assault.....	5	—	5
Assault/Wounding.....	1	3	4
Attempted suicide.....	537	12	549
Sexual knowledge.....	3	2	5
Slughter.....	2	—	2
and attempted rape.....	1	1	2
Stalking and intimidation.....	2	—	2
TOTALS.....	10	1	11
	561	19	580

Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson.....	19	1	20
Break and enter.....	279	2	281
Break, enter and theft.....	920	8	928
Conversion.....	11	—	11
Damage to property.....	84	1	85
Deceptions/Fraud.....	352	52	404
Forgery/Uttering.....	167	20	187
Housebreaking.....	18	—	18
Obtention of housebreaking instruments.....	16	—	16
Obtention of property obtained by crime.....	568	17	585
Receiving.....	178	9	187
Receiving.....	15	—	15
Stealing without owner's consent.....	111	—	111
Stealing and attempted theft.....	1,628	59	1,687
Shoplifting.....	9	—	9
TOTALS.....	4,375	169	4,544

Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Immoral acts.....	6	—	6
Immoral acts of Child Welfare Act.....	7	2	9
Immoral acts of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	38	—	38
Immoral acts relating to juvenile delinquency.....	52	1	53
Immoral acts.....	6	—	6
Immoral acts of assault.....	104	—	104
Immoral acts of exposure or other indecent act.....	17	—	17
Immoral acts of frequenters of houses of ill fame.....	—	3	3
Immoral acts of Houses of ill fame.....	9	6	15
Immoral acts of Port.....	11	—	11
Immoral acts.....	3	1	4
Immoral acts of on.....	7	19	26
TOTALS.....	260	32	292

	Male	Female	Totals
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act.....	3	—	3
Breach of Indian Act.....	3	—	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	77	11	88
Breach of Probation Act.....	26	11	37
Breach of Railway Act.....	4	—	4
Breach of recognizance.....	48	3	51
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	95	2	97
Conspiracy.....	21	4	25
Causing a disturbance.....	80	5	85
Escaping from prison or jail.....	21	1	22
Gambling.....	10	—	10
Obstructing an officer.....	42	—	42
Public mischief.....	58	4	62
Vagrancy.....	168	8	176
TOTALS.....	656	49	705

E. Liquor Offenses			
Driving while ability impaired.....	167	—	167
Intoxication or drunkenness.....	1,616	15	1,631
Other liquor offenses.....	159	1	160
Drunk driving or drunk in charge of auto.....	64	—	64
TOTALS.....	2,006	16	2,022

F. Traffic Offenses			
Careless driving.....	68	—	68
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	25	—	25
Driving while license suspended or without license.....	131	—	131
Leaving scene of an accident.....	23	—	23
Other traffic offenses.....	67	—	67
TOTALS.....	314	—	314

G. Other Offenses not enumerated above.....			
	269	2	271

GRAND TOTALS			
A, B, C, D, E, F, G.....	8,441	287	8,728

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% OF TOTALS	TOTALS	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * †	Millbrook	Mimico * †	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier
REFORMATORY																	
Previous sentences																	
None.....	47%	4,050	191	1,622	101	602	348	25	111	148	109	—	174	163	172	112	153
One.....	14%	1,208	3	125	34	435	27	6	317	56	6	—	50	—	105	3	37
Two.....	8%	701	—	8	21	229	26	14	155	42	—	104	26	—	56	—	17
Three.....	6%	454	—	6	19	173	51	17	50	15	—	32	23	—	47	—	17
Four or more.....	25%	2,161	—	2	55	498	516	37	109	69	—	333	265	—	244	—	26
PENITENTIARY																	
Previous sentences																	
None.....	91%	7,804	194	1,738	181	1,647	848	99	636	277	114	453	526	163	541	115	239
One or more.....	9%	770	—	25	49	290	120	—	106	53	1	16	12	—	83	—	11

Includes: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

Female

	Vanier
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1969.....	81
Committed during year.....	250
Admitted during year from Vanier.....	—
Admitted during year from jails.....	—
Readmitted from jails and other institutions.....	37
National Parole violators readmitted.....	—
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	11
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	155
Discharged on payment of fine.....	8
Released by National Parole Board.....	9
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	73
Released on bail.....	2
Transferred to hospital.....	5
Transferred to other institutions.....	25
Returned to jails.....	—
Deported.....	4
Released or transferred for any other reasons.....	24
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970.....	74

Male

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * †	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burth (I.F.)	Burth (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1969.....	160	780	201	7	403	182	41	669	59	44	23	98	46	115	35	2,863
Admitted during year.....	194	1,763	230	154	1,937	968	99	742	330	115	469	538	163	624	115	8,441
Received and transferred to training centres.....	-	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Transferred from other institutions	83	-	114	1	387	-	-	-	13	2	-	22	3	24	6	655
Admitted from jails and other institutions.....	-	218	88	-	48	31	-	150	5	3	2	7	7	9	6	574
Ontario Parole violators admitted.....	-	3	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	13
Ontario Parole violators admitted.....	-	28	6	-	11	-	-	15	5	3	-	4	2	3	1	78
Released on expiration of sentence.....	26	750	167	138	1,620	693	10	429	281	72	399	477	61	558	55	5,736
Released on payment of fine....	-	7	-	5	170	92	2	1	27	3	45	25	6	13	-	396
Released by Order in Council...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Released by National Parole Board	89	237	13	-	50	77	26	87	4	3	-	10	18	27	7	648
Released by Ontario Parole Board	165	467	35	-	149	12	39	138	14	37	-	18	35	16	33	1,158
Released on bail.....	-	15	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	24
Transferred to hospital.....	-	22	6	-	10	1	-	55	5	1	1	6	-	5	-	112
Transferred to other institutions...	23	552	161	1	42	67	10	155	12	4	1	40	42	24	8	1,142
Released to jails.....	1	-	69	8	88	66	-	141	14	-	5	3	1	33	21	450
Released.....	-	18	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Released or transferred for other reasons.....	8	256	2	-	271	-	-	19	6	7	-	-	6	1	-	576
Released and not recaptured up to March 31, 1970.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970.....	125	744	180	10	383	172	53	552	48	41	42	90	50	97	39	2,626

s: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

Industrial Production

Guelph Reformatory

Abattoir – Livestock purchased for slaughter; value at live weight.....		\$1,905,588
Cannery	15,389 tins	– Pickle relish and mixed pickles..... 16,023
	89,859 tins	– Rhubarb, cherries, plums and pears..... 78,159
	25,136 tins	– Corn..... 13,322
	44,907 tins	– Tomato and apple juice..... 19,774
	2,022 tins	– Beets..... 1,395
	14,758 tins	– Apple jelly and grapefruit marmalade..... 16,656
	20,850 tins	– Mincemeat..... 5,213
Dental		– Dentures, crowns, trays, etc..... 10,682
Ice Cream Shop	178,022	– Redi-rolls..... 6,676
Machine Shop		– 1,680
Sheet Metal		– 13,939
Picnic Tables	2,974 items	– 47,298
Planing Mill	11,691 items	– 33,174
Tailor Shop	125,288 items	– 190,987
Upholstery		– 773
Woolen Mill	41,752 pairs	– Grey wool socks..... 18,788
	4,630 items	– Blankets..... 24,308
	3,060	– Toques – grey wool..... 1,377
	5,146	– Mackinaw cloth – grey..... 12,865

Millbrook Reformatory

Braille Books	79 copies	– 480
Bookbinding and Repairs		– 2,416
Tailor Shop	81,533 items	– 102,364
Auto Marker Plant	2,800 items	– Ash trays..... 840
	3,815,433 pairs	– License plates..... 889,172
Jobbing Shop	5,873 items	– 19,999

Mimico Reformatory

Beds	1,065 items	– Dormitories..... 41,388
	1,642 items	– Jails..... 55,358
	176 items	– Bunk beds..... 11,264
	12	– Bedside units..... 1,131
Machine Shop	128,074 items	– Grills, tables, etc..... 9,170
Shoe Shop	7,396 pairs	– Slippers..... 29,584
	882 pairs	– Boot and shoe repair..... 662
Picnic Tables	915 items	– 14,526
	13 items	– Park benches..... 140

Burtch Industrial Farm

Cannery	189,138 tins	– Assorted fruits and vegetables..... 115,111
	43,830 tins	– Assorted jams..... 66,096
Tailor Shop	2,766 doz. items	– 81,857
	79,800 yards	– Belt looping, banding..... 256
Snow Fence	11,550 items	– Snow fence lath..... 347

Burwash Industrial Farm

Tailor Shop	4,443 doz. items	– 93,776
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Rideau Industrial Farm

Picnic Tables	325 items	– Spruce and pine..... 5,338
Tailor Shop	2,290 doz. items	– 44,239

Vanier Centre

Tailor Shop	5,792 doz. items	– 44,544
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JAILS

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO 46

Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario :

for the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$10,450,745
for the year ending March 31, 1970.....	\$11,987,407

Average maintenance cost per day per inmate :

for the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$14.37
for the year ending March 31, 1970.....	\$16.30

Number committed to jail for trial :

for the year ending March 31, 1969.....	62,057
for the year ending March 31, 1970.....	67,215

Number convicted :

for the year ending March 31, 1969.....	51,821
for the year ending March 31, 1970.....	55,819

Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment :

for the year ending March 31, 1969.....	34,314
for the year ending March 31, 1970.....	37,282

Convictions :

Times :

Against the person.....	2,128
Against property.....	11,770
Against public order and peace.....	6,730
Against public morals and decency.....	1,149
Liquor offences.....	27,559
Traffic offences.....	5,969
Miscellaneous.....	514

Age of Prisoners :

	Male	Female
Under 16 years.....	143	18
16 to 19 years.....	1,572	130
" 20 to 23 years.....	2,471	114
" 24 to 27 years.....	2,841	158
" 28 to 31 years.....	2,795	139
" 32 to 35 years.....	2,740	138
" to 24 years inclusive.....	7,327	500
" to 29 " ".....	5,332	357
" to 34 " ".....	4,208	289
" to 39 " ".....	5,156	379
" to 49 " ".....	9,715	511
" to 59 " ".....	5,734	251
" to 69 " ".....	2,296	78
" 70 and over.....	407	20
Totals.....	52,737	3,082

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	Male	Female	Total
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1969.....	598	24	622
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1969.....	161	3	164
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1969.....	944	46	990
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year.....	1,122	39	1,161
Transferred from other institutions.....	948	30	978
Committed during year ending March 31, 1970.....	62,621	3,974	66,595
Total in Custody During Year.....	66,394	4,116	70,510

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail.....	3,843	220	4,063
Acquitted and released.....	3,407	252	3,659
Released by order of judge or court without trial.....	187	4	191
Paid fines and were released.....	11,806	599	12,405
Released on probation.....	2,729	216	2,945
Released on suspended sentence without probation.....	2,645	213	2,858
Released for any other reason.....	1,844	222	2,066
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	26,505	1,845	28,350
Transferred to other institutions.....	11,314	418	11,732
Sentenced and deported direct from jail.....	392	33	425
Died before trial.....	8	-	8
Died while undergoing sentence.....	40	1	41
Escaped and not recaptured during year.....	-	-	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1970.....	620	30	650
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1970.....	129	8	137
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1970.....	925	55	980
TOTALS.....	66,394	4,116	70,510

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions.....	8,733	294	9,027
to penitentiary.....	1,143	16	1,159
to training school.....	191	13	204
to an Ontario hospital, etc.....	1,247	95	1,342
TOTALS.....	11,314	418	11,732

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid fine.....	12,074	599	12,673
Placed on probation.....	2,547	208	2,755
Suspended sentence without probation.....	2,882	227	3,109
Under 30 days.....	22,781	1,472	24,253
30 days and under 60 days.....	4,488	275	4,763
60 days and under 90 days.....	1,022	58	1,080
3 months and under 4.....	1,399	60	1,459
4 months and under 5.....	333	17	350
5 months and under 6.....	113	6	119
6 months and under 9.....	904	26	930
9 months and under 12.....	244	15	259
12 months and under 18.....	513	20	533
18 months and under 24.....	270	9	279
Indeterminate.....	2,052	75	2,127
2 years and over.....	1,114	15	1,129
Sentenced to death.....	1	-	1
Total Number Sentenced.....	52,737	3,082	55,819
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.....	35,234	2,048	37,282

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates			Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population
	Male	Female	Male & Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Marrie.....	48	9	50	50	3	13	—	29
Alleenville.....	18	6	32	32	2	10	1	21
Hampton.....	32	2	52	48	6	16	—	33
Antford.....	46	3	42	40	4	6	—	25
Rockville.....	24	4	25	25	2	—	—	13
Yuga.....	12	5	21	21	3	—	—	7
atham.....	27	6	48	48	4	7	—	27
bourg.....	39	3	35	35	3	5	—	18
rnwall.....	16	4	38	37	2	7	—	19
rt Frances.....	10	2	22	22	4	2	—	9
derich.....	9	3	13	13	2	1	—	4
elph.....	22	6	33	33	—	2	—	17
leybury.....	29	3	45	43	4	7	—	23
ilton.....	124	18	140	134	13	65	1	111
hora.....	51	10	117	87	43	30	8	78
gston.....	29	8	44	42	5	15	—	27
chener.....	34	5	67	65	5	26	—	46
dsay.....	30	6	27	25	3	7	1	17
don.....	72	8	118	111	10	51	1	84
ignal.....	24	3	18	18	2	1	—	8
on.....	26	3	35	35	3	9	—	20
nteith.....	23	—	32	32	—	3	—	15
anee.....	15	3	15	15	2	1	—	7
h Bay.....	59	5	42	41	3	9	—	28
ngeville.....	20	—	13	13	—	1	—	6
wa.....	116	16	113	109	9	23	1	79
n Sound.....	28	2	36	36	3	4	—	20
y Sound.....	32	4	38	36	4	8	—	21
broke.....	24	8	33	33	3	7	—	18
l.....	18	6	24	24	1	3	—	13
rborough.....	18	6	45	45	5	14	—	31
on.....	18	6	13	13	1	—	—	5
Arthur.....	64	13	119	114	14	25	1	64
atharines.....	60	8	68	67	5	14	—	39
omas.....	17	4	32	31	2	7	—	21
a.....	44	10	48	47	4	10	—	30
Ste. Marie.....	32	7	63	57	6	10	—	32
oe.....	29	3	35	35	2	5	—	14
ord.....	22	4	18	18	2	1	—	8
ury.....	59	9	102	101	7	31	1	67
ito.....	705	48	897	802	56	412	11	708
arton.....	28	4	19	19	2	2	—	9
nd.....	45	5	76	76	5	15	—	37
y.....	40	14	69	65	12	22	2	43
or.....	92	15	88	87	4	37	1	66
stock.....	28	5	28	28	3	5	—	15
	2,358	322	—	—	—	—	—	2,032

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
Barrie.....	310	945	4	10,550
Belleville.....	311	586	—	7,626
Brampton.....	798	466	—	12,108
Brantford.....	506	425	—	9,079
Brockville.....	167	352	160	4,871
Cayuga.....	80	165	80	2,771
Chatham.....	240	881	—	9,732
Cobourg.....	341	475	—	6,483
Cornwall.....	219	568	—	7,004
Fort Frances.....	83	134	269	3,205
Goderich.....	67	286	2	1,557
Guelph.....	317	285	—	6,166
Haileybury.....	158	238	2	8,497
Hamilton.....	1,324	2,646	—	43,192
Kenora.....	343	2,179	—	28,503
Kingston.....	244	492	—	9,636
Kitchener.....	641	765	27	16,709
Lindsay.....	357	309	208	6,102
London.....	694	2,365	—	29,721
L'Orignal.....	110	124	1	2,767
Milton.....	420	299	189	6,573
Monteith.....	247	388	—	5,580
Napanee.....	34	372	271	2,652
North Bay.....	264	430	—	10,377
Orangeville.....	51	165	3	2,034
Ottawa.....	979	2,467	—	29,579
Owen Sound.....	230	467	—	7,536
Parry Sound.....	241	397	8	7,670
Pembroke.....	240	484	100	6,740
Perth.....	132	364	612	4,850
Peterborough.....	294	623	120	11,273
Pictou.....	52	75	311	2,132
Port Arthur.....	501	2,004	279	23,091
St. Catharines.....	562	1,187	397	16,076
St. Thomas.....	255	599	—	7,737
Sarnia.....	422	840	—	11,162
Sault Ste. Marie.....	495	598	90	11,445
Simcoe.....	190	746	—	5,298
Stratford.....	49	288	9	3,094
Sudbury.....	964	1,870	477	24,593
Toronto.....	8,117	10,718	6,209	250,991
Walkerton.....	161	341	—	3,206
Welland.....	557	564	160	13,515
Whitby.....	494	872	32	17,679
Windsor.....	728	1,000	—	24,198
Woodstock.....	160	222	—	5,631
	24,149	43,066	10,020	740,991

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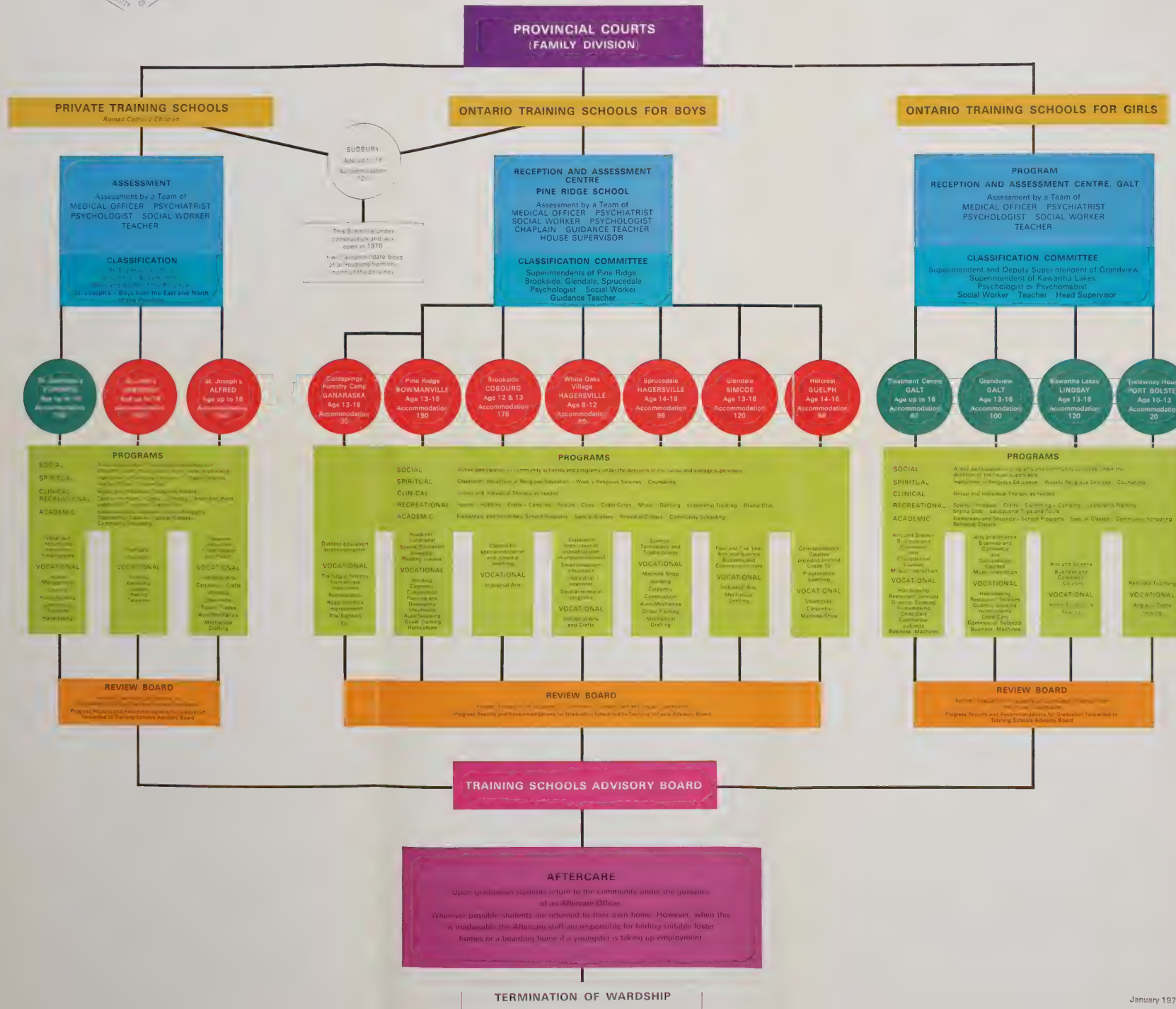
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Following the successful changes of training school names, we have now made changes in the names of adult institutions. By a change in the regulations pertaining to the Department of Correctional Services Act, reformatories and industrial farms as of April 1971, be called "correctional centres." To distinguish them from training schools for juveniles, the five training centres for young adults will be known as "adult training centres." Although this report continues to use names which were in vogue during the fiscal year 1969-1970, the current classification chart at the back of the book incorporates the new names.



Classification Chart of Wards in Training Schools



Classification Chart
Adult Institutions

1970

Classification Chart of Wards
in Training Schools

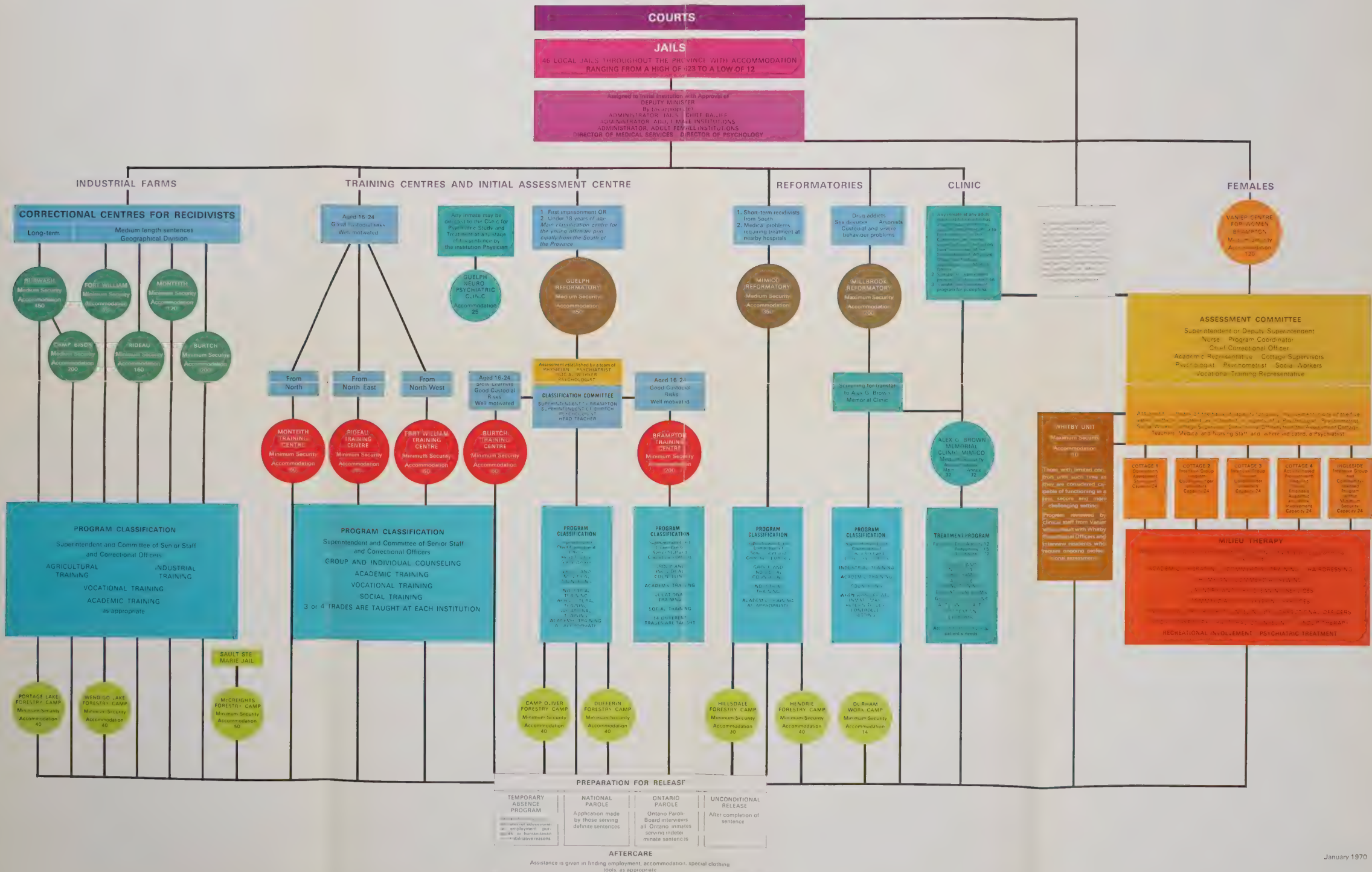
1970



HON. ALLAN GROSSMAN, Minister

L. R. HACKL, Deputy Minister

Classification Chart Adult Institutions



CLASSIFICATION CHART
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS
1969



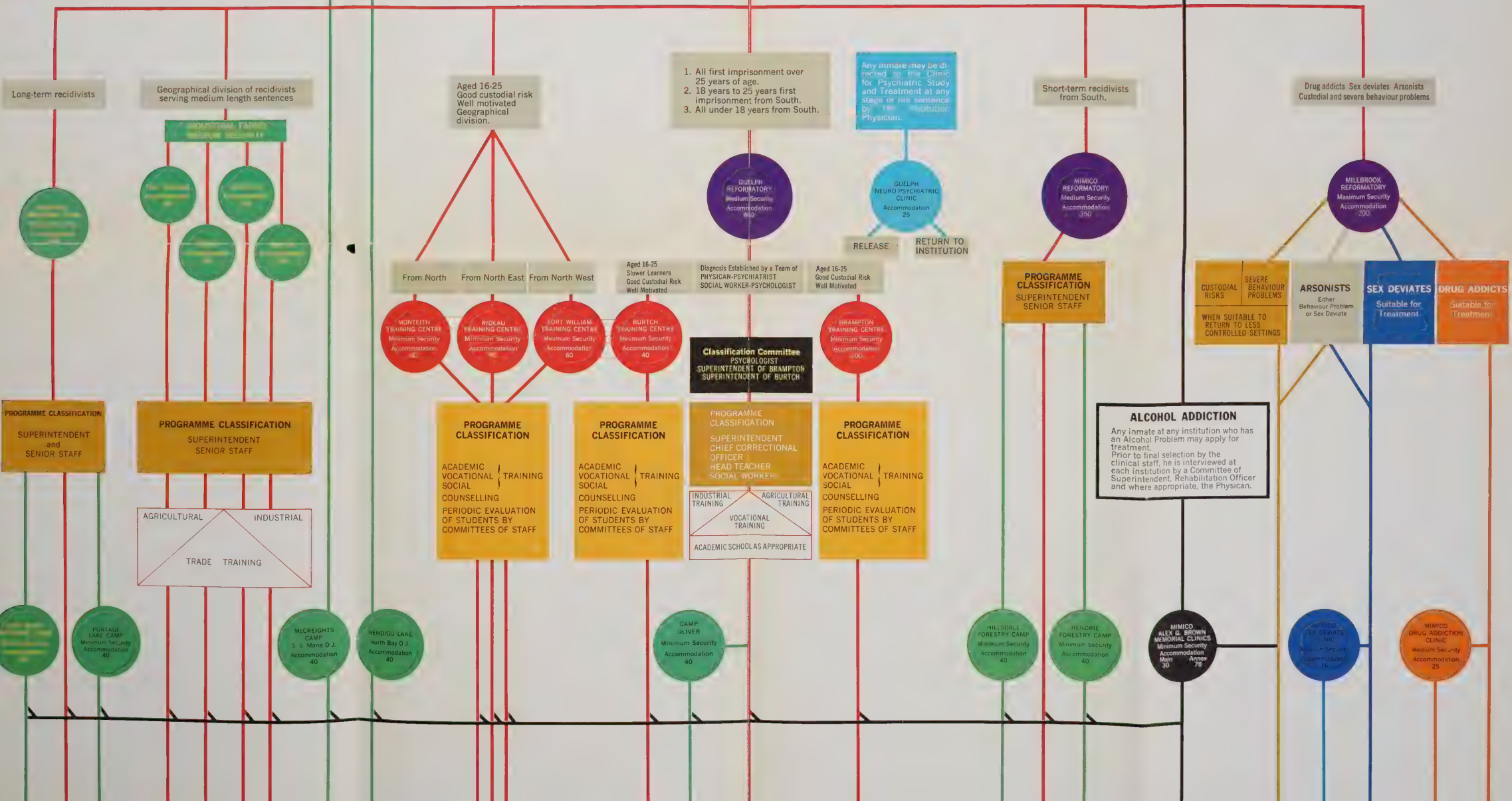
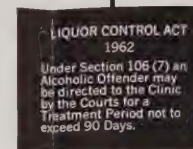
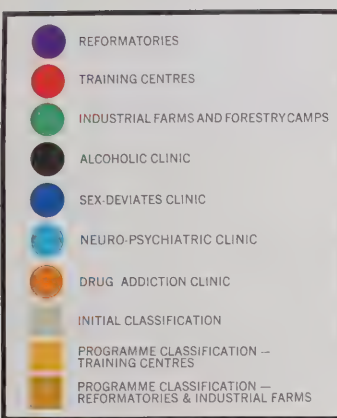
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Hon. Allan Grossman
MINISTER



L. R. Hackl
DEPUTY MINISTER

CLASSIFICATION CHART ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS - 1969



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Hon. Allan Grossman
MINISTER



L. R. Hackl
DEPUTY MINISTER

CLASSIFICATION CHART ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

COURTS

JAILS

WOMEN (Sentences up to 2 years)

**MERCER
REFORMATORY**
Medium Security
Accommodation
150

Over 3 months sentence.
Not seriously involved in
criminality.
Capable of benefitting from
educational programme and group
living.

**INGLESIDE
GUIDANCE CENTRE**
Medium Security
Accommodation
24

**Diagnostic and Planning
CASE CONFERENCE**
Superintendent
Psychiatrist
Psychologist
Social Worker
Teacher
Nurse
Correctional Officer
Chaplain

Alcoholics
and
Pre-alcoholics

RECLAMATION PROGRAMME
Medical, psychological,
social appraisal
Counselling
Referral

Academic Upgrading

Individual or Group Counselling by Correctional Officers
Social Casework

PRESCRIPTION PROGRAMMING MAY INCLUDE
Commercial Training

Group Therapy

Work Placement

Pastoral Counselling
Psychiatric Treatment

Skill Training

This chart is in accordance with present classification procedures and programmes in operation at The Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

A new institutional complex for women, to be known as The Vanier Institution, is now being built.

**CLASSIFICATION CHART
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS**

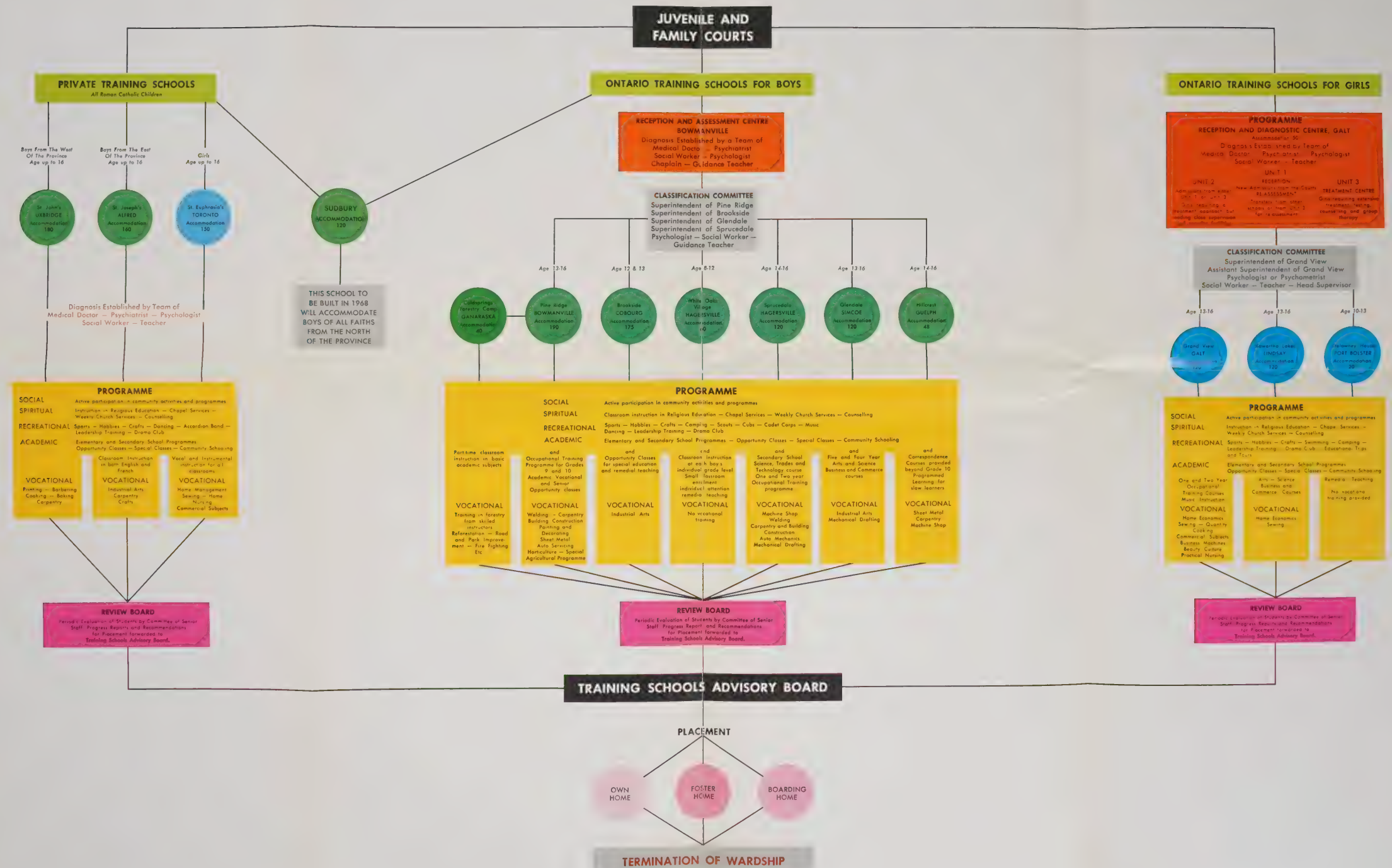
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Classification Chart of Wards in Training Schools

HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
Minister



L. R. HACKL
Deputy Minister



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Classification Chart of Wards
in Training Schools

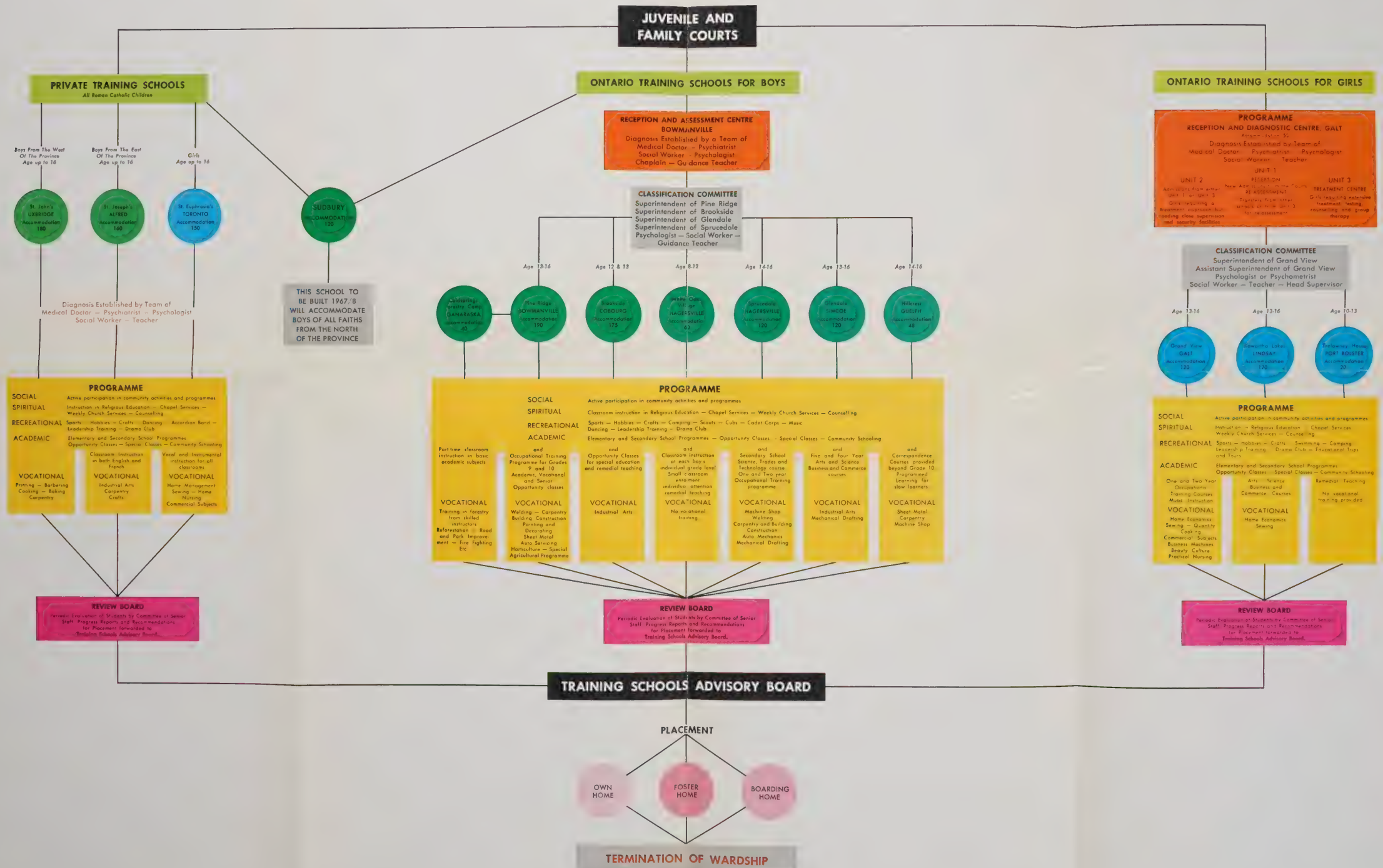
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Classification Chart of Wards in Training Schools

HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
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L. R. HACKL
Deputy Minister



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Classification Chart of Wards in Training Schools

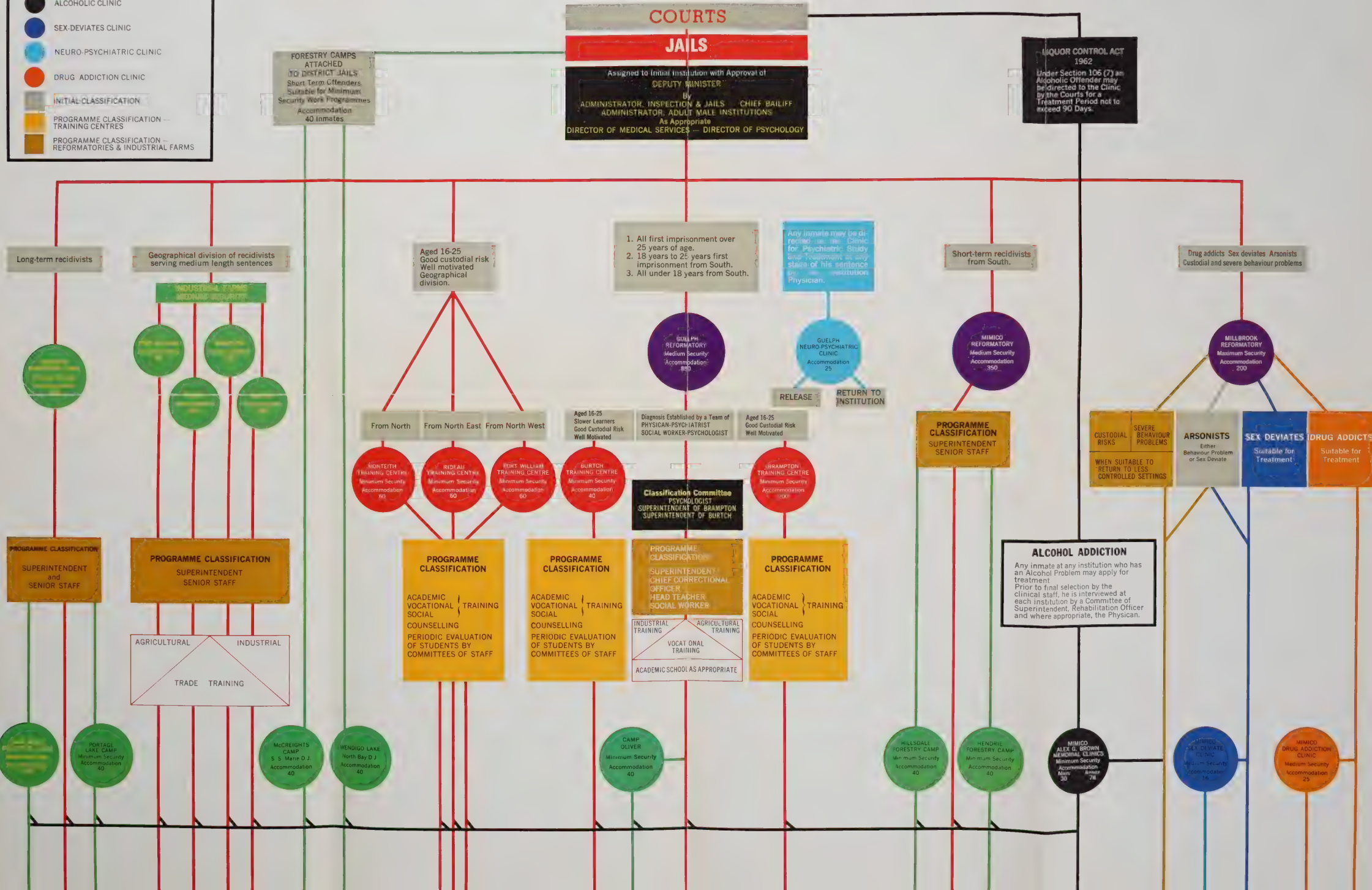
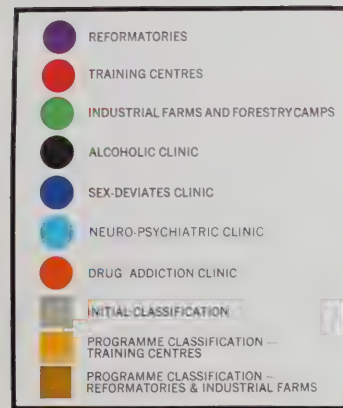
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MINISTER



L. R. Hackl
DEPUTY MINISTER

CLASSIFICATION CHART ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS



CLASSIFICATION CHART ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

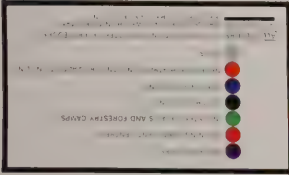


Government
Publications

CLASSIFICATION CHART
OF
ADULT INMATES
IN
ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Hon. Allan Grossman
MINISTER

L. R. Hackl
DEPUTY MINISTER



CLASSIFICATION CHART
OF
ADULT INMATES
IN
ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

L. R. Hackl
DEPUTY MINISTER

